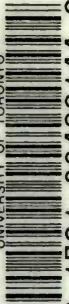


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<sup>1</sup> In November, 1919, Messrs. S. A. H. Burne and G. P. Mander succeeded as joint Hon. Secretaries.

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I.—That the Society be called the “WILLIAM SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.”

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IV.—The Officers of the Society shall be a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Auditor, to be appointed by the Council. These Offices shall be honorary, but the Council shall have power to appoint an Assistant Secretary to be paid at the discretion of the Council, as the nature of his duties may warrant.

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ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW, THE. (*Free issue for review.*)
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# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

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REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1917.

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THE Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the William Salt Archaeological Society was held in the William Salt Library, Stafford, on November 10th, 1917. Sir Reginald Hardy presided. There were also present the Earl of Lichfield, the Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman, the Rev. S. Hutchinson, Colonel Twemlow, Commander Wedgwood (Hon. Sec.), Colonel Wright, Messrs. P. Adams, F. T. Beck, F. A. Homer, A. Huntbatch, R. E. Joy, W. N. Landor, J. R. B. Masefield, and the Assistant Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and passed.

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee have to report that the 1915 volume has been issued and has been favourably reviewed by the Press. The 1916 volume is still in the printers' hands, but the whole has been passed and is being indexed. It consists almost entirely of pre-Conquest records of Staffordshire, chiefly by Mr. C. G. O. Bridgeman and the Hon. Secretary. The 1917 volume will consist of the first part of a History of the Members of Parliament for Staffordshire from the earliest times, by the Hon. Secretary. The Committee greatly regret that this volume has not been published during the current year; the delay has been caused by the printers being now so shorthanded.

Miss Cornford and Miss Miller have also in hand a Calendar of the MSS. in the Salt Library, and Colonel Twemlow has a History of the Manor of Mere and Forton for future publication. The Rev. D. S. Murray is preparing a History of the Manor of Blithfield.

The Balance Sheet is presented to the Members as duly audited : it shows a balance of £247 2s. to the credit of the Society. There are considerable arrears for which we cannot press until the 1916 volume is issued.

We have to regret the loss by death of nine Members ; amongst these we may especially mention : Mr. Grazebrook, who has contributed so many articles to our *Transactions* ; Mr. Brough, Mr. J. H. Freer, and Colonel Bill, all original Members of the Society. Four Members have resigned and six new Members have joined, making a total of 229.

In presenting the Report, Commander WEDGWOOD expressed his sincere sympathy with the families of the deceased Members in their bereavement. He spoke of the importance of the forthcoming Calendar of the Salt MSS., and outlined the scheme of his History of the Staffordshire M.P.'s.

The Report was adopted on the motion of Mr. HOMER.

The HON. SECRETARY presented the accounts, which were duly passed.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Sir Reginald Hardy for presiding.



# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1916, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1917.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance at Bank, Sept. 30th, 1916	...	...	383 10 0	...	...
Subscriptions for 1917	...	...	113 8 0	...	7 10 0
" " 1916	...	...	21 0 0	...	1 9 11
" " prior years	...	...	7 7 0	...	8 19 11
" Sales...	...	...	141 15 0	...	7 10 0
	...	...	26 17 7	...	7 0
Oct. 21. By Dean, W. J., Hon. Ass. Sec., honorarium, 1916	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...
" Bradley, J. W., honorarium, 1916	...	...	...	...	7 10 0
Stamps	...	...	...	...	7 0
June 30. Bank charges	...	...	...	...	7 17 0
May 16. " Smith & Son, despatching 25 copies of 1915 vol.	...	...	...	...	0 5 0
" 21. " Earl, W. H., two years' sub. to N. S. Field Club	...	...	...	...	0 4 9
Aug. 8. " Harding, G., historical collections to 1915	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Oct. 8. " Galloway & Porter, old vols.	...	...	...	...	25 10 0
" 11. " Cornford, Miss, Hon. Ass. Sec., honorarium, 1917	...	...	...	...	0 15 0
Stamps	...	...	...	...	7 10 0
	...	...	...	...	0 12 10
17. " Smith, W. H., & Son, 1915 volumes	...	...	...	...	8 2 10
" 24. " Bayley Bros., old vols.	...	...	...	...	239 0 0
" 29. " Smith, W. H., & Son, stationery	...	...	...	...	3 8 0
" Dean, W. J., Hon. Ass. Sec., honorarium, 1917	...	...	...	...	1 0 3
Stamps	...	...	...	...	1 13 0
" Balance at Bank	...	...	...	...	7 10 0
	...	...	...	...	0 4 10
	...	...	...	...	7 14 10
	...	...	...	...	247 2 0
	...	...	...	...	£552 2 7

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN,  
Hon. Auditor,  
November 9th, 1917.

## REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1918.

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THE Fortieth Annual Meeting of the William Salt Archæological Society was held in the William Salt Library, Stafford, on November 9th, 1918. The Earl of Dartmouth was in the Chair. There were also present Sir Reginald Hardy, the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, the Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman, the Rev. Sandford W. Hutchinson, Colonel Twemlow, Colonel Wedgwood (*Hon. Sec.*), Colonel Wolferstan, Messrs. W. P. L. Adams, J. T. Homer, A. Huntbatch, W. N. Landor, John E. Mitchell, G. M. Whitehouse, the Librarian, and the Assistant Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and passed.

LORD DARTMOUTH proposed a vote of condolence with the family of the late Lord Lichfield, and expressed his sense of the great loss the Society has sustained by the death of his Lordship.

Apologies for absence were read from several Members who were unable to attend.

The Balance Sheet was presented, subject to audit: it showed a balance of £456 9s. 9d. to the credit of the Society. Mr. HOMER, in moving the adoption of the accounts, remarked that this Balance was delusive as two Volumes are in arrears. Colonel ANSON seconded the motion, which was passed.

### EDITORIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The volume for 1916 was issued early this year, and the volume for 1917 cannot be ready before March or April next. The volume for 1916 consists chiefly of Monographs on Pre-Conquest Staffordshire, by Mr. C. G. O. Bridgeman. It has appealed to a wider circle than is usual with our volumes, and the Honorary Secretary has received enthusiastic encomiums on it from Mr. Horace Round, Dr. Rachel

Reid, and Professor Murray Beaven, of Oxford. The volume for 1917 will consist of the first part of the Staffordshire Parliamentary History, 1213-1603. This gives biographies of the Knights of the Shire and Burgesses who sat for Stafford, Newcastle, Lichfield and Tamworth, with their politics and contests. It is an attempt to make County History contribute to National History. Colonel Wedgwood has had the invaluable co-operation of Mr. W. Duncomb Pink and the Rev. A. B. Beaven, the two leading authorities on Parliamentary history. For this volume, Bowen's map of 1747 has been reproduced, as being the best of its kind before canals and railways altered the map. There are also Chronological Tables of the Staffordshire Peerage, to give a complete view of the political history of the County. The number of Members has fallen to 211, and of these no less than 47 are Libraries and learned Societies, and the County itself only finds about 100 annual subscribers.

Colonel WEDGWOOD moved the adoption of the Report, which Mr. HOMER seconded.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY reported that in the past year the Society had lost 7 Members by death and 8 by resignation; 4 new Members had joined.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter which he had received from the Rev. F. P. Parker, containing an offer from Mr. Ralph Thicknesse to work for the Society in the Muniment Room at Lichfield.

There was some discussion as to the advisability of publishing some more of the Lichfield Episcopal Registers; the matter was referred to the Hon. Secretary.

Colonel WEDGWOOD said that Mr. Fowler Carter had suggested that the names of all Staffordshire men killed in the War should be collected. After some discussion, Mr. HOMER moved that a Committee, consisting of the Editorial Committee, Colonel Anson and Colonel Wolferstan, with power to add to their number, should take steps to do this. Colonel WEDGWOOD suggested that a circular should be sent to the parochial clergy asking their co-operation.

The Rev. E. R. O. BRIDGEMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Colonel WEDGWOOD.

# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1918.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>																																													
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>																																													
To Balance at Bank, Nov. 1st, 1917 ... ..	247 2 0	1 11 6																																													
" Subscriptions, Nov. 1st, 1917, to Sept. 3rd, 1918 ... ..	218 16 6	1 10 0																																													
" Sales ... ..	7 11 0	0 5 0																																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><i>Receipts.</i></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><i>Payments.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>£ s. d.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>£ s. d.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1917.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec. 3. By Marston ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. " Miller, Miss, Assist. Sec., petty cash ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>" 31. " Bank charges ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1918.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>May 15. " Cornford, Miss, index of vol. 1916 ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>" 3. " " petty cash ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>June 3. " Sharp, typing vol. 1917... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>29. " Bank charges ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 6. " Sharp, typing vol. 1917... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept. 16. " " typing vol. 1918... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>" 30. " " Balance in Bank ... ..</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£473 9 6</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£473 9 6</td> </tr> </table>				<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	1917.			Dec. 3. By Marston ... ..			7. " Miller, Miss, Assist. Sec., petty cash ... ..			" 31. " Bank charges ... ..			1918.			May 15. " Cornford, Miss, index of vol. 1916 ... ..			" 3. " " petty cash ... ..			June 3. " Sharp, typing vol. 1917... ..			29. " Bank charges ... ..			July 6. " Sharp, typing vol. 1917... ..			Sept. 16. " " typing vol. 1918... ..			" 30. " " Balance in Bank ... ..				£473 9 6	£473 9 6
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Sept. 16. " " typing vol. 1918... ..																																															
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	£473 9 6	£473 9 6																																													

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN,

*Hon. Auditor,*

*December 4th, 1918.*

## INDEX TO PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

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" Wrottesley " ....	Gen. Wrottesley	VI, N.S., ii.

## 4. FINAL CONCORDS.

(These were either taken from copies in the Wm. Salt Library or abstracted from the originals by W. K. Boyd and revised by Gen. Wrottesley.)

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Creçy.	"    "    "	"    "    "
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Military Service of Staffordshire	"    "    "	XIV.
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Monetville in Domesday, the	W. F. Carter	XI, N.S.
place called.	"    "    "	"    "    "

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Volume</i>
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	" " Castlechurch	T. J. de Mazzinghi	.... VIII, ii.
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	1218-38	"	.... "
	1294-1307	"	.... VII.

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1307-1327	( <i>de Banco</i> )	Gen. Wrottesley	.... IX.
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1327-41		"	.... XI.
1327-83	( <i>Coram Rege</i> )	"	.... XIV.
1327-1413	( <i>Chester</i> )	"	.... XVI.
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1387-1405		"	.... XV.
1377-1413	( <i>Coram Rege</i> )	"	.... XVI.
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1435-60		"	.... III, N.S.
1456-74		"	.... IV, N.S.
1474-85		"	.... VI, N.S., i.

### 13. REVIEWS.

Reviews of the Record Office Publications, chiefly by Col. Wedgwood, and comprising the Calendars of Chancery, Close, and Charter and Patent Rolls, State Papers, Lists and Indices, etc., will be found in volumes XI, N.S., XII, N.S. 1910 to 1913.

### 14. STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS.

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NOTE.—The Society possesses numerous back volumes, and one or two complete sets. Prices and particulars may be obtained on application to the Assistant Secretary, The William Salt Library, Stafford.



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## OBITUARY.

## THE REV. D. S. MURRAY.

WE regret to have to record the death of the Rev. Douglas S. Murray, the author of these Notes, while they were going through the press. For just forty years he was Rector of Blithfield Parish, and during all those years of his ministry he never lost an opportunity that came in his way of collecting and sifting materials for recording the past history of the parish which he loved so well; it was a great satisfaction to him to put these materials together in a form ready for the printer before he was called to his rest, and though we could have wished that he had lived to see their publication, we can at least record our gratitude for his indefatigable industry and ripe experience in the preparation of these Notes. Mr. Murray was born 28 May, 1853, the youngest son of the Rev. George Murray, Rector of Southfleet, and grandson of the Right Rev. George Murray, Bishop of Rochester. He was educated at Winchester and Exeter College, Oxford, ordained deacon in 1877, and priest in 1878. His first and only curacy was at the Parish Church of Wigan, co. Lancaster, where his future father-in-law was Rector; and was presented to the living of Blithfield by William Lord Bagot, in 1879, just about the time of his marriage to Miss Harriet G. I. Bridgeman, the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George T. O. Bridgeman, Rector of Wigan.

For thirty years, from 1888 to 1918, he acted as one of the Trustees of the William Salt Library at Stafford, where he spent many happy leisure hours among the MSS. and books of research, whenever he found himself with any time to spare in Stafford. He resigned the living of Blithfield in November 1919, when his health had failed, and passed the last few months of his life in London, near the Chelsea river bank. His third son was killed in an aeroplane accident just as he had qualified for his wings. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

## PREFATORY NOTE.

IN presenting these notes for publication my most grateful acknowledgments are due to Mr. Charles G. O. Bridgeman, of Lincoln's Inn, who has not only supplied some valuable additions but has carefully edited the whole. Whatever errors there may be are due, not to him, but to my present infirmity, and to my having now only my own notes, put together some years ago, to refer to for the verification of what is set down in the following pages. Acknowledgments are also due to the Rev. F. Parker, of Colton, especially in respect of the Bagot deeds, and to Mr. Landor, of Rugeley, for information about some of the sixteenth-century rectors.

D. S. M.

# NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF BLITHFIELD.

By the REV. DOUGLAS S. MURRAY, *Rector of Blithfield*

1879-1919.

THE Parish of Blithfield takes its name<sup>1</sup> from the river Blithe, which for one mile forms its boundary, and then runs through it for three miles of its course. It contains six original villis or manors, namely Blithfield, Admaston, Stevens Hill (or Steenwood), Newton, Hampton, and Booth. A village of Blithfield is said to have formerly existed close to the Church. This, however, has long since disappeared, and in its restricted sense Blithfield now comprises only the Hall with its demesne, the Church, and the Rectory. Admaston and Stevens Hill were merged into it in quite early times, so as to form one township, just as Newton absorbed Hampton and Booth, and became the other township. But though Blithfield gives its name to the whole Parish, Newton is never likely to forget its independent origin, which dates back, as will appear, to the age before the Norman Conquest at the least.<sup>2</sup> And though the Blithfield township always possessed the prestige of having the Parish Church situated on its territory,<sup>3</sup> yet Newton was at one time able to boast of its own Chapel (as,

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<sup>1</sup> The spelling varies very greatly—Blidevelt (Domesday), Blithfeud, Bliefeld, Blythefeld, etc. Blyffeld, which seems to have been a very usual form *temp.* Queen Elizabeth (see *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xii, 216; xiv, 1, 183, etc.), shows that the most approved pronunciation of the present day obtained more than three hundred years ago.

<sup>2</sup> The inhabitants of the two present-day townships are, as a rule, careful to keep to their own side of the Church, both as to the seats inside and the graves outside.

<sup>3</sup> This is corroborated by the account given of the fatal quarrel between Thomas, a son of the Lord of Blithfield of that time, and a certain Thomas de Lutteleye. See the account of this on p. 11, *post*.

according to tradition, did Stevens Hill also), for in 1552 the King's Commissioners, in the return which they made of movable Church goods, mention "on(e) littell bell in Newton Chappell."<sup>1</sup> The field in Newton opposite to the turning to the Lea is still known as "the Chapel field."<sup>2</sup> That, however, is not the only mark of independence which Newton has lost. Inasmuch as the whole of the township, with the exception of a small portion, has gradually through many centuries been added to the Blithfield estate,<sup>3</sup> Newton has now to look to the neighbouring township for its Manor House, as also, in more recent times, for its School and Post-Office. On the other hand, it is somewhat surprising to find that, while the Blithfield side of the Parish keeps its "Wakes" early in September,<sup>4</sup> it is the Newton people that are loyal to the dedication of the Parish Church by keeping their similar festival in the week in which S. Leonard's day (Nov. 6) occurs.

#### A.—TOWNSHIP OF BLITHFIELD.

Both of these two main divisions of the Parish are mentioned in Domesday. The entry relating to Blithfield under "*Terra Comitum Rogerii* (The land of Earl Roger)" is as follows:—" *Ipse Comes tenet BLIDEVELT et Rogerus de eo*

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), vi, i, 186.

<sup>2</sup> It has been supposed that the Chapel was built by the Abbey of Burton, possibly by Meriet, who gave to the Abbey land at Hampton-in-Newton, afterwards leased to Fitz Urnoi in exchange for all the tithes of Newton (*see* Newton township, *post*, p. 18). The Abbey would have served the Chapel as the tithe owners until it disappeared after the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century. After that time the inhabitants of Newton naturally looked to the Rector of the Parish of Blithfield for spiritual ministrations.

<sup>3</sup> The last considerable part of Newton was added to the Blithfield estate in 1820, when Lord Bagot purchased from Lord George Cavendish the lands which had descended to him from the successors of the de Westons.

<sup>4</sup> This may have been in connection with the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (September 8th), for in the fourteenth century there was Church land at Admaston, called "land of the Blessed Virgin Mary," and probably a Chapel also dedicated in her name.

*Ibi est i hida terræ Terra est iiii carucis In dominio sunt ii carucæ et iiii servi et vii villani cum presbytero et i bordarius habent ii carucas Ibi vi acræ prati Silva habet iii quarentinas longitudine et unam quarentinam latitudine valet xx solidos Edmundus tenuit et liber homo fuit* ("The Earl himself holds Blithfield, and Roger of him. There is there one hide of land, and the land is sufficient for four plough-teams. In demesne are two plough-teams. And four serfs and seven villeins with a priest and one boor have two plough-teams. There are there six acres of meadow. The wood measures three quarentines in length and one quarentine in breadth. It is worth 20s. Edmund held it and was a free man.")

We learn from this that at the time of the Norman Conquest Blithfield was possessed by the Saxon Thane Edmund (who no doubt gave his name to Admaston, which in the earliest times used frequently to be written Ædmundeston): also that it was part of the large territory granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, as "tenant *in capite*." The connection with Blithfield of the family of this great noble was but short-lived. The second son Hugh, who succeeded to the English estates on the death of his father in 1094, died in 1098, when his brother Robert de Belesme (who had succeeded his father in the Norman possessions) purchased the succession to the English lands from William Rufus, but rebelling against the King in 1102, and being defeated, forfeited all his English possessions.<sup>1</sup> Later in the same century Ferrars Earl of Derby had, as will appear, taken the place of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Arundel as tenants *in capite*, holding from the King. Roger, who at the time of the Survey held under Earl Roger Montgomery, was Roger de Lacy of Ewyas, who also held Norbury and Walton (in Gnosall). The Barony of Ewyas escheated towards the close of the reign of Henry I, and was conferred, together with the seignery over Blithfield and Walton, upon Payn-fitz-John.

<sup>1</sup> Eyton, *Antiq. Shrop.*, i, 112, 242, 245.

This man's daughter and coheir, Cicely Countess of Hereford, died in 1207 without issue, when her great-nephew William de Munchensi<sup>1</sup> inherited her property. William and his brother Warin, who succeeded him, being both of them minors, were the wards of de Albini, Earl of Arundel.<sup>2</sup> Warin de Munchensi had livery of his inheritance, including Blithfield, in 1213, and died in 1254.<sup>3</sup>

Such is the outline of the history of the earliest Norman overlords of Blithfield. But the actual resident landowners (enfeoffed before 1136) were the de Blithfields, who occupied it for nine generations, until they died out in the latter part of the fourteenth century, being merged in the family of Bagot of Bromley, the representative of which married Elizabeth de Blithfield, who became heiress of Blithfield as being apparently the only surviving child of Richard, last Lord of Blithfield.<sup>4</sup>

How and when they first came to be at Blithfield it seems impossible to decide with any exactness.

This much, however, is ascertained, that a certain **Heremann** was established at Blithfield in the earlier part of the twelfth century, for his eldest son Walter gave half of Walton (in Gnosall) to Buildwas Abbey in the time of Henry II, and since Walton as well as Blithfield was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Roger de Lacy, it follows that Heremann was enfeoffed both in Walton and Blithfield before these lands escheated and were granted to Payn-fitz-John, who was slain in 1136.<sup>5</sup> Blithfield appears to have been given by

<sup>1</sup> The Munchensis were East-country Barons, holding lands in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk (see Dugdale's *Baronage*).

<sup>2</sup> Shaw's *Staffordshire*, xxvii.

<sup>3</sup> See Eyton's *Staffordshire Domesday Studies*, p. 84.

<sup>4</sup> So Erdeswick and Chetwynd. Genl. Wrottesley maintains (*Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 220, note) that consideration of dates makes this to be practically impossible, and that she was daughter of John, Lord of Blithfield, and sister of Richard (but see *post*, p. 15, note 3).

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, i, 236.



Heremann to his (younger) son William (c. 1100-1175), for in a Blithfield deed<sup>1</sup> this William is stated to have given it to his second son John, Amaury of Hilcrombe the eldest son confirming the grant subsequently, as did also his successors, William de Hilcrombe<sup>2</sup> and Richard de Hilcrombe, who confirmed it to Henry de Blithfield and James de Blithfield respectively and successively. As an evidence of William son of Heremann being tenant-in-fee of Blithfield, we find him somewhere about the latter portion of the twelfth century presenting Richard de Blithfield<sup>3</sup> to the parsonage of Kingston "as belonging to his mother-church," *i.e.*, apparently, Blithfield. The case is a curious and interesting one. William de Gresley in 1199 claimed the advowson of Kingston in the time of **John lord of Blithfield**, who succeeded his father William. De Gresley's claim was resisted by John, but whether successfully or not we are not told. Probably the powerful Gresley influence was too much for him, for when about forty years later William de Gresley's grandson gave certain lands in Kingston to the Abbey of Rocester, the advowson of the Church

<sup>1</sup> The following is the text of the deed: "Sciant &c. q<sup>d</sup> ego Amalricus filius Wilh<sup>i</sup> filii Heremanni dedi &c. Johanni fratri meo Bliefeldam, quam pater noster eidem Joh<sup>i</sup> dedit pro servicio dimid. militis Testibus Rogero de Port, Simone de Crombe, Alfredo Presbytero de Hulcrombe &c."

<sup>2</sup> William's deed is as follows: "Sciant &c. quod ego Wilh<sup>u</sup>s filius Amauri cessi homagium Henrici filii Joh<sup>i</sup>s de Bliefeld et relevium suum de villa de Blithfield quam Joh<sup>e</sup>s pater suus tenuit de patre meo Amauro &c. Testib, Hamone de Weston, Hugone Bagot, & Wilh<sup>o</sup> fratre suo, Jordano de Knitelle (Knightley in Gnosall) & fratre suo Rogero, Rob: Citharista, Galfrido de Bolda (Booth) &c." (See *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 15.)

<sup>3</sup> See *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iii, i, 48. Richard was probably brother of John (the first to be surnamed de Blithfield), and Rector of Blithfield. (See account of Rectors, *post*, p. 96. The compiler of *Memorials of the Bagot Family* states (p. 11) that John, in taking the name of de Blithfield, was reviving an old family; for he took not only the name, but also " (as I have somewhere read) the arms of the (then extinct) old family of the de Blithfields."

was granted with them.<sup>1</sup> This was not done, however, without protest on the part of Blithfield; for in the Plea Rolls of 1244 we find James de Blithfield suing the Abbot of Rocester for the advowson of the Chapel of Kingston. The Abbot called to warranty William, son of Geoffrey de Gresley.<sup>2</sup> That some claim by Blithfield upon the Church of Kingston was established either at this time or later on is clear, for in 1534 the Abbot of Rocester was still paying annually to the Rector of Blithfield on behalf of his Vicar at Kingston the sum of ros.<sup>3</sup> This amount continued to be paid from Kingston as a "modus" as late as the eighteenth century.<sup>4</sup> Sir John de Blithfield was succeeded by his son, **Sir Henry de Blithfield**, Kt., in 1205.<sup>5</sup> He married a certain Margery, as appears in a Blithfield deed, *s.d.*<sup>6</sup> He was also a benefactor to the Priory of St. Thomas, Stafford, in the time of Richard I,<sup>7</sup> and therefore before the death of his father. Sir Henry died in 1234 and was succeeded by his son **James lord of Blithfield** above mentioned. In the *Testa de Nevill Tenure Roll* (p. 47) of about 1241 James occurs as holding of the Warin de Munchensi who (as we have already seen) was the mesne lord of that time, "half a fee in Blithefeud."<sup>8</sup> About 1235 he gave to St. Thomas' Priory, Stafford, "a certain wood in Blithfield called le Frith."<sup>9</sup> As the deed by which it was granted contains the names of several places which can be more or less identified at the present time, it may be worth while to give here a translation of it. "Be it known to all now and hereafter that I James de Blithfield have given &c. to God and the Church of Saint Thomas the Martyr near to Stafford and to

<sup>1</sup> See "Gresleys of Drakelowe," *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), i, 237.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iv, i, 102.

<sup>3</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Vol. iii, p. 124.

<sup>4</sup> See Rector Ward's *Tithe-book* for 1714, p. 26.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, i, 237.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.* (N.S.), xi, 20.

<sup>7</sup> See Chartulary of St. Thomas, *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 143.

<sup>8</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, i, 237.

<sup>9</sup> See "Chartulary of St. Thomas," *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 143.

the Canons regular there serving God, for the good of my own soul and those of my ancestors and successors, in free alms for ever, a certain wood in Blithfield called 'Le Frith,' contained together with all its appurtenances within these boundaries, viz., along the high-way which leads from Blithfield to Stafford,<sup>1</sup> and from the said road in a direct line to the clearing of Swane the Smith, and from the same clearing to the clearing of Ralph de Hampton, and from the same clearing to the clearing of Nicholas de Hampton,<sup>2</sup> and from the clearing of the said Nicholas to the clearing of Robert Pas,<sup>3</sup> and from the clearing of Robert Pas to the open field of Blithfield, and so through the same field following the hedge to the aforesaid high-way, to have and to hold free &c. as I James or anyone of my ancestors have at any time held the same wood free, that so they may be able to use and enjoy the aforesaid land 'the Frith' with the wood in skilled husbandry and in any other manner whatsoever. But if the said Canons wish to have the said wood protected, they ought to enclose and protect it at their own expense, and with a proper hedge. But the said Canons shall have no common rights in my estate at Blithfield on account of that holding; nor will I nor my heirs, nor anyone belonging to me, have any further right claim or common right in the said holding. Moreover I have given to the said Canons sufficient road for

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<sup>1</sup> This is identical with the track which leads from the Oakfields Farm across Moreton Brook towards Colwich and Great Haywood, which was originally one of the principal highways of the County. The Frith (which is said to mean land with scattered trees or underwood growing upon it) is identical with part of the field opposite the Rectory gate on the other side of the road, now called "the Crab-tree Leasow." It seems to have been, with two others, thrown into this larger field in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when its name was lost.

<sup>2</sup> These lands were probably on the site of the Rectory Farm.

<sup>3</sup> This surname (and not pease) may have been the origin of the name Pease-Croft, for it was spelt Pas-Croft in a Blithfield deed of 1349.

cart and team extending from the said high-way along by the headland of William son of Edrich de Blithfield leading to 'Wildredely'."<sup>1</sup>

Arising out of this gift an agreement was made in 1253 between the Priory of St. Thomas and Robert de Foston, Rector of Blithfield, by which certain tithes on this land called "*novalia*" were surrendered "for peace sake" by the Rector on condition that the Priory paid to Blithfield Church one pound of wax on the day of the Assumption of the B. Virgin yearly for ever.<sup>2</sup> The Blithfield estate at this time appears to have extended over the Parish boundary into Colton, perhaps as far as Sherra Cop Lane; for that lane is said to take its name from a visit of the Sheriff in 1250 for the purpose of settling a claim of Robert son of John de Admaston against James de Blithfield, his son John, and others for pulling down a certain hedge *in Colton*.<sup>3</sup> James de Blithfield had two sisters, Dionysia who married William "le Jouene," or "the young lord," lord of Littlehay in Colton,<sup>4</sup> and Margery who held land at Cresswell.<sup>5</sup> James de Blithfield died in 1255. His eldest son John having died in the life-time of his father, he was succeeded by his second son **Richard**, who was at the time under age and in ward to Margaret de Ferrars Countess of Derby, who sold his marriage to Roger de Verney, reserving to herself the advowson of the Church of Blithfield.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wilderly Barn of the present day occupies the site of an ancient Manor House, which existed well on into the eighteenth century (see Parker's *History of Colton*, pp. 178 and 244). The "sufficient road" mentioned in the deed seems to have been a right-of-way connecting the Moreton Highway with the original Lee Lane, which led by Wilderley in the direction of Moreton Grange.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 144.

<sup>3</sup> Parker's *Colton*, p. 40.

<sup>4</sup> Blithfield deed.

<sup>5</sup> Parker's *Colton*, p. 305.

<sup>6</sup> This we learn from the record of a suit concerning the right of presentation to the Rectory in 1288 (see *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 180). The King claimed the nomination because the Earl of Derby, whose mother and uncle had both presented, was at the time a minor. Richard de Blithfield, on the other hand, maintained that the Earl had no right of presentation, that the Countess, his mother, had

Richard was of age before 1269, for in that year we find him suing Robert, son of John de Edmundeston (Admaston), for common of pasture in five acres in Colton. Robert's defence was that William de Wasteneys, William de Colton, William Griffyn, and Hugh son of Thomas held the said land in common and in severalty as lords of Colton.<sup>1</sup> Richard married the daughter of Roger Vernay (or de Verney) of Bromshelf (Bramshall), to whom it is probable that Roger de Verney, Rector 1287-1307, was related. He had a brother James, and a sister Agnes,<sup>2</sup> and probably another sister, Petronilla.<sup>3</sup> In his time, it is supposed, a memorable piece of work was carried out. It is true that no written record of the building of the Parish Church exists, yet the evidence of architectural style points to this time as being the approximate date of the main building as it now stands. The arcading of the Nave in particular suggests the latter part of the thirteenth century as the period during which the old Norman Church was replaced by its successor.<sup>4</sup>

Richard (I) de Blithfield died in or before 1293,<sup>5</sup> and was

presented not in her own right, but only as his (Richard's) guardian during minority, and that "all his ancestors from time out of memory had presented to the Church." Richard de Blithfield's claim was allowed. This, it may be remarked, seems to be the latest mention of the exercise of their privileges by the over-lords of Blithfield. In process of time their interests here as elsewhere grew to be more and more nominal only, until they became practically non-existent, and the de Blithfields remained as independent possessors.

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iv, i, 172.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 48.

<sup>3</sup> Blithfield deeds.

<sup>4</sup> At the junctions of the hood-moulding of the nave heads are carved, which have all the appearance of being done from the life. If so, we may conjecture them to be (beginning on each side from the east end) *on the north side* (1) Richard de Blithfield; (2) King Henry III; (3) A layman (? De Verney of Bramshall or ? the Architect). *On the south side* (1) Roger de Meyland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; (2) Queen Eleanor of Provence; (3) Rector Roger de Verney. There is also a head at the lower end of the hood-moulding of the easternmost and westernmost arches on the north side.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, i, 273.

succeeded by his second son **Richard (II) de Blithfield**, John the eldest son having died before 1256.<sup>1</sup> Richard married Cecilia. . . . in or before 1293.<sup>2</sup> In 1322 he bought the Manor of Littlehay, being "a fourth part of the Manor of Colton," from Robert de Colton. This property passed to the Bagot family with the de Blithfield estates, and has remained in their possession down to the present time, being in Charles II's reign termed by Chetwynd "the appanage of the younger brothers of that line."<sup>3</sup> In 1327 Richard had a dispute with John de Weston, who in addition to his property at Newton seems to have acquired common rights in Blithmoor, of which he alleged Richard had dispossessed him. The matter was settled by arbitration as set forth in a French deed preserved at Blithfield. Besides this de Weston claim upon Blithmoor it would appear that the Church held some portion of it about this time, for in a Blithfield deed of 1332 mention is made of "land of the Blessed Mary in Milnefield abutting on Blithmoor."<sup>4</sup> A brother of Richard, named John, occurs in connection with a trial for murder in 1293, and his son Richard acted as trustee in the transaction by which Richard de Hampton in 1367 made over his meadow in Blithmoor to Ralph Bagot,<sup>5</sup> while his grandson Richard in 1379 granted lands in Wildeley to John-at-Brok of Admaston.<sup>6</sup> A third brother, Thomas, appears to have been of a quarrelsome disposition, and what we learn about him illustrates

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 180.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, i, 48.

<sup>3</sup> Parker's *Colton*, p. 155, also p. 327, where the deed is transcribed.

<sup>4</sup> This land is also mentioned in a Blithfield deed of 1383, by which Wm. Botte of Admaston, chaplain, grants "a place and curtilage with buildings standing in it in the vill of Admaston, which lies between the land of the lord of Blythefeld and the Kings' way leading to Rugeleye, and stretches lengthways between the land of the Blessed Marie of Blithfield and the land of the lords of Newton and 5 butts of arable in the Mulnefield."

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 217, 218.

<sup>6</sup> Blithfield deed 279.

the roughness and lawlessness of the times. In a Plea-roll of 1303 we have the following account of his being tried for murder:—<sup>1</sup>“ Thomas son of Richard de Blythefeld, taken and detained for the death of Thomas son of William de Lutteleye, put himself on the country; and Robert de Pype and the other jurors say that on the day of the Circumcision of the Lord, 30 Ed. I, a dispute arose at Blythefeld between Thomas son of William de Lutteleye and Thomas son of Richard de Blythefeld, and Thomas son of William de Lutteleye drew his bow with an arrow in it, meaning to shoot Thomas son of Richard, and Thomas son of Richard perceiving his malice, drew his dagger, and Thomas son of William tried to kill him, and Thomas son of Richard then ran away as far as the cemetery close of the vill and attempted to climb over the fence in order to escape from the other, and he could not climb over the fence owing to its height, and he fell to the ground, and the said Thomas son of William was pursuing him all the time with his knife drawn, meaning to kill him as he lay on the ground, and Thomas son of Richard perceiving he could escape death in no other way, struck Thomas son of William with his knife in the stomach, as he was lying upon him, so that he died, and they say positively that the said Thomas son of Richard de Blythefeld killed Thomas son of William de Luttele in self-defence, and not feloniously or by malice aforethought. He is therefore remitted to gaol to await the King’s pardon.” Nearly three years later, at the Gaol Delivery of the County of Stafford Dec. 1305, he was indicted afresh for this very matter, but was able to produce the King’s pardon dated from Lenton 10th April 1303.<sup>2</sup> On Michaelmas-day 1312 he himself met with a violent death at Penkrige. The record of the affair (which has got rather mixed) is as follows:—“ The jury of the hundred of Cotheleston presented . . . . that John de Knecllet feloniously killed Thomas de Blythefeld at Pencrich on the Thursday,

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vii, i, 111.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vii, i, 165.

the feast of St. Michael, 5 Ed. II, and that John le Taillour of Pencrich aided and abetted the said Thomas de Blythefeld (*sic*) in committing the said felony."<sup>1</sup> Thomas, like his brother John, had a share of Blithfield property, for his son Richard in 1349 possessed "a messuage, sixty acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Admundeston, Colton, Neuton, and Blythefeld."<sup>2</sup> But to return to the head of the house.

About 1345 Richard lord of Blithfield died, and was succeeded by his son **John de Blithfield**, who in or before 1329 had married Margaret . . . . In that year Sir Thomas de Wasteneys, lord of Colton, and Joan his wife granted to him and his wife 4½ acres of land in Colton bordering on "la Newlond" (Newlands), for which they rendered a rose to the said Thomas as lord of the fee.<sup>3</sup> By a deed dated 27th May 1349<sup>4</sup> John granted to William

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, x, i, 47.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xii, 91, 95.

<sup>3</sup> *Parker's Colton*, 331.

<sup>4</sup> Blithfield deed No. 245. This grant was evidently made for the purposes of a jointure-settlement, as the property was re-settled upon John and Margaret his wife the same year. (*Parker's Colton*, p. 306.) In 1402 the lands were "*in manu domini*," and were valued at 100s. a year. (*Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 203.) The portion mentioned in the first part of the deed seems to have been all the lands in the parish of Blithfield lying south-east of Steen-wood, being bounded on the south-east by Bowling-Alley lane (here called Mere lane, *i.e.*, boundary lane, being the boundary between the parishes of Blithfield and Colton); on the south-west by Old Park (here called the Park of Grasshaye) and Hamley field, which would have been the land between Stockwell Heath and the boundary of the Parish continued from the northern corner of Grasshaye Park; on the north-west by a meadow, which was probably the same as that in Blithmoor which in 1367 Richard de Hampton passed to Ralph Bagot, and therefore at the Steen-wood end of Blithmoor; and on the north-east by the "*filum*" of the Blithe, *i.e.*, the line dividing the river down its middle, which is the Parish boundary on the Abbots-Bromley side. Middlehay is now represented by Medley-wood barn, which occupies a position in the middle of these lands. In a deed of 1347 (*Parker's Colton*, p. 341) there is mention made of "Hartewallesfeld, which abuts on the road leading towards Middlehay." The road would be the present Steen-wood lane, which must have extended to Medley, though there is no trace of it now beyond



Wymar de Morton and William de Hampton, Chaplains, all his lands, houses, tenements, and woods, with the water-mill called "le Walkmulne"<sup>1</sup> near Styvington, with the mill-pool and bays and water-course serving the said mill, in Blythfeld, lying at Middlehay between the Mere-lone and the meadow of Richard de Hampton lengthways, and the dividing line (filum) of the water of Blithe and the Park of Grasshaye and the field of Hamleye broadways; with his wood of Stanesleye and a plot of meadow under the same wood between the rivulet of Tadbrook and Longleyemore and the meadows of the late Felicia Pas and Robert de Tunstall. Witnesses:—Thomas de Gasteneyes and John Bagot, Kts., Thomas de Weston, Magister Adam de Berleye, Richard de Hampton, Hugh de Hughtesdon (Hixon), William de Whytynton. Besides a sister Elizabeth, who married Richard Harcourt,<sup>2</sup> John de Blithfield had a brother Henry who was an active man of business. He was a clergyman, and is usually styled "Magister." In 1314 he was sued, together with his father and mother,

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the Steen-wood cottages, where it turns down towards Steen-wood. The present Hartwell fields, on the right side of the road leading from Admaston to Blithmoor, evidently at that time extended in a south-west direction as far as Steen-wood lane.

<sup>1</sup> "Walkmulne" means fullingmill. To "walk" is to full (both words being perpetuated in the common surnames "Walker" and "Fuller"), which was originally done by stamping with the feet on the material placed in water, and in later times by a stream turning heavy wooden mallets upon it. In the complementary deed this particular mill is described as "below Stivinton," now Steen-wood. It must have been situated somewhere on the rivulet running down to the Blithe by Medley cottage. The "bays" were reservoirs on it dammed up to collect the water. The water at Steen-wood, as at the Newton fulling-mill of that time, could not have been of any great bulk; it was probably therefore collected for several days, the mill being then worked for a few hours. According to another Blithfield deed, there was also a "Fulling-mill in Blythfeld, on the water of Blythe, contiguous to a piece of land between the mill-pool and the fee of Bromley Bagot."

<sup>2</sup> By the marriage-settlement Elizabeth's father undertook to support her properly, together with her husband and children, in food and clothing and other necessaries. (*Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 217.)

by Matilda de Leghes for the third of a messuage and a noke of land in Bertherton, which she claimed as dower.<sup>1</sup> In 1333 we find him in possession of one fourth part of the Manor of Wolseley.<sup>2</sup> A Blithfield deed<sup>3</sup> dated 21<sup>st</sup> July 1349 states that he received from his brother John "two acres of land in Blithefeld with the advowson of the Church, the two acres lying in Pascroft somewhat near to the Churchyard of Blithefeld." This grant he shared with Richard de Hampton and William de Hampton, the Chaplain.<sup>4</sup> (It seems probable that John then placed the advowson into the hands of trustees, because his eldest son Henry was *non compos mentis*. In a deed of 1354 Nicholas Poure, "lord of Blithfield," is said to be "guardian of the land of John late lord of Blithfield and of Henry his son and heir." It is plain that Henry was not under guardianship as a minor, because his younger brother Richard appears, by having lands granted to him, to have been of age in 1348.<sup>5</sup>) There is mention of Henry son of Richard again in a suit of 1356, when he was associated with William de Whitynton and Richard son of John de Blithfield (probably his first cousin, and not his nephew), in suing Richard son of Robert de Hampton and Joan his wife for a messuage, 120 acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood, in Blythefeld and Bromleye Bagot. The Hamptons granted the tenements to the three complainants to be held for their lives at a rent of a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and after their decease to revert to the Hamptons and their heirs.<sup>6</sup> His name is found among the witnesses to deeds in 1357, 1364, 1377, 1379,<sup>7</sup> and it is just

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, pt. i, 48.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xi, 38.

<sup>3</sup> No. 246. *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 17.

<sup>4</sup> According to the list of Rectors given in *Mem. of the Bagot Fam.*, Roger Poure was presented to the Church in March 1349, which should be more correctly given as 1349/50.

<sup>5</sup> Parker's *Colton*, p. 341.

<sup>6</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xi, 168.

<sup>7</sup> Parker's *Colton*, pp. 349, 351, 353, 359.

possible that he may be the Henry de Blith(feld) who attests a deed of 1387.<sup>1</sup>

John de Blithfield died in or before 1354, and was succeeded by his eldest son **Henry**, who, as already stated, seems to have been *non compos mentis*, Nicholas Poure being his guardian. It is probable that he died soon after, for **Richard de Blithfield**, whom we may take to be the last Lord of that family, received in 1356 a grant of lands in Colton, Blithfield, and Newton from Ralph Bagot,<sup>2</sup> and since Ralph Bagot married Elizabeth de Blithfield, whom tradition calls the daughter of Richard,<sup>3</sup> about the same time,<sup>4</sup> it is not unlikely that Richard thus took the opportunity of doing something towards consolidating the Blithfield estate when he gave his daughter to Ralph. Richard, however, died in, or before, 1361, by which time **Ralph Bagot** had become "lord of Blithfield" as the husband of the heiress Elizabeth.<sup>5</sup> Any de Blithfields that occur after that date must be ascribed to the cadet branch of the family, descended either from Thomas or John, sons of Richard and Cecilia, or from some other member of the family of whom there is no record. The latest mention of all of a de Blithfield is that of "John son of Richard and Petronilla his mother" in 1396.<sup>6</sup> Besides this Petronilla wife of a Richard de Blithfield, there was also a Catherine de Baliden, who in 1391 quit claimed to Sir John Bagot all actions which might arise by reason of her dower

<sup>1</sup> Parker's *Colton*, p. 356.

<sup>2</sup> Parker's *Colton*, p. 345.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. Wrottesley, in his *History of the Bagot Family (Hist. Coll. Staffs (N.S.), xi, 220)*, expresses the opinion that Elizabeth was the sister rather than the daughter of Richard; but that opinion (which is not in accord with family tradition) was founded on the supposition that Henry, lord of Blithfield, was *under age* in 1354 (which other dates show that he could not have been), and that consequently John's children were younger than in fact was the case. There seems to be no reason against Elizabeth having been born to Richard *c.* 1338, and married when she was eighteen years of age.

<sup>4</sup> Her son John Bagot was under age in 1376. (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xiii, 130.)

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs (N.S.), xi, 218.*

<sup>6</sup> Chetwynd MS.

after the death of her husband, Richard de Blithfield, in Blithfield and Berdunton.<sup>1</sup> Whether this Richard, whom either (or it may be both) of these ladies married, was Richard son of Richard or Richard son of Thomas there is no means of determining; but the dates seem to fall in best with the additional generation that the adoption of the former of the two alternatives would give. The de Blithfields were thus superseded by the Bagots not long before they disappear from such records as are available; and from the middle of the fourteenth century onwards the history of Blithfield is practically coincident with the history of the Bagot family, completely recorded by General Wrottesley in Vol. XI (N.S.) of the Salt Archæological Society's Publications.

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#### B.—TOWNSHIP OF NEWTON.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the Saxon possessor of Newton was Godwin. He was replaced by Warin the Bald, who held it, together with estates at Weston-under-Lizard, of the King. He also held the Shrievalty of Shropshire, with no less than seventy manors, as a gift from Roger de Montgomery on his marriage with Roger's niece Aimeria. Warin seems to have been a zealous Churchman; for in a charter of William the Conqueror to the Abbey of Evroult in Normandy, in the year 1081, amongst other gifts to that house "Neuton" is mentioned. But the gift seems to have been disallowed, as no mention is ever made again of any claim on the part of the Abbey.<sup>2</sup> Warin died before 1085, leaving Aimeria surviving, and a son, Hugh, at that time under age, who succeeded to his father's estates about 1102. In the meantime Rainald de Balgiolle married Aimeria, Warin's widow, and appears in Domesday as the tenant *in capite*

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 217.

<sup>2</sup> See Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.*, vii, 207; and *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 5.

PEDIGREE OF BLITHFIELD

(cf. *Hist. Coll. Sta.*)

Herman of Hill Croom, co. Worcester, enfeoffed at Blithfield and Walton in Gnosall before 1136. (*H.C.S.*, i, 236.)

Walter fitz Herman, *temp.* Hen. II (*H.C.S.*, i, 236), gave half of Walton in Gnosall to Buildwas Abbey (Eyton's *Shropsh.*).

Amaury held hides at Hilcrombe *temp.* Hen. II (Nash's *Worcestersh.*, i, 269), confirms grant of Blithfield to his brother John (B. deed).

John de B  
1199 and

William de Hulcrombe accepts homage and relief of Henry, son of John de Blithfield, *c.* 1205 (*H.C.S.*, N.S., ii, 15), dead in 1220.

Henry de B  
as knig

Richard de Hulcrombe occurs 1220 (Coram Rege Roll), confirms grant of Blithfield to James de Blithfield (B. deed).

James de Blithfield, lord (B. deed), and 1250 (Pa knight's fee in Blithfi Munchensi (*H.C.S.*, i, *H.C.S.*, vi,

Richard de Blithfield, under age at his father's death, and in ward to Countess of Ferrers 1256 (*H.C.S.*, vi, i, 180), of age in 1269 (Plea Roll 53 Hen. III), dead in 1293, when there was living a John, brother of the lord of Blithfield (*H.C.S.*, vi, i, 273).

⚭ dau. of Roger de Verney.

John, of age 1250 (B. deed *Hist. Colton*, 40), *ob. vi.* named in deed of Sir Hugh who was dead in 1256.

Richard de Blithfield, lord of Blithfield 1293 and 1338, *occ.* 1314, 1323, and 1343 (*H.C.S.*, ix, i, 48, 95; *Hist. Colton*, 339), dead in 1345.

⚭ Cecily, *occ.* 1314 (*H.C.S.*, ix, i, 48).

Thomas, *occ.* at Penkr (*H.C.S.*, vii,

John de Blithfield, *occ.* 1338, lord of Blithfield 1349 and 1351 (*Hist. Colton*, 335, 339, 344), dead in 1354 (B. deed).

⚭ Margaret.

Magister Henry, *occ.* 1304 (*H.C.S.*, ix, i, 48), in 1332, brother of John, lord of B. 1349, *o* (*H.C.S.*, xi, 38, 68; xii, 126; N.S., xi, 2 349, 353, 354, 356).

Henry de Blithfield, son and heir of John (*Bagot Mem.* 12), under guardianship of Nicholas Poure in 1354 probably as *non compos mentis*, *d.s.p.* before 1361.

Richard de Blithfield, of age 1348, 1355, 1356, and 1359 (*Hist. Colton*, xi, 168; N.S., xi, 217; *Hist. Colton*, 341, 344, 345), dead in 1361.

Elizabeth de Blithfield, *m.* before 1357 (son born before 1359)

Arm: Parti per pale indented arg. and sa.

William fitz Herman granted Blithfield to younger son John (Blithfield deed).

field occurs as knight on Ass. Roll 1203, dead in 1205 (Pipe Roll 1205).

Richard de Blithfield, probably Rector of Blithfield, Vicar of Kingston 1199 (*H.C.S.*, iii, i, 48), *occ. c.* 1234 (*H.C.S.*, N.S., xi, 157).

field occurs in 1205 (Pipe Roll), and on Ass. Roll 1228, dead in 1234.

Blithfield 1234 (Pipe Roll) held half a manor of Warin de (Warin), *d.* 1255 (see 1280).

Dionisia 1282 and 1321.

William le Jeune Seynur of Little Hay Colton, *occ.* 1282 to 1317.

Margery (B. deed) held land at Wordeshay, near Creswelle (*Hist. Colton*, 305).

and got.

James (B. deed).

Agnes (B. deed).

Margery (B. deed).

Petronilla *occ.* 1271 (*H.C.S.*, i, 48).

Nicholas de Blythefeld held property in Uttoxeter 1275.

Isolda dead in 1275.

1203, killed 1312 (111, 165).

John, brother of the lord, 1293 (*H.C.S.*, vi, i, 273), *occ.* 1338 (*Hist. Colton*, 336).

Nicholas de Blithfield ordained priest 1374 (*H.C.S.*, N.S., viii, 70).

and 1/3 of Wolseley in fine of 1355 (*Hist. Colton*,

Richard, son of Thomas, *occ.* 1348 (*H.C.S.*, xii, 91, 95).

Richard, son of John, *occ.* 1355, 1362, and 1367 (*H.C.S.*, xi, 168; N.S., xi, 217; B. deed).

1350, Catherine (de Baliden) *occ.* 1391.

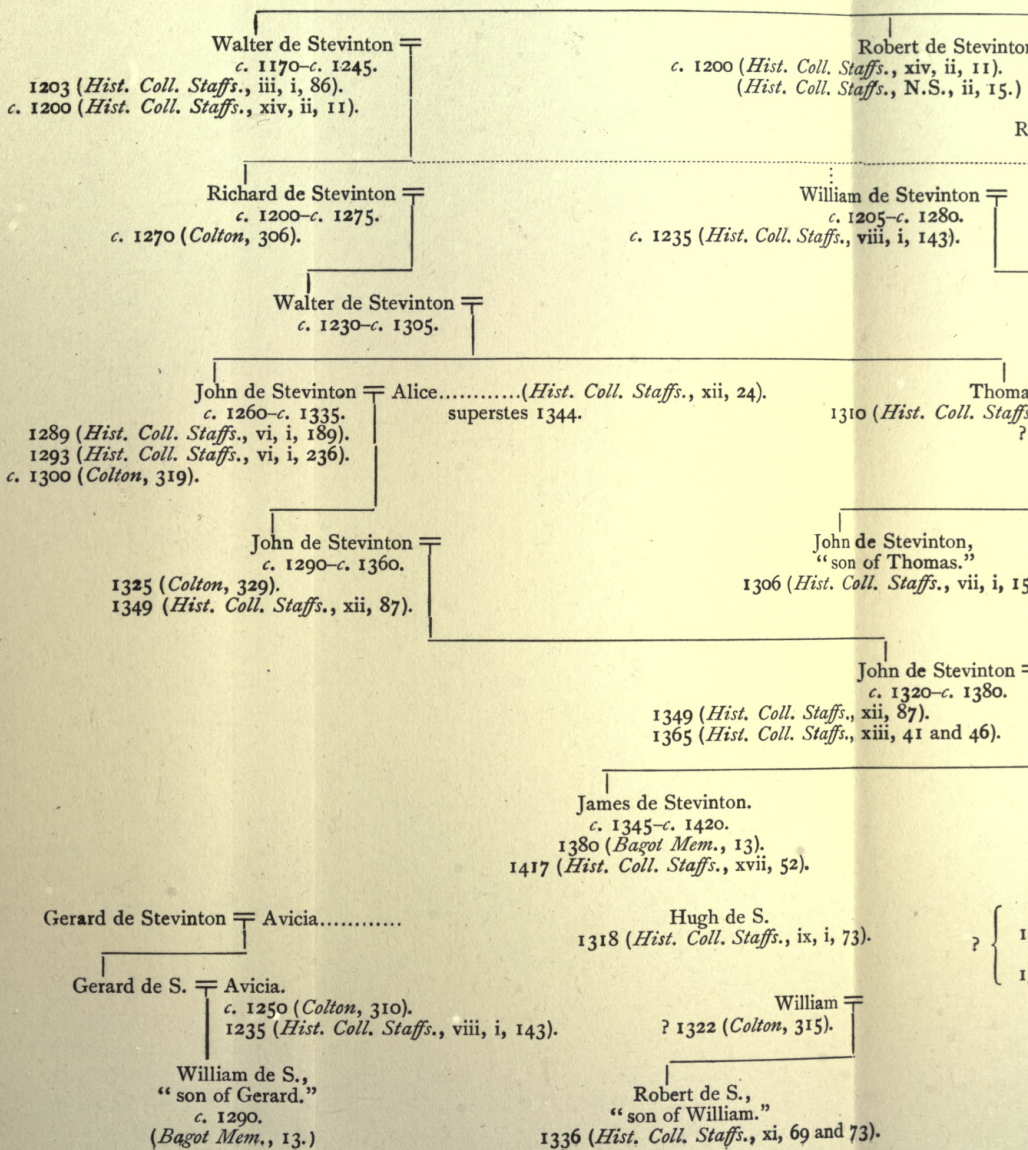
Richard, son of Richard, son of John, *occ.* 1377 and 1379 (B. deeds).

Petronilla (Chetwynd MS.)

Ralph Bagot, lord of Blithfield 1361 (*H.C.S.*, N.S., xi, 218).

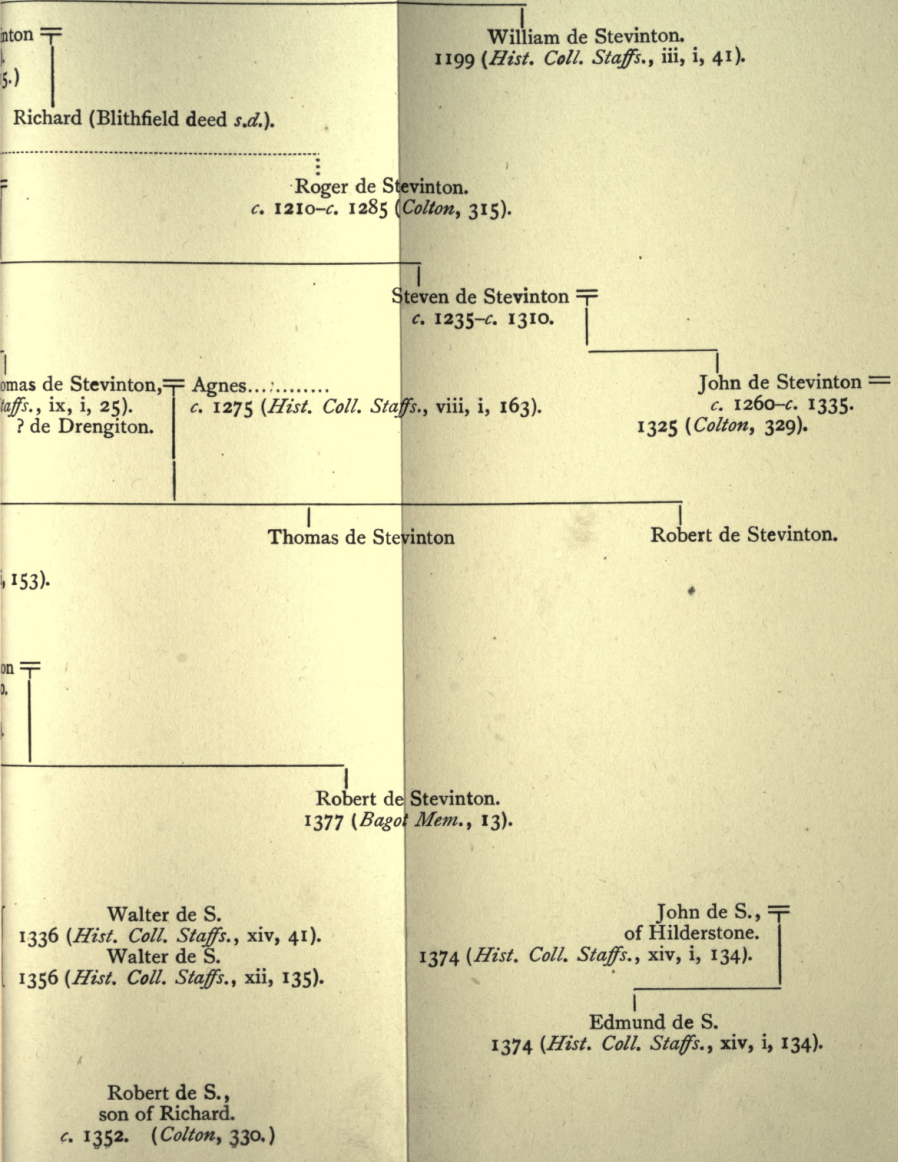
John, son of Richard and Petronilla, *occ.* 1396 (Chetwynd MS.).

STEVINTON PEDIGREE



DIGREE.

To face page 16.





holding Newton. The entry, under "*Terra Regis*" (the king's land), is as follows:—" *Idem Rainaldus tenet NIWETONE Godwinus tenuit et liber homo fuit Ibi est dimidia hida Terra est iiii carucis In dominio est dimidia caruca et viii villani et v bordarii cum iiii carucis Ibi i servus et molina de iiii solidis et ii acra prati Silva una quarentina longitudine et una latitudine valet xl solidos.*" ("The same Rainald holds Niwetone. Godwin held it and was a free man. There is half a hide there. The arable land is sufficient for four plough-teams. In demesne there is half a team, and (there are) eight villeins and five boors with three teams. There are there one serf and a mill of 4s. value,<sup>1</sup> and two acres of meadow, a wood one quarentine long and one broad. It is worth 40s.")

Rainald held Newton for about fifteen years, and then retired to France, surrendering the honours which he had acquired through his marriage with Aimeria, and allowing his step-son uninterrupted enjoyment of the estates which devolved upon him by inheritance from his father Warin. Hugh, however, died soon afterwards, leaving no issue. His lands were then granted by Henry I to Alan son of Flaald, as chief lord, from whom is descended the ancient family of FitzAlan, as well as the Royal house of Stuart.<sup>2</sup> Under this FitzAlan seignury we find Ralph Fitz-Urnoi about 1120 as tenant-in-fee of Newton. He is mentioned

<sup>1</sup> Probably that which was known afterwards as "Falley's Mill in Newton with the pool and water-course." In 1273 Constance, widow of Iwin de Salt, sued Hugh de Weston for this mill, and, as Hugh did not appear, the Sheriff was ordered to take the mill into the King's hands, and to summon Hugh for a month from Michaelmas (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 61). Thirty-three years later, in 1306, Agnes, widow of Henry de Salt, sued Robert de Bromley and Ralph de Hampton for a third of the mill. A deed was produced which showed that Henry, son of Hugh de Salt, gave to Magister Robert and Ralph the said mill for thirty years; after which they were to pay to Henry and his heirs 100s. annually. (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vii, i, 145, 148.)

<sup>2</sup> Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.*, vii, 211, 281.

in the Burton Chartulary as tenant of a carucate of land in Newton called "Hantona" (Hampton), granted to him and to his heir by the Abbot, who held it "by the gift of Meriet our father." In consideration thereof Ralph gave to the Abbey the tithes of Newton from his whole demesne both in corn and in stock, and, in lieu of the tithe, covenanted to give him 7s. every year, and to send it for the altar at the feast of St. Modwenna the Virgin (5th July).<sup>1</sup> Ralph Fitz-Urnoi was succeeded by his son Robert Fitz-Ralph, who was in possession of Weston and Newton in 1166.<sup>2</sup> It is supposed that Robert's successor, Hamo de Weston, was his son, though he is nowhere actually so called.

The names of the next five lords of Weston and Newton, with the dates of their succession to the estates, are as follows:—John (son of Sir Hamo) de Weston, 1214; Sir Hugh (I) de Weston, 1228; Sir Hugh (II) de Weston, 1264; Sir John de Weston, 1305; Sir Thomas de Weston, 1349. In connection with these the only noteworthy fact relating to Newton is a grant by Hugh (II) de Weston in 1257 of 2½ virgates of land, two messuages, and two crofts in the vill to the Prior

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<sup>1</sup> As transcribed by Gen. Wrottesley in *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vol. v, the entries in the Burton Chartulary relating to this transaction contain several errors. Thus the quantity of land is correctly given on p. 20 as i carucate, but on p. 27 the i appears as ii. Similarly on p. 21 the amount of rent is stated to be xiis., and on p. 32 viiis. In both passages the figure is in fact vii in the MS. Further, in the transcription of the passage relating to the grant of the tithe of Newton to the Abbey, the wording on p. 20 should be "Meriet pater n̄r" instead of "presbyter noster"; while on p. 32 the abbreviated form "p̄r n̄r" is given correctly, but the equivalent is again wrongly given as "presbyter noster" (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, 1916, p. 257). Meriet, it would seem, was the father of Abbot Geoffrey, and he may perhaps have been the founder of the chapel in Newton. The grant of tithe by Fitz-Urnoi should be regarded not as an original gift, but rather as an instance of the patron (as he probably was) of the Newton chapel varying the distribution of the tithe, doubtless during a vacancy of the chaplaincy (see *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), viii, xiv; also Raines' Preface to Archbp. Grey's register, 56 Surtees Society, p. xx).

<sup>2</sup> *Lib. Nig.* (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, i, 214).

and Canons of St. Thomas, Stafford, in exchange for all the lands held by the Priory at Weston-under-Lizard.<sup>1</sup> The deed is a somewhat lengthy document; but some parts of it are here translated which, from names given and position of boundaries, might help to determine the exact locality of the lands included in the gift, or rather exchange.

“Be it known to all now and hereafter that I Hugo, lord of Weston, have given to Nicholas Prior of St. Thomas the Martyr near Stafford and to the Canons of the said place one virgate and a quarter of land, two messuages with the buildings and the crofts and all else belonging to them, and three pieces of land with their appurtenances, in Newton. To wit, the messuage and croft and half a virgate of land, with appurtenances, which Ranulph son of Hugo formerly held, and the messuage and croft and half a virgate of land with appurtenances which Edric Russell<sup>2</sup> formerly held; and the quarter of a virgate, with appurtenances, which Robert Kempe formerly held; and one piece of land called ‘Longley,’ from the hedge of John de Newton along by the road, or to the wood of James de Blithfeld, and so going down by the wood and tenement of the said James to the duct, and then

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 144 (where the heading of the deed is inaccurate as to the amount of land included in the exchange, the two half virgates formerly held by Adam son of Susan and Hugh son of Ranulph being apparently overlooked). The lands granted in frank almoigne were to be held of the grantor, though freed from all services. The seignery would therefore remain still in Hugh de Weston. In a Terrier of Church property of the early part of the eighteenth century Michael Ward (Rector of Blithfield 1713-1725) writes, “Concerning the Tythes of Blithfield & Newton & y<sup>e</sup> suppos’d exchange betwixt the Patrons and Parsons here. Mr. Hawker purchas’d y<sup>e</sup> Priory Lands in Newton of Walter Fowler, Esq., of St. Thomas. Qu.: Whether the Tythes of those lands did ever belong to y<sup>e</sup> Abbot of Burton.”

<sup>2</sup> Note by Rev. F. P. Parker in his edition of the Chartulary (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 145). “It is very probable that ‘Edric Russell’ was the ancestor of a family of yeomen long seated in this parish, one of whom, Thomas Russell, became a London citizen, and in 1589 A.D. left a ‘bread’ charity to Colton and Blithfield parishes.”

by the duct to the enclosure of the said John, and then by the enclosure as far as the aforesaid hedge. And another piece of the meadow and waste land of 'Chalubullsford'<sup>1</sup> extending from the hedge of 'La Bolde'<sup>2</sup> to the river Blithe, and so going down to the lower end of the said meadow, and the rill of the said meadows to the old ditch, and by the old ditch to the Cross. Saving, however, a road for passengers which leads to 'Caluhull.'<sup>3</sup> And a third piece in my wood of 'Le Hurst,'<sup>4</sup> which extends from the old bridge, by the old ditch, next the road to the rivulet, and then going down in a straight line to the enclosure of 'Paluhull.'<sup>5</sup> . . . I have given also to the Prior aforesaid and his successors and his Church aforesaid the common right of the whole pasturage of my Newton holding both in wood and in open for four hundred sheep and sixty cart-horses and sixty pigs, which shall be free from pannage every year in my wood 'Le Hurst': and the pasturage aforesaid for as many horses as they possess, and also that they may be able to dig and carry away turfs for each half virgate of the land aforesaid for one half-day; and for the nook aforesaid according to the quantity belonging to the same . . . saving only to myself and my heirs my enclosures, that is to say those woods which

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for "Caluhullford," probably some ford over the Blithe, formerly existing between Callow Hill and Dapple Heath.

<sup>2</sup> "The Bold," or the Dwelling, was the ancient name of the hamlet now called Booth.

<sup>3</sup> This piece seems to be fairly identical with the portions numbered 90, 91, 91b on the large size Ordnance Map, and perhaps Dapple Heath, supposing that "the Cross" was somewhere at the meeting of the three roads from Newton, Booth and Newton Hurst. The "old ditch" is that on the right bank of the Blithe going under the road about 150 yards from the river bridge.

<sup>4</sup> Now Newton Hurst.

<sup>5</sup> A mistake for "Caluhull." This piece might well be Nos. 92, 93, 94, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194 on the Ordnance Map. The "sichetum" (rivulet) flows under the lane leading from the Hurst to Callow Hill. "Descendendo" is, however, somewhat perplexing, as the water runs S.W. from Callow Hill.

are called 'Hampton-wood'<sup>1</sup> and 'Le Mulnemer,'<sup>2</sup> at all times in which the Prior aforesaid and his successors and his men at Newton shall not have common rights, provided that they are sufficiently enclosed. And similarly saving to myself and my heirs all that moor called 'Rowmore,' in which the said Prior and his successors and his men at Newton shall not have common rights, unless the crops be first taken away and the hay carried, but in cutting of no sort, with the exception only of cutting in my wood called 'Le Hurst' of oak, hazel, and white-thorn; saving, however, to the Prior and his successors aforesaid and to his Church aforesaid the said three pieces with the growth on them to do what they like with; and saving to me the water of the old mill-pool with its fish-stew.<sup>3</sup> . . . In witness whereof I Hugo and the Prior and Canons aforesaid have placed our signatures to each others' deeds remaining in each others' possession.

Witnesses :

Lord John de Acton,	Robert de Hutesdon (Hixon),
Philip le Poyer,	Ralph de Hampton,
Hugo de London,	Robert son of John de Ad-
Thomas de Bromsulf,	mundeston,
William de Acton,	Thomas de la Lee,
William de Ipstones,	William, Richard, Hugo, of the
Thomas de Tresel,	same."

<sup>1</sup> The main Hampton lands were in the neighbourhood of the Rectory Farm. The Hampton Wood here mentioned was evidently elsewhere, and may probably be looked for in the fields now known as Hampton Wood and Hampton Dale, the former adjoining the "Long Plantation" (cf. *post*, p. 34).

<sup>2</sup> This wood may have been named after the mill-pool (Mulne Mere). The portion of the grant here referred to seems (from the mention below of "the old mill-pool") to have been in the vicinity of the mill. "Rowmore" in that case would be some field bordering the Blithe, perhaps below Stansley Wood.

<sup>3</sup> This, it may be supposed, is identical with the pool immediately below the mill on the right-hand side of the road going towards Blithemoor.

There is no reason for thinking that any of the heads of the family of de Weston ever lived at Newton, but it is probable that some of its members did so. John de Weston, *e.g.*, had a younger son, John de Weston, who was also called John de Newton, because his brother Hugh granted him certain lands in Newton. From him the descent of a family of de Newtons can be traced as holders of land there for four generations.<sup>1</sup> Thus in 1335 we find John de Neuton, son of Richard and grandson of John de Weston (or de Newton), with twelve others arrested and convicted for a trespass committed *vi et armis* against the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. He was apparently shielded by the Sheriff, who was fined 13s. 4*d.* for failing to produce him before the court.<sup>2</sup> This John de Neuton had a son Simon, from whom in 1376 John le Clerk, of Colton, recovered six acres of pasture in Kyngeston (Kingston).<sup>3</sup> Simon had a son, John de Neuton, living in 1388, but he died childless and seems to have been the last of the de Neutons. His property passed to his sister, Margaret de Pulesdon.<sup>4</sup> Then again John de Weston (alias de Neuton) had another son, William. He appears in 1314 in a plea against his cousin Sir John de Weston for warranty of ten acres of land, which Sir John's father, Hugh (II) de Weston, had granted to him.<sup>5</sup> In the same year, by a fine, two messuages and thirty-seven acres of land in Bromlegh-Bagot and Neuton were settled upon this William, with remainder to his son Richard and his daughter-in-law Margaret.<sup>6</sup> William de Neuton and his son Richard were witnesses to a deed of John Bagot of Bagots Bromley in 1316.<sup>7</sup> In the same year we find this son, Richard de Neuton, suing John Pecok of

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<sup>1</sup> See Pedigree, *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 46.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xiv, i, 39.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xiii, 131.

<sup>4</sup> The Roger, son of Richard de Neuton, to whom the Priory of St. Thomas Stafford granted land in Newton (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 147), may have been an uncle of Simon. In that case the Prior Nicholas would have been Nicholas de Apsley (1257-1292).

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, i, 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, i, 48.

<sup>7</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 184.

Canokbury for damage to houses and land which he had let to him; amongst other things for pulling down a hall and five chambers. Pecok did not appear to the summons of the Sheriff, and he was fined £9, three times the amount of the damage, and the property reverted to Richard de Neuton.<sup>1</sup> In 1327, and again in 1332-3, Richard appears on the Subsidy Roll for Blythefeld and Neuton, being assessed, on the first occasion, at 1s. 6d., and, on the second, at 2s. It may be mentioned, as an indication of the relative size of the properties of the principal Neuton landowners of this time that the assessment in 1332-3 of the de Hamptons was 12s. 2d., of Thomas de Weston 5s., and of Richard de Blythefeld 5s.<sup>2</sup> In 1338 Richard de Neuton witnessed a deed of Sir John Bagot.<sup>3</sup> In 1375 a Richard de Neweton was charged, with thirty-eight others, with breaking into Richard Bromshulf's houses and closes at Charteleye, Kyngeston (Kingston) and Gretwyche, and cutting down trees and taking timber from his houses to the value of £40.<sup>4</sup> This may have been the same man; but the age that would have to be ascribed to him at that time would, it might be supposed, be a guarantee against such lawless conduct.

A certain Isolda, daughter of William de Neuton, who married Sir John de Weston (as his second wife), was probably a sister of Richard. She had a son, Robert, to whom his father gave lands in Newton in 1331, as well as in Weston-under-Lizard in 1340 and in 1345. From this union descended the Westons of Rugeley and the Westons of Lichfield. The transfer to this younger branch of the family by Hugh (I) de Weston of part of the Newton property, together with the grant made

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, i, 56.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vii, 200, and x, i, 89. The name "Thoma de Ceston" on the Roll of 1333 is evidently a mistake for "de Weston." John de Weston had probably since 1327 (when his name appears under Neuton) made over his interest there to his eldest son Thomas.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 188.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xiii, 131.

by him of the  $2\frac{1}{4}$  virgates to St. Thomas' Priory, may account for the description of Sir Hugh (II) de Weston's holding in Newton in the inquisition taken at his death in 1305 as being only a moiety of the vill of Newton.<sup>1</sup>

When the male line of the elder branch of the de Westons died out in March 1350 in the person of Robert the infant son of Sir Thomas de Weston, the Weston and Newton manors were divided between his five surviving aunts. The eldest of these was married to a Foljambe, the second, Isolda, to Thomas le Champion, the third to Sir William Trumwyn, the fourth, Margaret, to Matthew de Fouleshurst (as her second husband), the fifth, Elisabeth, first to Sir John de Whyston and secondly to Sir Adam de Peshale.<sup>2</sup>

The subsequent history of these five shares cannot always be quite clearly traced; but with regard to the first we find that, Thomas Foljambe's three sons all having died *s.p.*, his Newton property passed to his elder brother John Foljambe of Tideswell, Co. Derby, who in 1372 is known to have been seised of the fifth part of the manor of Newton. From him it passed to his son, Roger (*d. circ.* 1392); then to his grandson, Edward (*d. ante* 1448); then to two great-grandsons in succession, Roger and Thomas, who both died without issue in 1448. Thereupon this fifth part of Newton passed to a cousin Thomas Foljambe, whose great-grandson, Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, co. Derby, sold it to Richard Bagot, of Blithfield, in the year 1566; since when, down to the present day, it has remained part of the Bagot estates.

The Champion share (second), and the Whyston share (fifth) were in 1373 purchased from Stephen de Bromley, the ultimate remainderman under settlements made by the two coheiresses, by Adam de Peshale, who had married Elizabeth de Whyston (youngest daughter of Sir John de Weston).

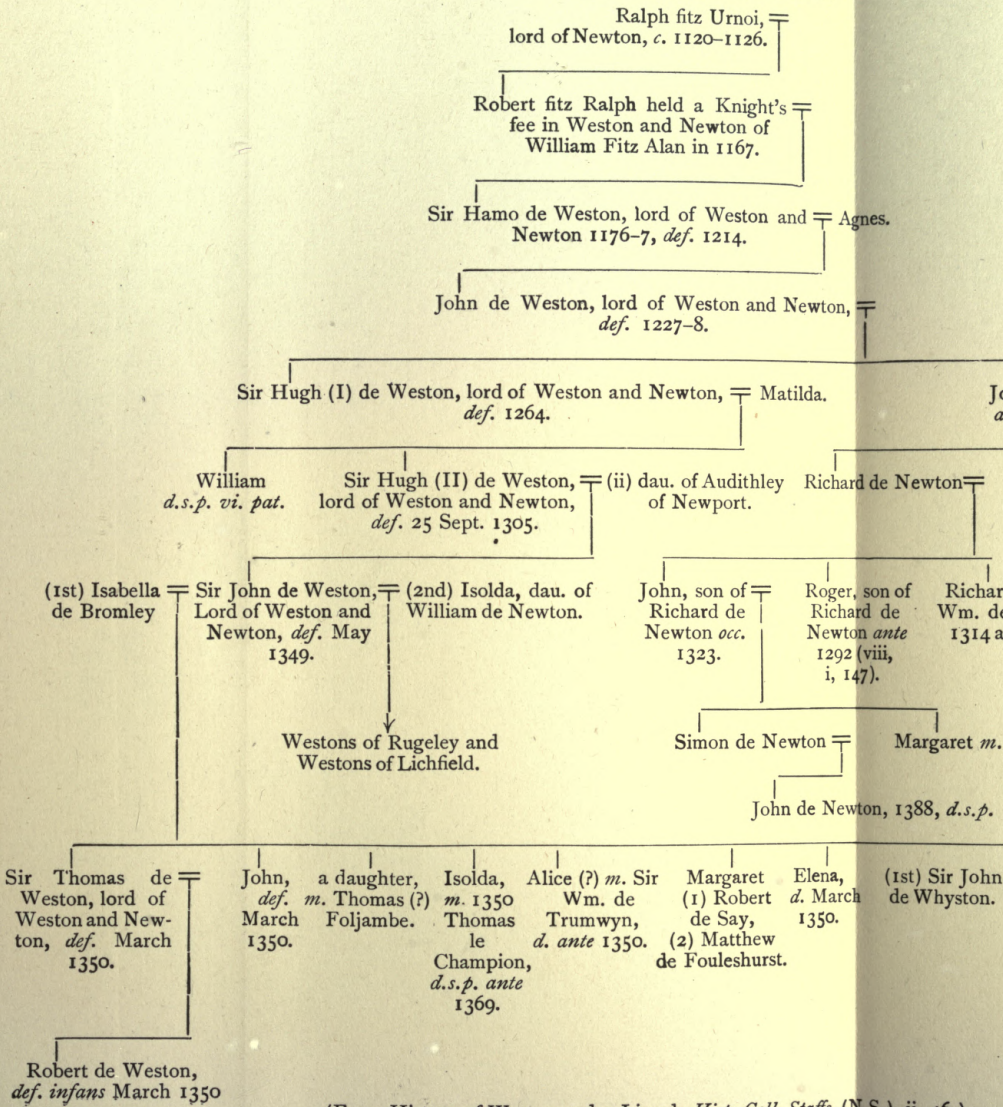
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<sup>1</sup> There may, however, have been some mistake on the part of the jurors about this "medietas." In the *Nomina Villarum* of 9 Ed. II (1316), set out in Shaw's *Staffs*, I, p. xxxii, John de Weston is returned as the lord of the vill of Newton.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 50.



NEWTON PEDIGREE.



(From History of Weston-under-Lizard, *Hist. Coll. Staffs.* (N.S.), ii, 46.)

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To face page 24.

W and Agnes.

th<sup>d</sup> Newton,ar<sup>atilda</sup>.John de Weston,  
*alias de Newton.*

Richard de Newton

William de Newton

*occ. 1305-1315.*Roger, son of  
Richard de  
Newton *ante*  
1292 (viii,  
i, 147).Richard, son of  
Wm. de Newton,  
1314 and 1338.John,  
son of  
William,  
1316.Isolda, dau. of  
William de  
Newton,  
*m.* Sir John  
de Weston.I<sup>4</sup> NewtonMargaret *m.* de Pulesdon,  
occurs 1388.John de Newton, 1388, *d.s.p.*Elena,  
*d. March*  
1350.(1st) Sir John = Elizabeth  
de Whyston.= (2nd) Sir Adam de Peshale.  
He *m.* (2) Elizabeth ap  
Rees. He *m.* (3) Joyce,  
dau. of Sir John de Botte-  
tort, relict of Sir Baldwin  
Frevill.↑  
Myttons and Earls of  
Bradford.*ll. Staffs. (N.S.), ii, 46.)*

PEDIGREE OF

(Collect. Top. et Geneal. i, 91-111; 333-361; in  
 Sir Thomas  
 Bailiff of the Peak 1273

Sir Thomas F., aged 27 in 1282, d.

Sir Thomas F., 1298, 1322, d.

(1st Wife.) = Thomas Foljambe  
 occ. 1324,

John Foljambe = of Tideswell, 1339. 1st entail 1348, 2nd entail 1370; living 1375; living 1405 (?) <i>Colton</i> 358.	(1st) Eldest d. of Sir John de Weston and one of the 5 co-heirs of her nephew Robert de Weston (1st wife).	Thomas Foljambe, living 1327, held lands in Tideswell, Elton and Litton, died in or <i>ante</i> 1364, presented to the Rectory of Weston 1349-50.	= (2nd) Elena, <i>rel.</i> 1364, <i>m.</i> (2) Robert Stave- leigh, both living 1370 she living 1370 (2nd
--	--	---	--

Roger Foljambe, = <i>occ.</i> 1348, 1370, 1383, 1392.	Thomas F., <i>occ.</i> 1348, 1370.	Agnos.	Joan, <i>occ.</i> 1348.	John Foljambe = of Elton, minor 1364, <i>d.s.p. ante</i> 1369.	Joan, d. of Fretchvil, <i>m.</i> in or <i>ante</i> 1366.	Thomas F., minor 1364. <i>qu. d.s.p.</i> <i>ante</i> 1369.	Hugh of Elton 1366 <i>qu. d.s.p.</i> <i>circa</i> 1369
---	--	--------	----------------------------	---	---	---	--

Sir Edward F. of Elton and Tides- well, 1416, <i>occ.</i> 1425, <i>d. ante</i> 1448.	= Cecilia, <i>rel.</i> 1448. <i>m.</i> (2) John Woodbarrow, both living 1448.
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Roger Foljambe = of Elton and Tides- well, 1448, <i>d.s.p.</i> 1448.	Godith, d. of John Statham, living 1468.	Thomas F., living 1448, <i>d.s.p.</i> 1448.
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William P., <i>d.v.p.</i>	Sir Robert P.
Margaret = John Roucliffe.	Elizabeth = John

OLJAMBE.

8-90. Cf. Hunter's S. Yorkshire, ii, 57-58.)

oljambe, =  
1282.

ca 1298. = Catharine.

ate 1324. =

ambe, = (2nd Wife.)  
27.

Arms: Sable, a bend  
between six escallops or.

Sir Godfrey Foljambe (of Walton), = Avena or Avice, d. of  
Secundarius Baro Scaccarii 1343, Ireland, m. (2) Sir  
Kn. 1352, guardianis of nephews Richard Green,  
1364, Chief Steward of John of d. 1382.  
Gaunt 1358, 1365, d. 1375.

Sir Godfrey Foljambe, junior, = Margaret, d. of  
living 1370, d. vi. pa. Payne Villars, m. (2) Sir  
Thomas Rempston, ante 1398, living 1439.

Thomas F., = Margaret, d. of  
occ. 1359, 1369, of Sir John Loudham,  
Walton 1397, qu. and sister and  
occ. 1416 and 1419. co-heir of his son  
Sir J. Loudham.

Sir Godfrey Foljambe, = Margaret (or Isabel),  
his grandfather, aged 9 d. of Simon Wake.  
375, d. ante 1388.

Thomas F., occ. 1448 as = Jane, d. of Sir Thomas  
entitled in remainder on Ashton.  
death of Roger Foljambe  
(subject to life interest of  
Godith Statham) to lands  
in Tideswell and Lytton,  
d. 1451.

Sir Robert Plompton, = Alice Foljambe,  
Kt. 1412, Steward of aged 1 in 1388,  
Knaresborough 1414, m. in or ante 1403,  
d. 1417 or 1421. d. ante 1439.

Sir William Plompton,  
minor 1423, occ. 1436  
1446, 1453, d. 1480.

Thomas F. (of Walton),  
aged 40 in 1451, occ.  
1461, 1464, when he  
was in possession of  
manor of Tideswell  
and lands there and  
elsewhere; d. ante  
1468 s.p.

= Margery, d. of Sir  
Nicholas Long-  
ford, m. 1454,  
m. (2) ante 1468  
to Thomas Odall,  
or Woodhall.

Henry F. = Benedicta, d. of  
(of Walton). Wm. Vernon of  
Nether Haddon.

Sir Godfrey F., = Catharine, d. of Sir  
b. 1472, Sheriff of John Leake of Sutton,  
Derbyshire 1535 and 1537, co. Derby.  
living 1545, d. ante 1550.

Sir James F. = Alice, d. of Thomas  
(of Walton), b. 1511, Fitzwilliam of Aldwarke,  
occ. 1550, d. 1558. co. Yorks, and sister  
and co-heir of her son  
Wm. Fitzwilliam.

Sir Godfrey Foljambe, = Troth, d. of Sir Wm. Tirwhitt.  
b. 1528, d. 1584,  
sold  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Manor of Newton  
to Richard Bagot in 1566.

These two shares remained in Peshale's descendants, the Myttons, Wilbrahams and Newports, until the death of the last Newport Earl of Bradford in 1762, when they were included in the portion of the Countess of Montrath.<sup>1</sup> By her they were settled upon the Damers and Cavendishes, and were purchased by Lord Bagot from Lord George Cavendish in 1820.<sup>2</sup> The Trumwyn share (third), after it had passed to several Trumwyns in succession, was in 1375 settled upon William Reynald and Isabel (Trumwyn), granddaughter of Sir John de Weston.<sup>3</sup> This share subsequently came into the possession of the Hawkes family. It appears from the Hawkes pedigree in the Visitation of Staffordshire of 1583 that William Hawkes, grandfather of Richard who signed the pedigree, and great-grandfather of Hillary Hawkes, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard *Reignoldes* of Newton.<sup>4</sup> It is possible that this Richard was a descendant of William Reynald who married Isabel Trumwyn.<sup>5</sup> Isabel afterwards married John Saleway, from which marriage the family of

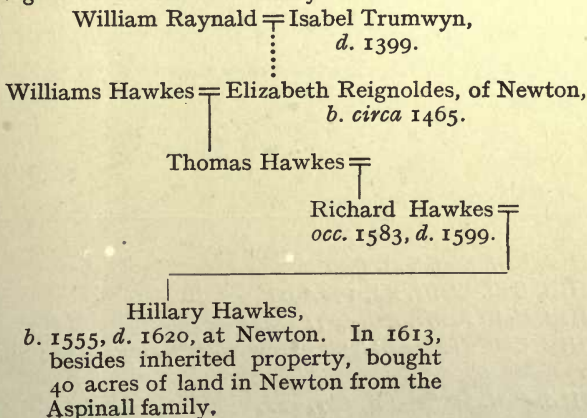
<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 268.

<sup>2</sup> *Mem. Bagot Fam.*, 16.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xi, 182.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iii, ii, 97.

<sup>5</sup> The supposition here put forward may be more clearly seen by an outline pedigree of the Hawkes family:—



Saleway of Stanford derived its descent, and later again, as a third husband, Nicholas Rugeley. Newton, however, is not mentioned in the inquisition taken at her death in 1399, nor in any of the Saleway inquisitions. The conclusion, therefore, is suggested that she alienated this property in her life-time, and settled it upon her first husband's family, the Reynalds. This would accord with Chetwynd's statement that part of Newton was possessed by the Hawkes family from the time of Edward IV. This share of Sir John de Weston's Newton property was purchased from them in the reign of George III by William, first Lord Bagot.

The Fouleshurst share (fourth) was sold in 1355 by Matthew de Fouleshurst and Margaret his wife to William de Whitynton and Agnes his wife.<sup>1</sup> From them the devolution of the share cannot be traced; but in 1547 we find a certain Richard Clerkeson holding lands in Newton<sup>2</sup> as well as in *Whittington*, and he in all probability represented the de Whityntons. In the year 1600 Anne the wife of Humphry Everard, and afterwards of Wilson,<sup>3</sup> and daughter and sole heir of Clerkson of Whittington,<sup>4</sup> sold the property to the Hawkes family,<sup>5</sup> and Lord Bagot purchased it with the rest of the Hawkes property in the reign of George III. Thus all the five shares of Sir John de Weston's Newton manor eventually became part of the Blithfield estate.

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xi, 169.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xii, 190, 191.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xvi, 197, 222.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iii, i, 70; *Erdeswick's Staffs*, 454; *Shaw's Staffs*, i, 370.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xvi, 197, 222.

TWO SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SURVEYS OF  
LADY WILBRAHAM'S ESTATES IN NEWTON.<sup>1</sup>The Survey of Roger Mills his Tenem<sup>t</sup> in Newton  
p. Edward Bury 10<sup>o</sup> Junii 1669.

	A.	R.	P.
The house garden and Backside &c. ... ..	01	00	00
The backside belonging to the othr <sup>r</sup> house ... ..	01	00	00
The upper Bromhill way ... ..	07	02	10
The lower Bromhill way ... ..	04	01	10
Coopers Croft in two pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	03	03	00
The long heath ... ..	08	01	00
The dapple heath peece ... ..	01	02	00
Hazely Pingle ... ..	01	02	00
The new peece in three pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	06	00	10
The peece by the balk (?) ... ..	03	00	00
The green ffield ... ..	05	01	00
The Smithy Meadow fflatt ... ..	02	02	00
The dole in the Sadle Acre ... ..	01	00	00
Newton Wood ... ..	04	03	00
The hill ffield in two pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	09	01	00
The high fflatt ... ..	03	03	10
The three swathes in Moor Meadow ... ..	00	00	12
The next dole at the Oake (?) ... ..	01	02	00
The five swathes in the same meadow ... ..	00	01	00
The hook dole in the same meadow ... ..	00	01	10
The dole at the gate in the same meadow ... ..	01	01	00
Middle Hedge ... ..	03	00	00
The Marle-pitt peece ... ..	02	01	00
The portway fflatt... ..	01	00	00
The great Crofte ... ..	00	02	16

<sup>1</sup> From MS. volume in possession of the Earl of Bradford, the present representative of the Mytton heiress of the Weston and two fifth shares of the Newton estates who married Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Bart.

	A.	R.	P.
The little Croft ... ..	00	02	00
Pindles pitt... ..	07	01	20
The Wood lasow in three pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	07	00	16
The Coate close in two pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	06	02	10
The plowd ffurlong one pt <sup>e</sup> ... ..	03	03	20
The plowd ffurlong in two pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	06	01	20
The poole Meadow... ..	01	01	00
Brownes Meadow ... ..	03	00	10
The Blith Meadow ... ..	00	03	20
The little Brooke Meadow ... ..	00	00	16
The Smithy Croft ... ..	00	01	20
The hose Croft ... ..	09	02	00
The hame in Blythe Meadow 2 pt <sup>es</sup> ... ..	00	00	30
The Railes ... ..	01	03	10
The Brooke Meadow ... ..	02	00	00
Bloxwich heyas ... ..	02	00	00
Musford ... ..	02	03	10
	<hr/>		
Total is ... ..	124	02	00
The leased land			
The Lady-hey ... ..	08	02	00
A dayes math in a comon meadow not knowne but divided in the hey is ... ..	01	00	00
	<hr/>		
The whole is ... ..	132	00	00
The Survey of Edward Hickson's Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Newton p Edward Bury 14 <sup>o</sup> Martii 1669 <sup>o</sup> .			
	[	s.	d.]
The long heath in two partes... ..	10	3	00
A Dole in Moore Meadow ... ..	01	1	00
The Poole Meadow ... ..	01	1	20
The lesser hill Field ... ..	02	1	00
The higher hill Field ... ..	06	0	20
Bentley Moore ... ..	04	1	20
	<hr/>		
The total is ... ..	26	0	20
	<hr/>		
	07	10	04



Newton ff. A Survey of the residue of the Ladie Wilbraham's estate there taken by Edward Burie September 1677<sup>o</sup>.

Sir Walter Bagot lands in his tenure

	A.	R.	P.
The Crosse piece .. .. .	05	02	10
The fflat ... .. .	02	00	32
Saddle Acre ... .. .	08	00	10
Hampton Wood ... .. .	15	02	10
Hampton Leayes ... .. .	17	03	00
Hill Field ... .. .	32	03	00
Hampton Dale ... .. .	21	02	05
The nether Dale ... .. .	04	02	10
A dole & halfe in Barly Meadow ... .. .	04	01	5

112 : 00 : 02

Valued about      £      s.      d.  
 35 : 00 : 00

Lewis Burges his Tenement.

	A.	R.	P.
The Wall croft } these in Lease	00	03	05
Olders croft }	04	01	00
Olders croft another part... .. .	02	02	20
The Meadow place ... .. .	04	01	05
The Moor Meadow in 5 : doles ... .. .	01	03	00
Bugbare Hedg : 1 : parte ... .. .	01	00	05
Bugbare Hedg : 2 : parte ... .. .	06	02	10
Crosegrove fflat ... .. .	03	01	00
The Home ... .. .	02	03	10
The New piece ... .. .	02	01	10
The backside ... .. .	03	02	20
The Orcharde ... .. .	00	02	20
Malpas Meadowe ... .. .	01	00	25
Blacksich ... .. .	00	02	32
The Bottoms ... .. .	03	01	16

Valued abt      £      s.      d.  
 12 : 00 : 00      ...      ...      39 : 00 : 08

## Wid Walkers Tenement.

	A.	R.	P.
The port way ... ..	02	00	32
The port way piece ... ..	01	01	10
The Crosse piece ... ..	02	01	20
Newton wood ... ..	03	00	20
Blith hill ... ..	04	02	00
	<hr/>		
Valued abt $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 4 & 00 & 00 \end{matrix}$ ... ..	13	02	02
	<hr/>		

## Richard Cliffs Tenement.

The Dale ... ..	02	02	05
The New piece ... ..	02	02	20
The Ollers croft ... ..	01	03	30
A dole in Saddle acre meadow ... ..	00	02	16
A dole in the other Saddle acre meadow ... ..	00	02	30
The Dapple heath piece ... ..	01	02	24
Blith-hill ... ..	02	01	30
A dole in Blith meadow ... ..	00	01	25
The backside ... ..	00	01	10
	<hr/>		
Valued abt $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 4 & 00 & 00 \end{matrix}$ ... ..	13	00	30

## Stephen Haberley's Tenement.

The Slade gap ... ..	02	00	04
ffriday pitt 1 parte ... ..	02	03	00
ffryday pitt 2 parte ... ..	04	02	30
Green hill 1 parte ... ..	02	03	10
Green hill 2 parte ... ..	01	03	30
ffryday pitt 3 parte ... ..	01	01	30
The Moore piece ... ..	02	02	00
The lower Green ... ..	05	01	10
Saddle Acre ... ..	03	00	05
Saddle acre meadowe ... ..	03	01	02
Bentley Moore ... ..	05	02	35
Little Blith Meadowe ... ..	00	01	27

	A.	R.	P.
Blith Meadowe ... ..	01	00	04
The round oake piece ... ..	02	02	00
Blith hill ... ..	04	02	16
The croft at ye backside ... ..	00	03	20
The backside ... ..	00	02	32

Valued about  $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 14 & : & 00 & : & 00 \end{matrix}$  ... .. 45 : 01 : 25

Wid Wigins' Tenement.

Casy Hay 1 parte ... ..	04	03	05
Casey Hay 2 parte ... ..	00	03	00
Casey Hay 3 parte ... ..	00	02	00
The Meadowe ... ..	00	02	30

Valued aboute  $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 2 & : & 00 & : & 00 \end{matrix}$  ... .. 06 : 02 : 35

Wid Clarkes' Tenement.

The long Heath ... ..	10	00	00
The Marled piece ... ..	02	00	20
A piece taken out of the Heath ... ..	00	03	20
The by plat or backside ... ..	04	00	30
The New piece ... ..	03	01	16
A dole in ye brook meadow ... ..	00	03	00
An other divided dole there changed everie year the half whereof is	}	...	00 : 02 : 26

22 : 03 : 32

The Leased Land

The Mill hey ... ..	03	00	02
The Mill green ... ..	01	01	00
The Mill hey rough ... ..	02	03	20
The Mill Meadow ... ..	03	00	25

Leased Land ab<sup>t</sup> ...  $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 3 & : & 00 & : & 00 \end{matrix}$  10 : 01 : 07

Thother Land ... 6 : 00 : 00

Tho : Haines' Land in his possession								
						A.	R.	P.
Morton ditch	...	...	...	...	...	01	: 02	: 32
The further Sitch	...	...	...	...	...	01	: 01	: 00
Heywood wicket	...	...	...	...	...	00	: 03	: 00
The one halfe of two doles in the best meadow changed yearly				}	...	00	: 02	: 15
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<hr/>							
Valued ab <sup>t</sup>	1	:	10	:	00	...	...	04 : 01 : 07
<hr/>								
The whole number is	...	...	...	...	...	267	: 02	: 28
<hr/>								

### C.—HAMPTON AND BOOTH.

As already mentioned, the present township of Newton includes the vills or manors of Hampton and Bold or Booth, and something should be said about each of these places.

#### HAMPTON.

The name "Hampton" is now only connected with certain fields, but the family of de Hampton, in the fourteenth century at any rate, appear to have been very large, if not the largest, property owners in the parish.<sup>1</sup> The name occurs in Hampton Wood, as part of the land reserved to Ralph FitzUrnoi's descendant Hugh de Weston on his grant to the Prior of St. Thomas in 1257<sup>2</sup>; and Hampton Wood, Hampton Leayes and Hampton Dale are all to be found in the above Survey made in 1677 of lands belonging to Lady Wilbraham, who had inherited two-fifths of the Manor of Newton through the Mittons from Sir Adam de Peshale, and as being then in the tenure of Sir Walter Bagot.<sup>3</sup> Hampton itself appears to have been held by Geoffrey de Hampton of John Bagot in 1402.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vii, i, 200; x, i, 89.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 146.

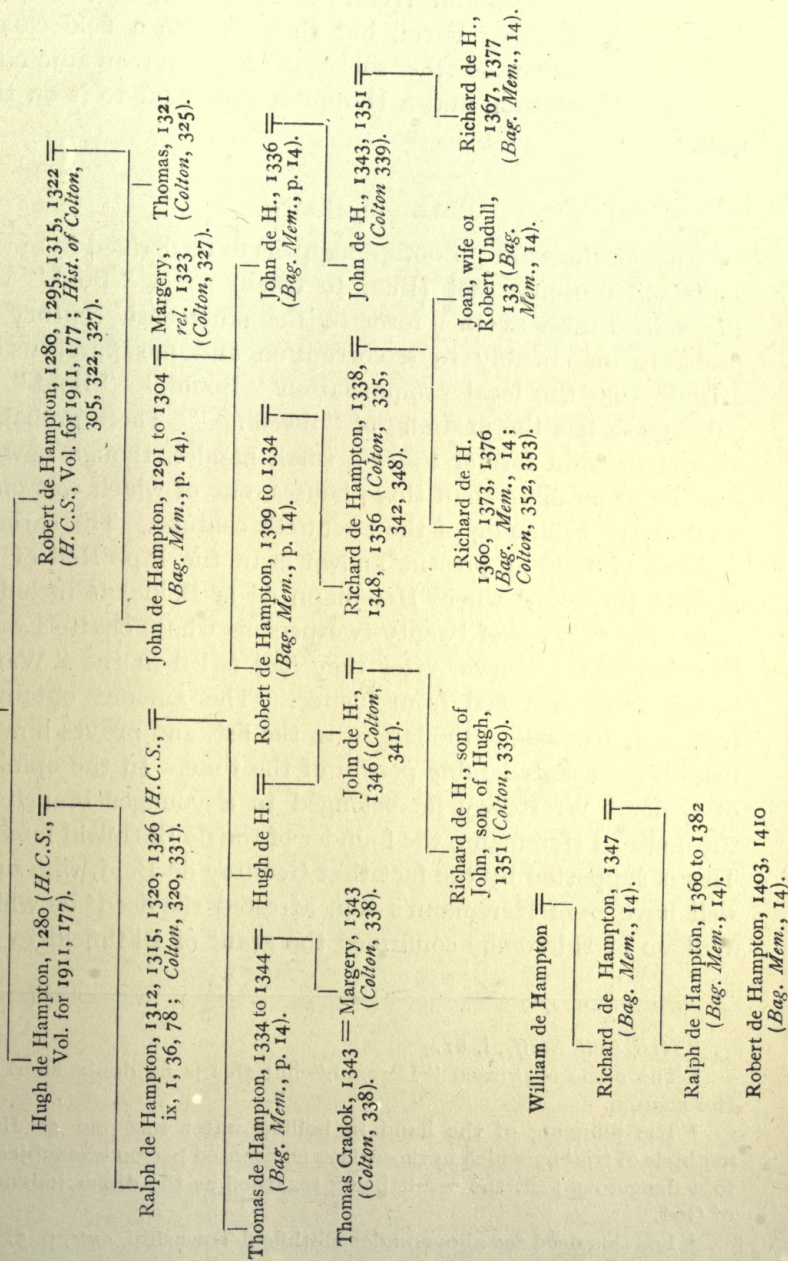
<sup>3</sup> *Weston Muniments*.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 44, 102.

HAMPTON PEDIGREE.

Nicholas de Hampton, 1203 (*Hist. Coll. Staffs.*, iii, i, 41, 118, 126).

Ralph de Hampton



Big and Little Hampton Wood are the names of two fields close to the Rectory Farm, but there is also a field called Hampton Wood on the other side of the Newton road adjoining the Long Plantation, and a Hampton Dale next to it on the east.

#### BOLD OR BOOTH.

Though the word "Booth" happens to be derived from the same old-Teutonic root (Bua, to dwell) as is "Bold," yet the substitution of this form in the nineteenth century is probably due merely to a corruption and misapprehension arising from the local pronunciation "Bould." "Bold" in old-English has the meaning of "dwelling." There probably existed there in former times a small hamlet, though now it consists of no more than three houses, one of which was only built at the beginning of the twentieth century. The earliest mention of Bold at present known is in the Pipe Roll of 22 Hen. II (1175-6),<sup>1</sup> where Heremann de la Bolde<sup>2</sup> is included in the Sheriff's list of twenty-two persons whose chattels were forfeited to the Crown, after they had failed in the "Water Ordeal,"<sup>3</sup> or had fled from justice. The amount obtained from him, 65s. 8d., is the largest in the list, and proves him to have been a considerable person of the time. In the opinion of General Wrottesley he belonged to a younger branch of the house of Heremann, the founder of the de Blithfield family. This is supported by the fact that Geoffrey de Bold, who may well have been Heremann's son, attested the deed<sup>4</sup> by which William of Hilcrombe confirmed the grant of Blithfield to his

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, i, 81.

<sup>2</sup> The name is printed "Heremo," but this is no doubt short for Heremanno.

<sup>3</sup> The plunging of the hand in boiling water was one of those methods of trial by which in those days an accused person was subjected to a dangerous test, the result being regarded as the direct judgment of God.

<sup>4</sup> For this deed see above under Blithfield Township, *ante*, p. 5.

cousin Henry de Blithfield (c. 1200). In a Weston deed of c. 1290<sup>1</sup> James Travers of Hixon quitclaims to Sir Hugh de Weston Kt. and to his heirs a "garantiam homagii quod sibi feci pro tenemento quod teneo in le Bolde," from which it appears that the de Westons were the overlords. Geoffrey is mentioned elsewhere as having been summoned by John de Admaston in 1199, "because he had bought the falcons of the Lord the King," and John having bound himself to follow up the charge, and failing to do so, was fined, while Geoffrey was acquitted.<sup>2</sup> Other members of this family, of whom we find mention made in the thirteenth century, are William de Bolda, who attests a Blithfield deed of c. 1240, and Richard de la Bolde, who in 1293 was one of twelve jurors in a suit regarding the rights of the King in the castle of Caverswall.<sup>3</sup> Coming to the next century we find a James, son of James de la Bold, releasing and quitclaiming to John Meverell, (who was the possessor at that time of the other portion of Bold), all his right and title to Bold More, which some time was his brother John's.<sup>4</sup> There was also a Roger del Bolde, whose widow Joan in 1409 sued John del Bolde and John his son for forcibly reaping his corn and grass at Bolde and cutting timber to the value of 100s. and 40s.<sup>5</sup> Roger and Joan had also, by a grant from St. Thomas' Priory, Stafford, in 1388, two small pieces of pasture in Newton called "Caldeford" and "Hildeparrek," to dig and plant at their own cost for a yearly rent of 4s. payable at "the Annunciation" and at Michaelmas.<sup>6</sup> Although this grant was for the lives of himself and his wife only, his family probably retained the land, for we find in the Subsidy Rolls of 1327 and 1333 Richard de la Bolde assessed under "Neuton and Blythefeld," the assessment of

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 22, 112.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iii, i, 41.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 207.

<sup>4</sup> Blithfield deed.

<sup>5</sup> Do.

<sup>6</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 146.

1327 being 3s.<sup>1</sup> As to that, however, it is quite possible that Bold was then, as in later years, included in Newton. In fact, in a deed of 1425, in which Richard Norman makes a grant of Bold lands, it is expressly called "Bold within the fee of Newton."<sup>2</sup> A Richard del Bolde held land at Amerton in 1349.<sup>3</sup> This may have been the same Richard who in 1358 had from the Bishop a licence for his oratory within his manor of Bolde for two years.<sup>4</sup> In 1348 Robert de la Bolde attests a deed of Richard de Wenlake, by which he covenants to grant to Roger de la Bolde 7 selions of land in Newton lying in le Boldewood in exchange for 7 other selions in Drengeton, viz., in Ippcroft, Wythewallfield, Browncroft and Gosewell flatt; and in 1350 Roger del Bolde attests a grant of land at Rickerscot to St. Thomas', Stafford.<sup>5</sup> Hugh del Bolde in 1349 was with others summoned by Ralph Baron Stafford and Humfrey Archdeacon of Coventry for taking goods from Little Locksley to the value of £20.<sup>6</sup> In 1355 John de la Bolde was one of the freehold tenants holding under the Fowleshurst share of the manor of Newton.<sup>7</sup> What the relationship was between these several people can only be guessed. That which is certain is that for two hundred years or more a family of this name held half of Bold. The subsequent history of the ownership of this half of Bold is obscure, but we find towards the end of the fifteenth century Clerkes in possession of property at Bold, whom we may suppose to have been the same family as the John Clerke, presently to be mentioned, who enfeoffed the tenant of the other half of the vill. There is nothing to show what connection (if any) there was between

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, x, i, 89, and vii, i, 200.

<sup>2</sup> Blithfield deed. The "fee of Newton" must be here equivalent to vill or township, for that portion of Booth undoubtedly belonged to the fee of Chartley.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 146.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), viii, 44.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 182.

<sup>6</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xii, i, 87 and 94.

<sup>7</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xi, 169.



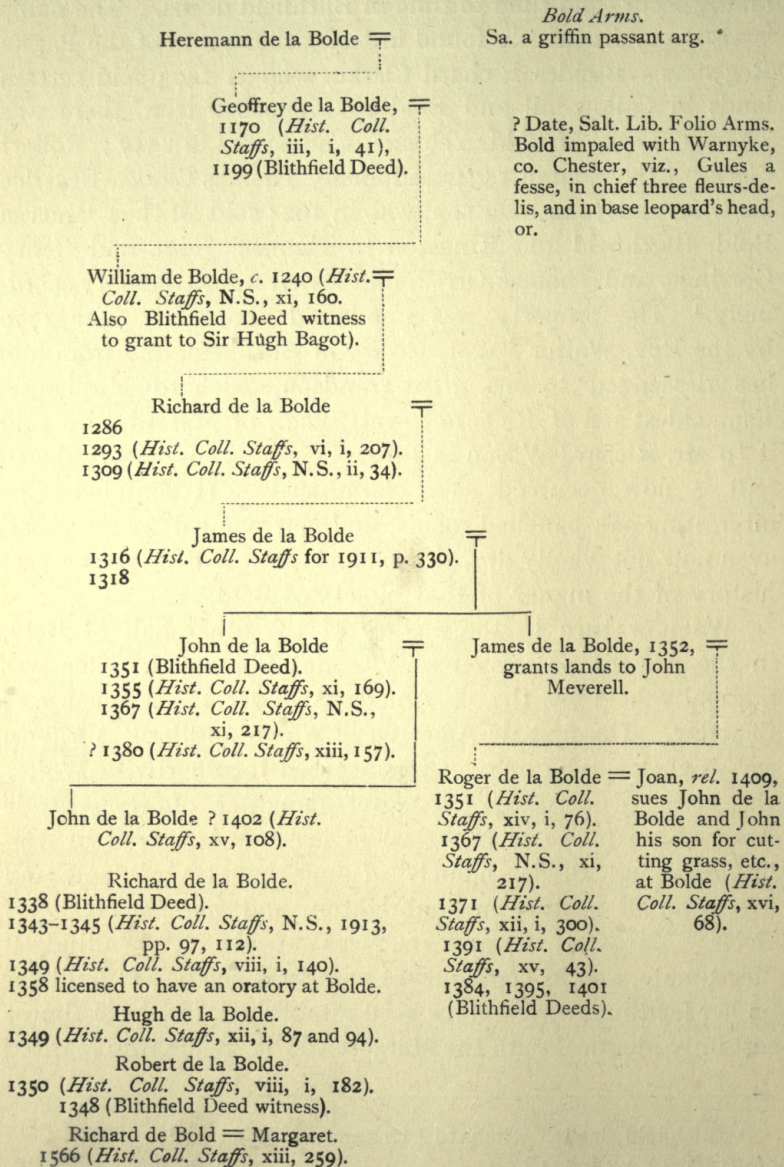
them and the family of de la Bolde, but after the disappearance of the latter from the records various members of the Clerke family occur from time to time in Blithfield deeds. The name is also very frequently found in the earlier years of the Parish Registers. Besides Richard Clerke, who in 1473 sold certain lands in Callow-hill and Bold to Thomas Fitton, there was Thomas Clerke of Bold, Yeoman, who occurs in 1517; Robert Clerke of the Bold in 1594, and finally Thomas Clerke, Beatrice his wife, and John their son, who in 1624 sold all their lands in Bold, Blythfield and Kingston to Thomas, John, and Henry Gorrige, and Thomas Orrell, and levied a fine thereof accordingly.<sup>1</sup> The property was purchased about the year 1770 by the Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector of Blithfield, and from him has descended to his great-grandson, Richard Mirehouse, Esq., eldest son of Richard Levett, Esq., of Milford, who sold it to Mr. Richard Wilson in 1917. The ancient half-timbered hall is now occupied as a farmhouse. It contains some interesting oak-panelled rooms, and, surrounded by its moat, even now not wholly dry, still remains as a witness to the past history of the manor of that moiety of Bold.

We now turn to the history of the other half of Bold, in the present possession of Viscount Chetwynd. This was originally held by the de Amertons under the seignury of Chartley. The first de Amerton of whom anything is known was Nicholas, who in 1272 was accused together with Walter the clerk of disseising Margaret daughter of Richard de Ambrighton (niece of Nicholas) of her free tenement in Ambrighton and Bolde, namely of four bovates of land and five acres of pasture in Ambrighton, and *half the manor of Bolde*. Margaret, it appears, was at the time adjudged illegitimate, and in consequence withdrew her plea<sup>2</sup>; but later on her legitimacy must have been established, for she is almost certainly identical with the Margerie de la Bolde who married

<sup>1</sup> Blithfield deeds. Richard Clerke was alive in 1481. (*Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), vi, i, 131.)

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iv, i, 191, 199.

ATTEMPT AT CONSTRUCTION OF POSSIBLE DE LA BOLDE  
PEDIGREE.



Richard Meverell. This was before 1286, for in that year he made an agreement with Robert de Huxton (Hixon) concerning the limits of Bold woods, the witnesses being Thomas Meverell of Gayton, Richard of Caverswall, Richard de Blythfield, John Bromshulf, and others.<sup>1</sup> Richard Meverell and Margerie had four sons, as we learn from an agreement made in 1308 between them and their eldest son Richard as to the property at Bold and Amerton, amounting all together to about 100 acres. Upon Richard the younger acknowledging that the lands belonged by right to his mother Margerie, they were settled upon him and the heirs of his body, and, if he should die without issue, then with remainder successively to his brothers John, Roger, and William, in tail.<sup>2</sup> As a matter of fact the eldest son Richard did die *s.p.*; but previously, in 1318, he confirmed to his next brother John the grant of lands adjoining the lands of James de Bolde which their father had given to John for his life.<sup>3</sup> John added to his patrimony by a grant of lands in Mapleton made by his kinsman William Meverell de Mapleton, who granted all his lands there to him and his heirs for ever, and for default of such lawful heirs to Roger lord of Mapleton, and Roger son of Henry of the same.<sup>4</sup> He was succeeded by his son John, who in 1362 quitclaimed and released to Roger Hulcote, lord of the Bold, all his messuages, lands, tenements, woods, moors, rents, services, etc., in the Bold, of which the said Roger had formerly been enfeoffed by the said John, to hold, etc., to him the said Roger and his heirs for ever with a general warranty.<sup>3</sup> The same year he released by another deed to the same Roger Hulcote all his lands in G(C)allow-hill and elsewhere within the fee of Kingeston.<sup>4</sup> In 1371 Roger de Hulcote, probably for purposes of settlement, enfeoffed Richard (de Mareschall), Rector of Blithfield, and Henry de Hamsted in all his messuages, lands, etc., in the Bold, Ambrighton,

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<sup>1</sup> Blithfield deed and Editor's note to Erdwick's *Staffs*, p. 269.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, i, 8, and Vol. for 1911, 72, 73.

<sup>3</sup> Blithfield deed.

<sup>4</sup> Blithfield deeds.

Colton, etc. Witnesses John de Gresley, William de Chetwynd, Kts., John de Grendon, William Parker of the Bold, Ralph de Hampton<sup>1</sup> and others.<sup>2</sup> Of Roger no more is known; but according to Chetwynd, he gave for his arms "a chevron between three mulletes." It is a curious coincidence (it can hardly be more) that the same arms are now borne by the Chetwynd family, who ultimately succeeded by marriage to these lands which Roger held. In 1533 we find John Mytton of Weston-under-Lizard in possession of lands at le Boolde.<sup>3</sup>

In 1425 Richard Norman of Newent (? Newton) gave to John Clerkson of Colton all his lands, rents, tenements, etc., in the Bold within the fee of Newton, which he had of the feoffment and grant of John Grenly of Grenley, and which the said John Grenly had of the feoffment and grant of John Clarke of Stramshill; Witnesses: Ralph Norman of Dreyngenton, Thomas Clarke of the Bold.<sup>4</sup> Richard Norman had two sons, William who died *s.p.*, and Nicholas who married Joan . . . (widow 1470). This Nicholas in 1447 is described as son and heir to Richard Norman, and as seised of divers lands, rents, tenements, etc., in Rugeley, Wolseley, Colton, Kingston, Chartley, Moreton, Colton, Loxley, and Newton. Their son Richard Norman of la Bolde, who married Elizabeth . . . had two daughters, Margerie who married Thomas Rugeley of Hawkesyard, and Joan who married (1st) Alured Lathbury of Egynton and had a daughter Anna, who inherited the manor of Egynton, and (2nd) Nicholas Meverell of Alstonfield, whom she was out-living in 1505. Thomas Meverell, their son, in 1507 married Helen, 2nd daughter of Sir Lewis Bagot. They had an only son, Lewis Meverell of Bold, who married Anne Kynnersley, whose daughter and heir, Mary, married John Chetwynd of Ingestre. Their son, Sir William

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<sup>1</sup> A Ralph de Hampton held 10 acres in Booth in 1320 (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, ix, i, 78).

<sup>2</sup> Blithfield deeds.

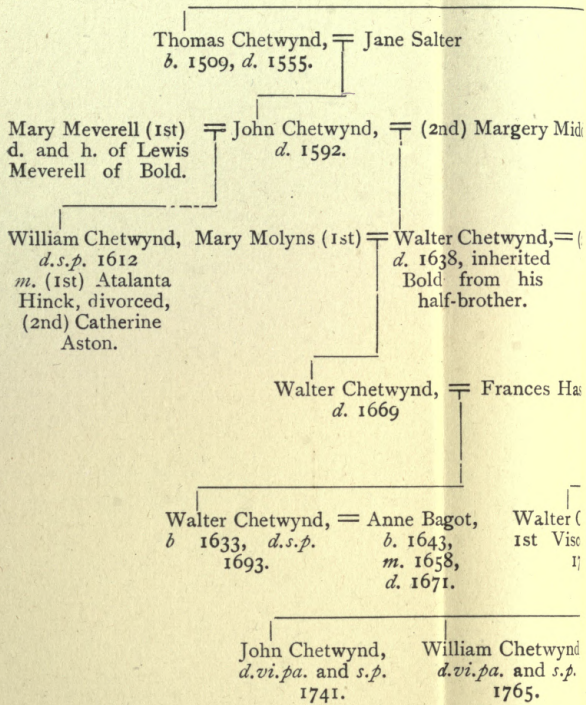
<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), ii, 127.

<sup>4</sup> This grant to Clerkson was only a temporary accommodation, for the lands were returned to Norman the same year.

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CHEW

Sir William Chew  
*d.* 1547.



## CHETWYND PEDIGREE.

Sir William Chetwynd = Elizabeth Ferrers.  
*d.* 1547.

...d, = Jane Salter

Anthony Chetwynd = Katherine Thicknesse.  
of Rugge

...etwynd, = (2nd) Margery Middlemore.  
592.

John Chetwynd of Rugge, = Mary Welles.  
*d.* 1632.

...s (1st) = Walter Chetwynd, = (2nd) Lady Catherine Hastings,  
*d.* 1638, inherited *d.s.p.*  
Bold from his  
half-brother.

John Chetwynd = Susanna Broughton.  
of Rugge, *d.* 1674.

...ter Chetwynd, = Frances Haslerig  
*d.* 1669

John Chetwynd, *d.* 1702 = Lucy Roane.  
inherited Bold from  
Walter, his 3rd cousin  
once removed.

...d, = Anne Bagot,  
*b.* 1643,  
*m.* 1658,  
*d.* 1671.

Walter Chetwynd,  
1st Viscount, *d.*  
1735.

John Chetwynd, =  
2nd Viscount, *d.*  
1767.

William Chetwynd, = Honora Baker.  
3rd Viscount, *d.*  
1770.

...etwynd, = William Chetwynd,  
and *s.p.* *d.vi.pa.* and *s.p.*  
1741. 1765.

Catherine = John Talbot

William Chetwynd, = Susannah Cope.  
4th Viscount,  
*d.* 1791

Richard Chetwynd, = Charlotte Cartwright  
5th Viscount,  
*d.* 1821.

Richard Walter, = Mary Moss  
6th Viscount,  
*d.* 1879.

Richard Walter, = Harriet Campbell.  
7th Viscount,  
*d.* 1911.

Henry Weyland = Julia Davidson

Richard Walter = Florence Leyland.  
*d.vi.pa.*

Henry Gouldburn = Amy Burney.  
Willoughby,  
8th Viscount.

To face page 41.

NORM

William Norman,  
1436  
d.s.p.

Margerie Norman, d. and co. h. Thomas Rugeley  
of Hawkesyard.

Simon Rugeley of Hawkesyard.

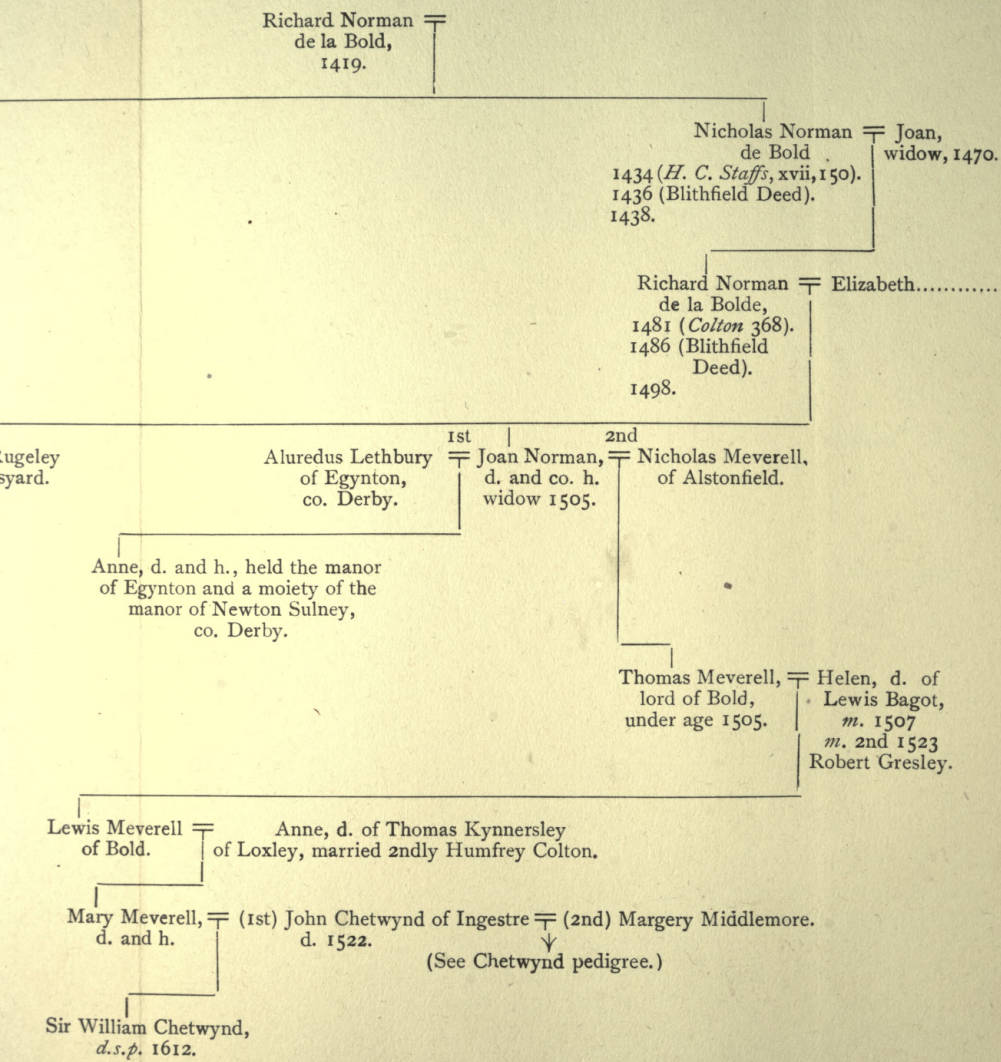
Anne  
of E  
n

Lewis Mey  
of Bolt

Mary M  
d. an

Sir William  
d.s.p.

# NORMAN-MEVERELL CHETWYND DESCENT.

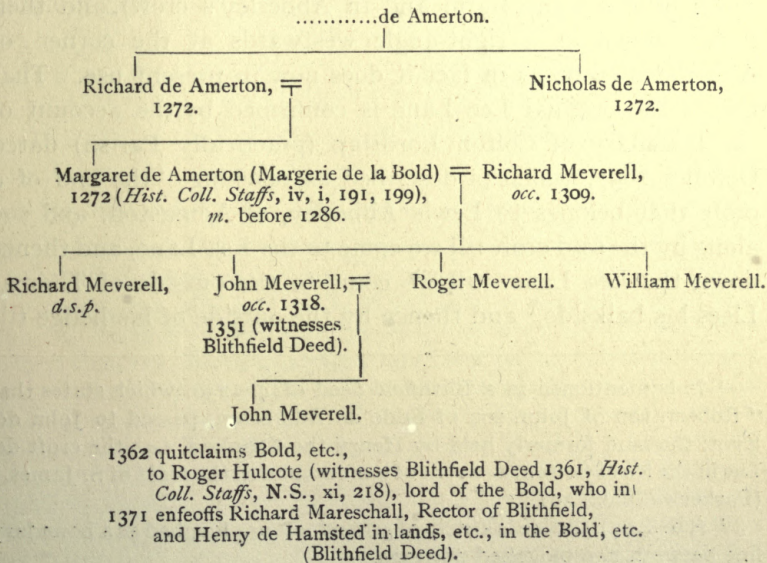




Chetwynd, having died without issue in 1612, Bold with other estates passed to his half-brother, Sir Walter Chetwynd, who had a son Sir Walter, and a grandson Sir Walter, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Bagot. They however having no issue, the property reverted to a cousin, John Chetwynd of Rugge, whose grandsons Walter, John, and William were successively 1st, 2nd and 3rd Viscounts Chetwynd. From William the 3rd Viscount the title descended from father to son till 1913, when the present (8th) Viscount succeeded his uncle. With the exception, therefore, of the break, if break there was, in continuity between Roger de Hulcote (alive in 1371) and Richard Norman (alive in 1425), there is an unbroken chain of descent between the present holder of this portion of Booth and Richard de la Bolde who held it at the close of the thirteenth century.

The present farmhouse, which presumably occupies the site of the old manor house, is of modern construction, and in no part seems to be any older than about the middle of the eighteenth century.

## DE AMERTON-MEVERELL PEDIGREE.



## D.—LEE LANE.

No account of the Parish of Blithfield would be complete without a reference to the small settlement which goes by the name of Lee Lane. Though it is in another Parish (Colton), and in another Rural District (Lichfield), it has always been somewhat closely connected with Blithfield.<sup>1</sup> It takes its name from an old lane, of which very little now remains. The present road connecting the Colton-Admaston road with Newton, which has acquired the name of Lee Lane, was made at the beginning of the nineteenth century to compensate for the abolition of the road which, branching off from the Colton-Admaston road somewhere in the neighbourhood of the present lodges, followed the line of the lime avenue in the Hall grounds, and, leaving the present Rectory on the left, turned sharply to the right in the Pease-croft, and so, by joining the Church-road, on to Newton. The original Lee Lane, however, is that which leads down to the cottages from the present so-called Lee Lane. It no doubt originally started where the present road crosses the old Colton-Admaston road (the line of which is visible in the depression in the field south of Lee Lane Farm and in Abberley's croft), and then turned down at a right-angle westwards at the corner of Abberley's croft, as in fact it does now in present use. That this is the original Lee Lane is confirmed by the account of the boundary of Colton Lordship (practically Parish) dated October 1657, which is described as reaching "the end of a croft that belongs to Lewis Abberley, of Admaston, and soe along by the said croft till we come to the Lea Lane, and thence down the Lea Lane—till we come to the outside of Thomas Llees his balkside,<sup>2</sup> and thence by the outside of his hedge till

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<sup>1</sup> It is mentioned in a Blithfield deed of *c.* 1250, which states that "Robert, son of John, son of Edde de Admaston, passed to John del Eyot, the land formerly held by Henry the Chaplain, *i.e.*, the croft del Lee in the fee of Colton, at a rent of one rosebud at the feast of S. James." (Parker's *Colton*, 301.)

<sup>2</sup> A balk or balkside is a strip of ground left unploughed as a boundary line between two ploughed portions.

we come to the Portway that goes betwixt Coulton and Admer-son."<sup>1</sup> From the point where it now comes to an end by the cottages it proceeded in a westerly direction towards Wilderly Barn,<sup>2</sup> which it seems to have left somewhat on the right. So far it can be traced at the present time, and is in fact used as a grass track. Afterwards its direction can only be guessed ; but it probably continued in the direction of Moreton Grange. The two houses to the north-west of Lee Lane Farm were formed out of the original farmhouse. The present farmhouse dates only from the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The inhabitants of Lee Lane have always looked to Blithfield for Church ministrations, as the records of the Registers testify. In the register of Baptisms of the year 1665 there is an entry in which "Lea Lane in the parish of Colwych" is mentioned. If this is correctly recorded, since the boundary of Colwich parish would not be met with in a westerly direction till Lee Lane had proceeded about a mile and a half, it points to there having been a house, or houses, on the rectangular piece of land in the corner of the Oak-field which is nearest to Lee Lane corner, and which is an isolated portion of the parish of Colwich.

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#### E.—BLITHFIELD CHURCH.

The Church of S. Leonard, Blithfield, consists of a Nave of four bays and Clerestory, north and south Aisles, western Tower, and Chancel. The oldest portion, viz., the Nave,

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<sup>1</sup> Parker's *Colton*, pp. 217, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Among the Blithfield deeds of the time of Edward I there is a grant by Richard de Blythefeld to Henry de Ryppeley of a messuage with garden, etc., in Admundeston and three selions which he bought from William Wyot and two selions from Henry Pas, lying near *the road leading from the wood of Wilderdelaye* to the vill of Admundeston and near the road from Blithefeld to Middlehay Wood (now Steenwood). Rent 12*d.* Wilderleyhull is also mentioned in a grant dated 8 February 1348/9 by William, son of William Clerk senior, of Admundeston, to William Wymare of Morton, chaplain, of lands in Newton, Blythefeld and Colton.

probably dates from the latter half of the thirteenth century. It is certain that this replaced an older building, for mention is made in Domesday Book of a Priest at Blithfield, which implies the existence of a Church here at least as early as 1086. The only traces of the older building now remaining are— (1) the Alms-box, which, it is thought, was the Piscina of the original Church ; (2) the four stones with chevron ornamentation found in the churchyard in 1890, and now placed together in the Belfry, which from their form and size may well have been part of the Norman Chancel-arch (inasmuch as the present Chancel seems to be of a somewhat later date than the Nave, it is probable that the original Norman Chancel remained for a time after the " Early-English " Nave was built, and afterwards gave place to what was considered to be a more suitable style of building) ; (3) tiles worked into the joints of the masonry of the thirteenth-century walls, which no doubt came out of a previously existing building. Modern additions take the form of (1) an octagonal Mortuary Chapel on the north side of the Chancel, built in 1829-1830 by the second Lord Bagot over a family vault,<sup>1</sup> which has always been used as a Vestry. (2) The south Porch, built after the design of Mr. G. E. Street, about 1860, to take the place of the wooden Porch which formerly stood on the same side, as shown by the marks of the pitch of the old roof on the wall. (3) A recess at the north-east corner of the north aisle built in 1865 for the new Organ, but afterwards found to be too damp for the purpose. The architectural features of the building are described as follows by Mr. Charles Lynam, Architect, of Stoke-upon-Trent, who carefully examined it in 1891 :—

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<sup>1</sup> There is an older vault a few yards to the north-east, close to the east wall of the churchyard, well defined by a slight rise in the ground, but there is no record of the period during which this was in use. There is also a vault under the Sanctuary, which was partly used until 1853. That under the vestry or mortuary chapel was in use from 1825 till 1870, three coffins being moved into it when it was first built. The last burial there was that of Lady Harriet Bagot, the widow of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1870. This vestry replaced a smaller one on the same spot.

“The architectural history of the fabric, as disclosed by its own evidence, is tolerably clear, but there are a few moot points (as is often the case in ancient work) that tend to puzzle the enquirer, which will be noticed in due course. The date of the original construction of the Church may be safely said to be during the latter half of the thirteenth century; and it would seem that the original plan was as complete as it now is. The present Clerestory was of course no part of the earliest design; but the lines of the pitch of the first roof of the Nave are distinctly marked both on the Tower wall and on the wall over the Chancel-arch. Thus the Church as it was first built may be fairly pictured without doubt or difficulty. It is probable that the original Church was built pretty much at one time, allowing perhaps for a slow completion. The details of the Nave-arcade point to a period somewhat earlier than any other part, and the presence of the nail-head ornament on the capital of the north-east pillar specially marks this work as of early character, but the Chancel and other parts no doubt soon followed the Nave. Usually the Chancel and eastern portion of an ancient Church are found to be the oldest, but that does not appear to be the case here. Still the Chancel is of a character very little later than the Nave. There is occasion for doubt whether the walling of the Aisles is that of the original Church, yet it would seem to be somewhat anomalous that they should be built and renewed within a period of about fifty years, for the windows of the north aisle are of the date of the first half of the fourteenth century. The windows of the south aisle are insertions of perhaps a century later than those on the north side. The remains of the old walling of this aisle may be seen beneath and between the windows on the inside. The west gable of the south aisle has distinct marks of the same earlier work in its masonry, as well as traces of a low lean-to roof,<sup>1</sup> which

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<sup>1</sup> The exact pitch of the original south aisle roof may be ascertained with great probability from the groove cut in the outside face of the south-west angle of the clerestory. When the roof was removed, and

again suggests that the original aisles had both of them such roofs, afterwards removed when the larger windows were inserted. The small two-light pointed window at the west end of the south aisle would in size and proportion be consistent with such aisles as have been suggested.

“The masonry of the east wall of the Tower indicates that it was built at the time the original line of the Nave roof was fixed; so that the Tower itself must have formed part of the original design, though its erection was probably not completed till the time when the north aisle was altered or rebuilt. The angle-buttresses of the Tower point to about such a date. The outer stonework of the two-light traceried windows in the Tower show them to be clearly later insertions, though the internal openings to these windows are of the original construction.<sup>1</sup> The Clerestory with its three-light windows and external parapet is of late perpendicular character, and was probably erected quite at the end of the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century.<sup>2</sup> The arch between the Tower and the Nave was built when the south entrance was replaced, but in all probability there was originally a former archway here, somewhat of the proportions of the present one. The Tower is the most striking feature of the little Church externally,<sup>3</sup>

the wall laid bare, a piece of lead was no doubt put in it to make it weatherproof and the groove made to receive it (a similar piece of lead probably of the same date may be seen on another wall-slope just above). At the time of the restoration of the church the angle was made sharper to bring it into line with the present aisle roof, and the lead was replaced by stone. (D.S.M.)

<sup>1</sup> The internal splay of the window on the north side has a sort of palm leaf cut roughly on one of the stones. (D.S.M.)

<sup>2</sup> The glass of the west window, which was originally in one of the north clerestory windows, was inserted by Sir Lewis Bagot, probably about 1510 (*see* Account of the Glass, *post*, p. 90), and this likely enough may have been the date of the building also. The stonework of all the eight clerestory windows, and of some part of the aisle windows, was renewed in 1843 by the Rector and Parishioners. (D.S.M.)

<sup>3</sup> In a picture of the church in the Salt Library at Stafford, of the date 1824, the tower is shown with four pinnacles inside the battlements, as also is the nave, one being at each corner; but an earlier

and is a strong reminder of the ancient Tower of Rugeley Church. The details of the Chancel assimilate to those of Colwich, and are bold and simple in character."

#### THE NAVE.

The tiled flooring was put in about the year 1853, and was copied by Messrs. Minton from a somewhat similar pattern of very ancient date which had been found in the Church.

The Font is of such a rude style that it is impossible to assign to it any precise date; but it is undoubtedly as old as any part of the existing building. The lines round the bowl may possibly have been chiselled by way of ornament at a later time. Traces may be seen on the rim of the position of the fastenings of the old cover, by which the mediæval canons ordered fonts to be protected. The present cover, though it may perhaps date from the sixteenth century, is not, of course, the original one.

The old oaken carved bench-ends, twenty-one in number, together with some of the benches, are ascribed to the early part of the fifteenth century. There were probably many more of these originally, which were destroyed when the high pews of the eighteenth century were set up towards the eastern end of the nave.

The Chancel-screen, which is in the same style as the bench-ends, is probably of a rather later date. It seems to have suffered from fire at some period. Traces of this may be seen on the south-east end of the top beam. It is not unlikely that the pieces of the cast-iron imitation of the old carving were put in at the time when this fire took place. The whole was taken down in 1881 and restored according to its original

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picture of 1770 shows no pinnacles on the tower, only four at the four corners of the nave. At that date the louvre windows of the tower were round-headed, and there was a circular window over the west door. The masonry of the top of the tower suggests that this part was wholly rebuilt in Mr. Street's time. (D.S.M.)

design, under the direction of Messrs. Bodley and Garner, who also at the same time designed the Chancel seats. These were given by friends and parishioners as a memorial to Rector Hervey Bagot. The old seats occupied the same position, but were plainer and more in the family-pew style with doors, cushions, and heavy brass candlesticks on the book-board. Above the Screen there was once a Rood-loft, the doorway of which may still be seen in the south wall of the Nave; as also the two corbels on the east wall, on which it mainly rested. It was presumably approached from the south aisle by steps, with which the corbel on the east wall of this aisle may be connected. Close by this corbel there is a niche in the wall, which in mediæval times was probably used for a light in connection with an image. Above the Rood-loft would be the Rood-beam, bearing the Crucifix and the usual accompanying figures of S. Mary and S. John. The places on the Chancel-arch where the moulding is cut away indicate where the ends of the beam were fixed on either side. The stone Pillar by the door now used as an Almsbox, was, it is supposed, the original Piscina of the Norman Church.<sup>1</sup> For many years it found a home in a garden at Admaston belonging to a house close to the School which was pulled down. It was brought from thence and converted to its present use by Mr. Hervey Bagot.<sup>2</sup> The Pulpit, which was designed by the elder Pugin, took the place in 1846 of a seventeenth-century oaken one, which with its sounding-board was converted into a chest, and, as the inscription on it states, made an heirloom of the Rectory. When this pulpit was put into the Church, the Prayer-desk, which was situated on that side, was moved to the north side. The westernmost bay of the Nave differs from the other three in the character of its hood-moulding, and in the size of the stones composing the arches and the pillars. There are also evident breaks in the

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<sup>1</sup> A Piscina very similar to this exists at Romsey Abbey.

<sup>2</sup> There is a modern almsbox very like this, and indeed very possibly a copy of it, in the Church of Sonning, near to Reading.



coursing of the masonry above ; and the arch on the north side does not rest on the middle of its pillar. These indications point to this part of the Church having been at some time rebuilt, either on account of a settlement in the foundations, or the falling of a portion of the Tower. The latter seems to be the most likely explanation, inasmuch as the parapet corresponds exactly to the parapet of the Clerestory, and the hollowed hood-moulding of these western arches corresponds to the moulding of the south aisle windows. It may be conjectured, therefore, that the building or rebuilding of the top of the Tower, of the westernmost bay of the Nave, and of the Clerestory, the insertion of larger windows in the south aisle, and the alteration in the pitch of the roofs of the Nave and the south aisle were all done about the same time,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, early in the sixteenth century. The fine oaken roof was put up about the year 1853, but it is an exact copy of the original, except that it has a larger number of carved bosses at the junction of the beams. The carved heads at the junctions of the hood-moulding of the arches of the Nave have already been described.<sup>2</sup>

#### THE BELLS.

The bells<sup>3</sup> are six in number, the three lower being of pre-Reformation date, probably fifteenth century. The treble bell cast by Llewellyn and James, of Bristol (note F) was the gift of the parishioners on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887, as recorded on the tablet on

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noticed, however, that, while the moulding of the interior of the south-aisle windows, and of the hood of the westernmost arch is hollowed, that of the clerestory is a flat bevel like all the rest in the church. This may point to a separate and more exact date for each. As already remarked (*ante* p. 47, note), the top of the tower seems to have been again rebuilt when Mr. Street restored the louvre windows about 1860.

<sup>2</sup> See *ante*, p. 9, note 4.

<sup>3</sup> See Lynam's *Bells of Staffordshire*, under "Blithfield" and Plate 19B.

the south wall of the belfry. It bears as an inscription the Latin version of "Glory to GOD, etc." The letters which are used as the signs for Roman numerals are cast in larger form, and, when added together, they make up the date 1887: thus—"Canto-gLorIa In eXCeLsIs Deo et In terra paX hoMInIbVs bonae VoLontatIs."



(C+L+I+I+X+C + L + I + D + I + X + M + I + I + V + V + L + I = 1887.)

The second and third bells (notes E and D) are inscribed "A.M.D.G., the gift of the Duke of Westminster on Jan. 19th, 1878.<sup>1</sup> Taylor and Co., Founders, Loughborough, 1878."

The fourth bell (note C, diameter 29½ inches) is inscribed "Ave Maria."

The fifth bell (note B, diameter 34 inches) is inscribed "Katrinee."

The tenor bell (note A, diameter 36 inches) is inscribed

" s̄e gregore o.p s.  2"

<sup>1</sup> This was the date of the coming of age of William, fourth Lord Bagot, for whom the Duke of Westminster stood as Baptismal sponsor.

<sup>2</sup> This Fylfot occurs also on one of the bells of Lapley Church. It is the ancient swastica found in all parts of the world and of very ancient date. It is sometimes called "Thor's hammer," and is supposed to have been placed on bells as a charm against thunder (see *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, 1897, p. 212). Raven, in his *Bells of England*, pp. 278, 279, says, "In point of antiquity no object found in bell-marks can compare with this Fylfot. . . . Six centuries before the Christian era, under the name of Swastica, it was recognised as a Buddhist symbol.

. . . . As the power of bells in quelling thunderstorms was unquestioned, it is no matter of surprise that some founders adopted it as a quasi-heraldic charge in shield-shaped marks. . . . None of the Fylfot bells are dated. . . . The Thor symbol also occurs in the letter D, used instead of an initial cross on the fifth bell at Apleby, Lincolnshire, which also has an imperfect shield stamp resembling that used by Thomas Bett of Leicester, who died in 1538. So far as we can judge, no bells, save in the early part of the sixteenth century, have the Fylfot, and these, as yet, are confined to Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Staffordshire, those in the last county being at Blithfield and Ellastone, both deserving further investigation." The

A little bell which existed in the year 1707 has now disappeared. When the three old bells were rehung in 1635, no mention is made of it; and yet according to Leake it was inscribed, "Willielmus Carver me fecit 1610."<sup>1</sup>

The entries in the old Church Account-book relating to this rehanging of the bells are as follows:—

"Februarie y<sup>e</sup> 15th, 1635.

It is this day covenanted and agreed upon by Thomas Walker of Newton, yeoman, on the one part, and Edward ffoster and Tymothie Bayalie, churchwardens, on the other part, that the said Thomas Walker shall be freed from the charge of his bargaine for the hanginge of the bells for which he hath undertake that the worke now to be done by George Smyth and Roger Collyer about the bells at Blythfeild shall be done suffitientlye, and shall soe continue for twelve years after, which if it does not, Thomas Walker is at his own charge to afford tymber to make it suffitient. In witness whereof wee have hereto put our hands.

Thomas Walker

W

his marke.

Edward ffoster,

Tymothie Bayalie,

Churchwardens."

On the part of all these  
witnesses to the other side  
the leafe

"Februarie y<sup>e</sup> 15th, 1635.

It is this day agreed upon betwixt Edward ffoster and Tymothie Bayalie, churchwardens, of Blythfeild on the one part, and George Smyth and Roger Collier on the other part, that the said George Smyth and Roger Collier doth undertake to hang the three bells in the Church of Blythfeild as followeth:

First they are to make the frame suffitient whatsoever shall be wantinge, soe that wee are to find them tymber needful thereto. Item they are to make three new wheeles, three yokes, and all other

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device at the beginning of this inscription, the nature of which is very roughly indicated above, is carefully reproduced in the Plate in Lynam's *Bells of Staffordshire*.

<sup>1</sup> *Salt Library Folio of "Arms, etc.,"* p. 475.

worke whatsoever shall be needful to make them in everie respect sufficient, both for wooden worke and stone, that belongeth either to the Bells the wheels yokes bell-ropes or other, except the brasses and ropes, which are to be made good at our charge. For the which wee are to paye to them four pounds in money, and they are to have all the wood and stone that now is used or belonging to the bells, £1 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> whereof they are presentlie to receive, 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> when they are finished, £2. a fortnight after being proved sufficientlie performed. They are to finish them before the 25th of March next comeinge; wee are to fetch at our charge the wheeles and other work belonging to them at Stoe. In witness hereof the parties belowe written have put their hands the day above written.

In the presents of

Jon. Beardmore	Edward ffoster	} Churchwardens
Thomas Walker	Tymothie Bayalie	
W	T	
his marke	his marke	
Thomas Lees	George Smyth	
J.B.	Roger Collyer	
John Breadburie	R	
his marke	his marke "	

#### THE ORGAN.

A new organ was presented to the Church in 1865 to take the place of the old barrel-organ that originally stood in the west gallery, and was moved into the nave in 1823.<sup>1</sup> The Organ-chamber at the end of the north aisle was built at the same time to contain it. At that time it had but one manual and eight stops, the swell-shutters being flush with the aisle wall, and practically making the whole organ a swell-organ. The chamber was found, however, to be much too damp, and about the year 1868 the organ was brought out and placed facing down the north aisle, and a swell of four stops with a separate manual was added at a cost of about £100.

<sup>1</sup> So *Memorials of Bagot Family*, p. 107, seems to state. Nevertheless it was still in the gallery within the recollection of those now living, *i.e.*, as late as about 1860.

This position was also found to be injurious, and in 1881 it was placed as it now stands. The alterations at that time, carried out by Messrs Nicholson and Lord, of Walsall, cost £40. In 1895 it was practically rebuilt (by Mr. Kirkland of London) as a memorial to Lucia, widow of the third Lord Bagot. The cost, which was met by subscriptions, amounted to £140. At this time several new stops were added, requiring 132 additional pipes.

#### THE PORCH.

The porch, as has been already stated, was built from Mr. Street's design in the year 1860. Previously to that the entrance to the Church was by the west side of the tower through a door inserted in the wall in the year 1678, when a round window was placed above it, and probably also the debased round-headed windows at the top of the tower, which were replaced at the time of this alteration of the entrance. The jambs and the arch of the seventeenth-century doorway now form the entrance to the kitchen garden at the Hall. When the doorway through the tower was made, an "arch of free-stone" was placed at the east side of the tower, the ancient arch as it now exists being probably filled in, and folding-doors led into the Church. There was a staircase leading up from the floor of the tower into the ringing-loft (to light which the aforesaid round window was no doubt inserted), and from thence, through another door in the thickness of the east wall of the tower, into the gallery which extended right across the nave.<sup>1</sup> When this work was carried out in 1678<sup>2</sup> the "decaied" wooden porch and

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<sup>1</sup> The iron pillars which supported this gallery now support the roof of the wood-shed at the Rectory.

<sup>2</sup> A record of this transaction is to be found in an old Church Account-Book, and runs thus :—" In the year 1678 the parish took down an old decaied wooden porch, on the South Isle of the Church, made a fair window of the same proportion with the rest in the place of it ; altered the entrance into the Church to the west end, where they set up 2 pair of Large wrought ffoling Doores, erected a Ringing Loft

south door were removed, and a window corresponding to the other aisle windows put in its place; but a mark of the pitch of its roof was left on the wall, and this served for a guide when the south entrance was restored nearly two hundred years later.

A curious feature in the external walls of the Church is the recess at the west end of the north aisle, which has all the appearance of an aumbry. The difference in the surface of the lower courses of the stone-work of the north wall of the tower suggests that there may once have been here a lean-to building used as a Sacristy.<sup>1</sup> A similar annexe plainly existed at one time to the ancient tower of Rugeley Church. It may be noticed that between this recess and the next window of the north aisle the stone-work appears to have been broken into, as if there had been a window or door into the Church. That window, however, is not in the middle of the wall, but crowded towards the wall of the aisle.

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with a Round window in it, and made a handsome Arch of freestone at the entrance into the Church.

	lb.	s.	d.
This work came to ... ..	17	11	02
Sir Walter Bagot gave			
16 loades of stone unreckon'd	...	04	08 02
He also gave ye wood valued at			
The lady Bagot his mother gave	...	02	00 00
Mrs. Kat. Lloyd gave ... ..	...	00	10 00
Mr. Rhodes the parson gave ... ..	...	01	00 00
Sum dat ( <i>i.e.</i> amount presented)	...	07	18 02
The parish pd. in yr. Levies ... ..	...	08	08 06
Sum utriusque ( <i>i.e.</i> amount of both)	...	16	06 08
Remr. due to me from the parish ... ..	...	01	04 06

G. R., Rector."

<sup>1</sup> Or possibly an Anchorite's Cell. In Clay's *Hermits and Anchorites of England*, p. 79, there is figured an anchorage at Hartlip Church in just the same position as this building must have been, and the author says (p. 81) "Writing of the Norwich Church of St. John the Baptist, Timberhill, Blomefield says: 'Anciently a recluse dwelt in a cell joining to the north side of the steeple, but it was down before the Dissolution.'" The anchorage of St. Edward's was also on the north. From numerous examples it seems that the ascetic would deliberately forego the sunshine with the rest of Nature's gifts. Rare instances occur of a brighter aspect.

## THE CHANCEL.

The drop of one step from the Nave into the Chancel, though unusual, is met with elsewhere. By some it is held to be symbolical of the lowliness of the Incarnation; by others again of the grace of humility, in which the clergy might be expected to show an example to their flocks. But it is probably more often due to a natural fall in the ground from west to east, such as there is in this case. It has also been suggested that this was not an original feature of the building at all, but was due to the necessity of filling up the floor of the Nave in order to keep it level with the rise of the Churchyard ground (through long ages of burial) outside. The bases of the pillars, however, below the level of the present flooring are so rough that they could not possibly have been intended to be visible when first constructed. The present high-pitched roof of the Chancel, made of oak from Bagot's Park, was a restoration in 1851, from Pugin's designs, of what was supposed to have been the original thirteenth-century roof. For this there had been substituted, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a flat panelled roof, which cut off the top part of the east window and placed it outside. At the same time the part of the window remaining inside was blocked up, and a large monument to Sir Edward Bagot (now in the Vestry) was placed over the Altar. This monument was removed to the south side of the window in 1823 by the second Lord Bagot, who opened three lights of the window and placed in them the figures of the three wives of Sir Lewis Bagot and twenty coats of arms, taken for the most part from the north Aisle or the Clerestory.

The coats were those of—

STAFFORD <sup>1</sup>	BAGOT and MALLORY	de BLITHFIELD
GREY	MALLORY	PEMBRUGE

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<sup>1</sup> Now in the west window of the tower.

BASKERVILLE <sup>1</sup>	LONGFORD	(UNKNOWN)
BECK	BAGOT	COCKAYNE <sup>2</sup>
KNIVETON	BYRON	{ BAGOT, MALLORY } <sup>3</sup> { KNIVETON, MONT- GOMERY }
ASTON <sup>3</sup>	{ BAGOT, MALLORY, } { KNIVETON, BAGOT }	ARDEN
BAGOT and GRESLEY <sup>4</sup> (Quarterly)		MONTGOMERY

These coats were again removed in 1851, and were taken to the Hall, with the exception of the two figures and four coats, which then found the place which they at the present time occupy in the west window of the tower. It was at this time that the roof was restored, and the east window rebuilt after the exact pattern of the original. The plan of the tracery of this window, in not being carried through at the quatrefoil, has been noted by archaeologists as a unique design.

The double Piscina and the Sedilia are remarkable for their good state of preservation, very little of the stone having to be replaced at the time of the restoration.

An Aumbry may be seen in the wall behind the Altar,<sup>5</sup> which was probably used for the Altar-vessels and books.

The Altar was made in Rugeley in the year 1840 from an

<sup>1</sup> Originally in a window of the north aisle.

<sup>2</sup> Originally in the west window of the north aisle.

<sup>3</sup> Evidently that now in the west window of the tower, but if so the position of the second and fourth quarters is wrongly described.

<sup>4</sup> Originally in the north clerestory, but apparently the wrong way out. (*See post*, p. 91, note 2.)

<sup>5</sup> It has by some been supposed to have been the Easter Sepulchre; but this was almost always on the north side of the sanctuary. (*See Nineteenth Century* for May, 1895.)



old bedstead (slept on by the waggoner) in a Colton farmhouse belonging to Mr. Bonney, who was Grammar-school Master at Rugeley, and acted as Curate to Bishop Bagot. Not only was all the carving of the bedstead used, but only one piece—the panel at the north end bearing the initial of James I<sup>1</sup>—had to be renewed. It was given to the Church by Mr. Bonney, and placed there on the day that Queen Victoria was married, Feb. 10th, 1840. The old battle-helmet in the north-east corner, surmounted with the Bagot Crest of a goat's head, is ascribed to the end of the fifteenth century. The other helmet and spurs above the monument to Sir Charles Bagot, as well as the inscription in Norman-French on the brass plate below, came from Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, he being a G.C.B. In 1843 the Priest's door, which at the end of the seventeenth century had been placed under the middle of the middle south window, so cutting into the westernmost sedile, was restored to its original and present position, and the stonework of the sedile made good. The moulded top of this door seems to have been added at this time, as a picture of the Church in the Salt Library at Stafford, of the date 1824, shows the door as having a plain square top without moulding. At this time also the old seventeenth-century oak Altar-rail was replaced by a stone one, and a step made in front of it nearer to the Altar than now. The alteration of the step, the tiling, and the rail to their present state was made about the year 1858. The oak chest in the passage to the Vestry is evidently the old Parish Chest with its three locks, of which the several keys used to be in the hands of the Rector and the two Churchwardens respectively.

The seven lamps which "burn before the Throne" were obtained from Venice in 1888, the larger one in the middle being an old specimen from a church in that

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<sup>1</sup> This very panel happened to pass into the possession of Mr. Bonney's son, Frederick, who obtained it about 1890 from a cottage in Colton with some other pieces of old carved oak.

city. That some such lights were in use as late as the middle of the sixteenth century appears from the record, preserved at Blithfield, of an arbitration in respect of the rightful ownership of, and incidence of charges on, some field at Steenwood. The text of the settlement (modernised in some parts) is as follows :—

“ The award of Dom. Thomas Wylson, clerk, Vicar of Bromley Abbottes, and Lewis Balle of Morton, yeoman, arbitrators chosen to settle disputes between Thomas Clarke of the Boulde in Blyffelde, yeoman, Humfry Walker of Newton, Thomas Smythe of Admaston, and Thomas Lees of the same, wheelwright, of the first part, and Robert Lowne of Lichfield of the second part, and Lewys Lowne of Heyteley within the parish of Bromley Abbotts, of the third part, concerning Stenson croft in Stenson in the parish of Blyffeld.

“ They adjudge that the said Thomas, Humfrey, Thomas, Thomas, and Robert Lowne shall release to the said Lewys Lowne the said croft etc. Secondly that Lewys shall make to Richard Bagott Esq. son and heir of Thomas Bagott, Esq. deceased, and to Mary Meverell, daughter and heir of Lewys Meverell of the Boulde, and to the said Thomas, Humfrey, Thomas, and Thomas a deed of grant of an annuity of 16*d.* for the same croft etc., to the intent that the said Richard, Mary, Thomas, and the rest, and the four Churchwardens of Blyffeld Church shall therewith help to maintain and keep up the tapers and lights for the most blessed Sacrament of the Altar in the high Chancel or quere of the church as often as divine service shall be celebrated, yf hit maye stande with the lawes of this realme of England that any rente of landes can, or may, be giffen or assigned for any such purpose or intente without that the Kinge's most gracious Lycense shulde be opteyned: but if such license must be obtained, and it prove too expensive, then the said Richard Bagot, Mary Meverell, and the rest, and the churchwardens, two of whom are the churchwardens of Newton, shall distribute the said rent in some other meritorious waye. Thirdly the said Richard, Mary, Thomas, and the rest shall paye to the said Robert Lowne and Lewys Lowne at the sealing of these presents the sum of 20*s.* Dat. 26 June 33. Hen. 8 (1541) (8 seals).”

It is probably quite impossible to trace the history of this ancient endowment. It may, however, be noticed that in the inventory of church goods, taken in 1552 by the King's Surveyor, 21s. is reported to have been surrendered, being a "stoke to find tapers in the Churche." Evidently this was a sum of money in the hands of the trustees arising out of this endowment. After that time the income of what was left was probably distributed in doles to the poor. The boards in the Belfry relating to Parochial Charities, which were put up in 1732, record £10 as being in the hands of the Parish for charitable purposes. This, which is probably now merged with Clarke's Charity, may perhaps represent a capital sum for which the annual charge upon Stenson's croft was at some time commuted.

#### THE CHURCHYARD CROSS.

The base with its four steps<sup>1</sup> and the first stone of the shaft belong to the original Cross, erected about the beginning of the fourteenth century. In 1823 the Cross, which now stands in the corner of the Belfry of the Church, was placed on this base, but, not being correctly adapted to it, and also having become ruinous, in 1904 it was replaced by what was believed to be in the style of the original structure.<sup>2</sup> It is intended to commemorate the Death of our Saviour as our redemption from death. The figure of the Crucified on the west side is accompanied by figures of the Blessed Virgin and S. John, to represent home life and church life, both sanctified by the Cross. The Angel of Judgment, on the east side, serves to remind those whose bodies will be buried around that they must be prepared to meet Him in the end as their Judge, Who is willing now to be their Saviour. The figures on the

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<sup>1</sup> The lowest step was found beneath the level of the ground, and raised some six inches.

<sup>2</sup> The work was carried out most painstakingly and conscientiously by Mr. Bridgeman of Lichfield.

two sides, of S. Chad and S. Leonard, the Patron Saints of the Diocese and the Parish, are reminders how those who have been removed from the Church militant still plead the all-atoning Death on behalf of those in whom they are interested on earth. The emblems of the four Evangelists beneath show how the great doctrine of the Cross is upheld chiefly by the Gospel records.

On the shaft are carved, in the upper row, emblems of our Lord :

(a) IHS, being the three first Greek letters of the sacred name " Jesus."

(b) The Fishes ; the letters of the Greek word for fish forming the initials of the Greek words for " Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour."

(c) The " Labarum," or standard of the Emperor Constantine, formed from the three first letters of the title " Christ," with the palm of victory on either side, in allusion to the motto which accompanied the " Labarum," viz. " In hoc Signo vinces," " In this Sign shalt thou conquer."

(d) The Lion of the royal tribe of Judah, Who " prevailed to open the book " of God's plan for the redemption of the World.

In the middle row are emblems of the Blessed Sacrament, which is " the continual remembrance of the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ " :

(a) " The outward and visible sign " of " bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received."

(b) The Pelican feeding its young, according to the fable, from the blood drawn by itself from its own breast.

(c) Doves, signifying innocence, feeding on the fruit of the Vine.

(d) " The Lamb as it had been slain," ever pouring forth His life-blood, and yet for ever living.

In the lowest row are emblems of " the benefits which

we receive " by our Saviour's Sacrifice, as enumerated in the Creed :

(a) " The Holy Catholick Church," signified by the ship, carrying us safely over " the waves of this troublesome world."

(b) " The Communion of Saints," signified by an angel, a glorified saint, and an earthly saint.

(c) " The forgiveness of sins," signified by a soul rescued through the Church's ministry from the jaws of Hell.

(d) " The Resurrection of the body and the life everlasting," signified by the Phoenix, the fabulous bird which came to life again from its own ashes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS OF THE WIVES OF THE HEADS  
OF THE BAGOT FAMILY AS FOUND IN BLITHFIELD  
CHURCH.

MALLORY.—Or a lion rampant double-tailed gules.

DE BLITHFIELD.—Parti per pale indented argent and sable.

VILLIARS.—Parti per pale sable and gules a lion passant gardant or.

ASTON.—Argent a fesse sable and in chief three lozenges of the last.

CURZON.—Argent on a fesse gules three deers' heads coupé at the shoulders of the field with a mullet for difference.

KNIVETON.—Gules a chevron vairée argent and sable.

MONTGOMERY.—Or an eagle displayed azure beaked and legged gules.

ASTLEY.—Azure a cinquefoil pierced ermine with label for difference.

SAUNDERS.—Per chevron sable and or three elephants' heads counter-charged in centre with mullet for difference.

CAVE.—Azure fretty argent.

ADDERLEY.—Argent on a bend azure three mascles of the field with a crescent for difference.

FISHER.—Argent between three demi-lions rampant gules a chevron vairée azure and argent.

LAMBARD.—Gules a chevron or between three lambs argent a chief checky or and azure.

SALESBURY.—Gules a lion rampant crowned or between three crescents of the last.

WAGSTAFFE.—

LEGGE.—Azure a stag's head cabossed argent.

ST. JOHN.—Argent on a chief gules two mullets or.

FITZROY.—Quarterly, first and fourth France and England, second Scotland, third Ireland, over all a bar sinister compony argent and azure with a crescent for difference.

AGAR-ELLIS.—Quarterly, first and fourth or on a cross sable five crescents argent, second and third azure a lion rampant or.

CONSPECTUS OF THE HEADS OF THE BAGOT FAMILY.

(The numbers refer to their monuments.)

Name.	Married to.	Born.	Suc- ceeded.	Died.	No.
JOHN, son of Sir Ralph and Elizabeth (de Blithfield)	Beatrice Villiards	c. 1357	1379	1437	—
RICHARD, only son	—	c. 1387	1437	c. 1475	—
RICHARD, only son	Isabella Aston	c. 1420	c. 1475	1485	1
JOHN, only son	(1) Isabella Curzon (2) Agnes Kniveton	c. 1440	1485	1490	3
LEWIS, only son	(1) Lucy Kniveton (2) Emma Kniveton (3) Anne Mont- gomery (4) Margaret Vernon (5)	c. 1460	1490	1534	10

Name.	Married to.	Born.	Suc- ceeded.	Died.	No.
THOMAS, eldest son by second wife	Jane Astley	c. 1503	1534	1541	11
RICHARD, elder son	Mary Saunders	c. 1528	1541	1597	12
WALTER, second son	Elizabeth Cave	1557	1597	1623	19
HERVEY, second son	(1) Katharine Adderley (2) Anne Fisher	1591	1623	1660	20
EDWARD, second son	Mary Lambard	1616	1660	1673	14
WALTER, third son	Jane Salesbury	1645	1673	1704	15
EDWARD, second son	Frances Wagstaffe	1674	1704	1712	17
WALTER WAG- STAFFE, second son	Lady Barbara Legge	1702	1712	1768	25
WILLIAM, 1st Lord, second son	Elizabeth Louisa St. John	1729	1768	1798	26
WILLIAM, 2nd Lord, third son	(1) Emily Fitzroy (2) Lady Louisa Legge	1773	1798	1856	27
WILLIAM, 3rd Lord, eldest son	Lucia Caroline Elizabeth Agar- Ellis	1811	1856	1887	29

## MONUMENTS.

(A) *On the floor*—(a) *of the Chancel.*

- (1) Alabaster slab to the memory of ISABELLA, wife of Richard BAGOT, daughter of Sir Robert Aston, Knight, of Tixall. Ashmole gives the inscription<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The brass plate on this and several other of the floor tombs was placed there by the second Lord Bagot in 1819, in order to preserve the original inscriptions. This tomb, according to *Memorials of Bagot Fam.*, p. 107, was originally "in the centre of the rails before the

thus :—" Hic jacet Isabella Bagott quondam uxor Richi Bagott armigeri qui obiit . . . an<sup>o</sup> Dni 1477 cuius anima ppitietur Deus Amen."<sup>1</sup> The present brass plate on the slab only gives her name, etc., and date of death. One word only of the original inscription is now visible, but even this is not legible.

- (2) (West of the last, and till 1823 in the middle of the Chancel.) Alabaster slab to the memory of JOHN BAGOT, son of Sir Lewis, whom he pre-deceased in 1512, and his wife HELEN (BOTELER). The original inscription is copied in full on to the brass plate, the words in italics being still legible on the slab itself :—" *Hic jacent corpora JOH<sup>e</sup> BAGOT filii et heredis Lodowici Bagot Militis et Helene uxoris ejus filie Thome Boteler de Beawsey Militis qui quidē Johes obiit xxvii<sup>o</sup> die Novemb anno dni Milli<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> xij et dicta Helena obiit ( . . . ) die ( . . . )<sup>2</sup> anno dñi Milli<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup>3 ( . . . ) Quorum aiabus propitietur Deus Amen.*" According to Ashmole this slab had upon it the arms of Bagot and Butler in separate escutcheons.
- (3) (West of the last.) Alabaster slab to the memory of JOHN BAGOT (only son of Richard and Isabella Bagot) and his two wives, ISABELLA (CURZON) and AGNETA (KNIVETON). The inscription is completely worn out, and the brass plate simply gives the date

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Altar." Ashmole describes it as being " In the South side of the Church."

<sup>1</sup> Salt Library MS. copy of collections at the College of Arms made circa 1662.

<sup>2</sup> A pedigree in Crisp's *Visitation of England* supplies here the word " Junii."

<sup>3</sup> The date appears to be MD (without any additional years, as suggested on the brass plate on the tomb). In the Salt Library folio the date 1500 is said to be taken from Dugdale's *Mon. Inscrip.*, c. 36, Coll. Arms.



of John's death, 14th Oct. 1480,<sup>1</sup> and states that Isabella's father was John Curzon of Essex. Ashmole,<sup>2</sup> evidently referring to this tomb, says, "Lower in the Chancell upon an alabaster stone; whereon is drawne a man in armour lying between two Weomen hic jacet . . . Bagott armiger . . .," adding, "next to this Francis Ashton's tomb." In Harl. MS. 2129, fol. 172, this tomb is described as having on it a man between two women and eight children, but all the inscription that is given is "Hic jacet Johes Bagot Armiger qui obiit."

- (4) (North-west end of the Chancel).<sup>3</sup> A small alabaster slab, bearing a figure of Death carrying off a child, to the memory of WALTER BROUGHTON. Arms, Broughton impaling Bagot. Inscription, "Here lieth Walter the eldest sonn of Richard Broughton<sup>4</sup> Esquier who was borne the 24th of Aprill 1586 and dyed the 3rd of iuly folowig. Streight after Birth due is the fatall beare. By Death's sufferance the aged lyger here."
- (5) (East of the last). An alabaster slab to the memory of FRANCIS ASTON<sup>5</sup> and MARIE (ASTLEY). Inscription,

<sup>1</sup> This is a mistake. He was a party to a deed of 1489, and died 24 October 1490.

<sup>2</sup> Salt Library Folio, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup> According to Ashmole (Folio, p. 25) it was originally "Neare the side of Thomas Bagott's monument," as also it was in 1707 (Leake, Folio, p. 476, *cf. post*, p. 70 n.) and in, 1824 (see *Mem. Bagot Fam.*, p. 119).

<sup>4</sup> He married Anne, second daughter of Richard Bagot (No. 12) (see M. Register for 1572), who "lingered" ten years after this, and at this time was probably not much over fifty years of age.

<sup>5</sup> He was the eldest son of William Aston, who was second son of Sir John Aston, nephew of Isabella Aston, who married Richard Bagot (No. 1) (hence the mark of cadency in the arms on the tomb), and brother of Sir Edward Aston, who built Tixall (see *Description of Tixall*, p. 148). Francis was therefore great-nephew of Richard Bagot (No. 1), and second cousin twice removed of Richard Bagot (No. 12). The connection was not through his wife; for, though

"Here lieth the bodies of Francis Aston esquier and Marie his wife daughter of Anthonie Asley (*sic*) which Francis deceased the ( . . . ) of ( . . . ) and the said Marie deceased the 7 of Decembr. A<sup>o</sup> Dñi 1593." A small figure (possibly a son) in armour is figured at the lady's feet. Arms, Aston impaling Astley.

- (6) (East of the last). Slate slab with white inlaid letters, to the memory of MARY (LAMBARD), wife of Sir Edward Bagot (No. 14) and daughter of William and Mary Lambard (No. 13). She married first her cousin John Crawley (see No. 23). Inscription, "Maria Edoardi Bagot de Blithfield Baronetti Relicta obiit vicesimo secundo die Octobris anno Dom. 1686<sup>o</sup>." Arms, Bagot impaling Lambard in a lozenge.<sup>1</sup>
- (7) (North-east of the last).<sup>2</sup> A small alabaster slab, a copy of No. 4, and to the memory of the same SALESBURY BAGOT, who is commemorated on the mural tablet No. 16. Inscription, "Here lieth Salebury (*sic*) the eldest son of Sur Waltr Bagott, Barronett who was born the 13 of Novemb<sup>er</sup> 1671 and dyed the 29th of October Anno Domini 1673."

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Thomas Bagot (No. 11) married an Astley, she was one of the Astleys of Patshull, which was a different branch of the family from that of Church Eaton. Francis Aston lived at Newton in the parish of Colwich (see *Blithfield Oldest Burial Register*, p. 38 and p. 41). Francis Aston and Marie Astley were married in 1564 (see Bridgeman's Church Eaton, *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iv, part 2, p. 22). Marie's father, Anthony Astley, was of Church Eaton. The statement in *Mem. Bagot Family*, that Francis Aston was "one of the Astons of Broughton in Longdon," is not supported by evidence.

<sup>1</sup> This monument was, according to Leake, at the beginning of the eighteenth century on the sinister side of a grave-stone to her husband within the altar-rails.

<sup>2</sup> This monument was originally further to the East "in the angle of the floor formed by the step of the Communion rails and the second altar-tomb." (*Mem. Bagot Family*, p. 116.)

*(b) of the Nave.*

- (8) (At the north-east end touching the middle gangway). An alabaster slab much broken, and bearing the figures of two men in armour, and an inscription, part only of which is legible. The brass plate placed on this tomb by the second Lord Bagot gives the inscription thus:—"Hic . . . Thome Colwhiche de Colwhiche Armigi et Jacose uxoris sue necnō scutifi Lodowici Bagoti militis qui obiit iiii die Octobris a° dñi mdviii quōr aiabus pptietur Deus. Amen." It is not apparent how this inscription was arrived at; it certainly could not have been deciphered from the slab itself even at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Ashmole, however, gives practically the same wording, except that he gives the wife's name as "Jocosi" (avoiding one mistake but making another, for it should of course be "Jacose"), and leaves out "necnō scutifi." His account of the monument is as follows:—"In the body of the Church are the figures of two men drawn upon an alabaster (*sic*) grave-stone, and betweene their heads this coate (drawing of arms, Aston impaling Colwich),<sup>1</sup> hic . . . Thome Colwiche de Colwiche armigeri et Jocosi uxoris sue . . . Lodowici Bagoti qui obijt 4 : die Octob : an° dñi 1508 quorum aiabus pptietur Deus." Lord Bagot in his *Memorials* mentions the arms as being in four quarterings, the first quarter being Aston. But whoever so deciphered the shield must have mistaken the fesse, which occurs both in the Aston and the

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<sup>1</sup> The Colwich arms are, argent a fesse between three bats displayed sable. It is difficult to account for the fact that on a tomb to the memory of a Colwich the Aston coat occupies the dexter side of the shield. The ninth daughter of John Aston, Esq. (brother of Isabella Bagot, No. 1) of Tixall, married Sir Andrew Colwich of Colwich about 1460-1470.

Colwich arms, for the transverse division of the shield. Vincent, an earlier authority,<sup>1</sup> gives the inscription thus:—"Hic jacent corpora<sup>2</sup> Lodovici Colwhich filioꝝ Thome Colwhich de Colwhich Armigeri et Jocosa uxoris sui necnon serviencium Lodovici Bagot militis obiit 1487." He gives for arms Aston impaling Colwhich. Vincent does not appear to have been an accurate transcriber of the words of inscriptions, as a comparison of this (not to mention others) with Ashmole's version will show. By giving the date in ordinary figures he is apparently not pretending to give the exact words, but only a statement of the date. As to this date, however, it is difficult to see how the letters for 1487 could have been read into those for 1508. This seems to point to there having been two different years included in the inscription. With regard to what now remains of the inscription (*i.e.*, the east side and a few letters adjoining on the other two sides), the word, which Vincent gives as "serviencium" and Lord Bagot as "scutifii," of the two certainly seems more like the latter, though the first letter looks more like an "l" and the last like an "n." Also the word after "qui" is more like "quidem" than "obiit." In fact, one would not expect "obiit" there, but rather the name of one son, then of the other, giving the date of the death of each. It is possible that Vincent's 1487 may have been the year of the death of one brother, and 1508 of the other. Further, it may be noticed that Ashmole gives only seventeen letters to occupy the north side of the inscription,

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<sup>1</sup> Writing, in fact, in 1588, less than a hundred years after the placing of this monument. It is curious how soon the inscription became illegible.

<sup>2</sup> He gives no indication of a hiatus here, but the plural "filiorum" requires the insertion of another name besides "Lodovici."

whereas the south side probably contained at least seventy letters. A conjectural reading of the inscription may therefore be given as follows (for the words placed in square brackets there is no direct authority, but the wording should be compared with that on Sir Lewis's own monument (No. 10) and that on No. 2, of the same date):—"Hic jacent corpora [Thome et] Lodowici Colwhiche filiorum Thome Colwhiche de Colwhiche armigeri et Jocose uxoris sue necnō scutiferorum (or, servienciū) Lodowici Bagoti militis qui quidē [Thomas] obiit [. . . die . . . a° dñi] MCCCCLXXXVII [et dictus Lodowicus obiit] iiij° die Octobris a° dñi MDVIII quor̄ aīabus pptietur Deus. Amen." This gives about 71 and 93 letters respectively to the long sides, and 54 and 37 respectively to the short sides. In Leake's "Collection for the College of Arms" (c. 1706)<sup>1</sup> in connection with this monument the fesse sable is given, but no more of the lettering than this ". . . die Octobris an dni 1508 Quorum &c." In the Notes (plainly not accurate) taken by Glover, Somerset, under "Blythfeld"<sup>2</sup> this monument is figured next to, and apparently touching, that described at the top of the following page. The drawing shows two men with swords by their sides and a coat of arms between, very roughly drawn, with this inscription:—"Hic jacēt corpora Estun milit . . . 4 die octob: a° dñi MDXXXIII quor̄, aīabus &c." "Estun" is no doubt a misreading of "Bagoti," suggested by the Aston coat on the dexter side of the shield. The mistake in the transcription of the letters of the date goes to show that the original was in letters, not in figures.

<sup>1</sup> Salt Library Arms etc. Folio, p. 477 (see note next page).

<sup>2</sup> Brit. Mus.: Harl. MS. 2129, fol. 111.

In connection with this Colwich monument Leake<sup>1</sup> also mentions another which has now disappeared, describing it thus:—"An alabaster gravestone in the body of the Church containing the pourtraiture of a man and woman quite worne out, and all that remains of the inscription is . . . quidem Johanna ob: die . . . mensis . . . āo dni 15 . . . Quorum." Glover, Somerset, described this tomb as "in the Middle Ile," and gives for the inscription the same words as Leake, except that he misreads "mensis" as "martis."

Leake mentions another monument which no longer exists, writing:—

"A grave-stone in the centre of the Church near the W. door marks the spot where the Rev. MICHAEL WARD, Rector of Blithfield, and his wife lie buried with one adjoining it for George and Mary Ward." "Mary" here is probably a mistake for "Elizabeth." Rector Ward had, by his second wife, a daughter, Mary, born 1718, but she does not seem to have been buried at Blithfield. Also there is now a brass tablet in the floor of the middle gangway towards the west end, apparently copied from an old monument, to the memory of (9) ELIZABETH and GEORGE WARD, who both died 1712. According to the Registers, Parson Ward's first wife, Elizabeth, and an infant son, George, were both buried at Blithfield in that year.

(B) "*Altar*" Tombs—

- (10) (North-west of the Sanctuary). Alabaster monument commemorating Sir Lewis Bagot, three of his five wives, and his nineteen children. The head of his first wife is seen next to himself on his right hand.

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen Martin Leake was Garter King of Arms and died in 1773. He possessed MSS. notes on the churches of Yoxall and Blithfield belonging to the collections of Fisher Wentworth, Esq., of Lillington Wentworth, co. Bucks. These notes, he states, were made c. 1706. The MSS. were purchased by the College of Arms about 1830, and were copied for Mr. William Salt, the copies being bound up in a Folio of Arms, etc., at the College of Arms now in the Salt Library at Stafford. The pages in this Folio relating to Yoxall are 459-462, and those relating to Blithfield 467-479.

In the original inscription in one of the north Clerestory windows (the old glass of which is now in the west window of the Tower, where also her head is figured) she is called "Mistress Lucy." She was the daughter of John Kniveton of Underwood. It was a case, very common in those days, of an infant marriage; for in 1475, when it took place, Lewis Bagot was only about fourteen years of age, and his great-grandfather, Richard Bagot, was still alive. Lucy seems to have died young, and Lewis's second wife was Emma Kniveton, who was probably Lucy's sister. The marriage with Lucy having been merely nominal, her sister would not be considered within the prohibited degrees. This second marriage took place probably about 1480, and Emma is figured on the monument on the right side of her husband, with eleven children, five males and six females, at her feet. Of these only five are known to history, viz., John, married to Helen Boteler, or Butler; Jane, married to James Thirkeld of Smallwood, co. Stafford; Elena, married first to Thomas Meverell of Booth, and secondly to Robert Gresley; Elizabeth, married to George East of Yardley; and another daughter, in some pedigrees called Anne, married to Biddulph of Eccleshall. John died without issue in the life-time of his father, as stated on his monument already described (No. 2). On his father's monument John is represented at the head of his four brothers, and is distinguished by the ermine edging to his robe.

Dame Emma must have died before 1503, by which date we find Sir Lewis married to his third wife, Anne Montgomery, figured on his monument on his left side with their eight children, four males and four females, at her feet. The priority in age of these children seems to be indicated by the gradation in the size of their representation. Thus the largest male with the ermine-bordered robe would no doubt be Thomas,<sup>1</sup> who

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas, who was Anne's eldest son, and possibly her eldest child, was "30 years old and more" of age in September 1534. (*Inquis. p. m. Ch.*, ser. ii, vol. 56, No. 86, Public Records Office.) Therefore he

succeeded his father, and whose tomb is the next to it towards the east. The other three sons were named Edward, Geoffrey, and Stephen. The names of three of the daughters, presumably children of the third marriage also, are found in Sir Lewis's will, dated 1534, viz., Maud and Anne, both at that time unmarried, and Alice who had married an Arblaster. The fourth daughter had probably died before the will was made. It will be noticed that the two younger daughters figured on the monument have coifs on their heads, the mark of the married state.

The Latin inscription carved round three sides of the slab is as follows :—

“ Hic : Jacent : Corpora : Lodowici : Bagott : Militis :  
 & : Anne : : Uxor̄is ei' : qui : quidem : Lodowic' : obijt :  
 ultimo : die : Mēsis : Maii : A° : dñi : M° : d° xxxiv° : que :  
 vero : A<sup>a</sup> : obijt : qto : Mensis : Septembris : A° : dñi  
 M : CCCCC : Xiiii : quor̄ Aiab' ppiciat<sup>r</sup> deus : Amen : ”

In English this would be :—

“ Here lie the bodies of Lewis Bagot, Knight, and Anne his wife ; which said Lewis died on the last day of the month of May in the year of our Lord 1534, while the said Anne died on the fourth day of the month of September in the year of our Lord 1514 ; on whose souls God has mercy (a mistake for the usual word ‘ propicietur,’ ‘ may God have mercy ’). Amen.”

The arms in the arched recess at the back of Sir Lewis's tomb are those of (1) Bagot impaling Curzon (his father's) ; (2) Bagot impaling Montgomery (his own) ; and (3) Montgomery impaling Delves (his father-in-law's). The arms on the side of the tomb are those of (1) Thomas Bagot, impaling

was born not later than September 1504, and his mother was married not later than the close of 1503. Emma, who was married about 1480, and had eleven children, may be supposed to have lived at least till about 1495, in which case the earliest possible date for issue from the third marriage would be about 1497.



Asstley, he being the eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Lewis ; (2) James Thirkeld,<sup>1</sup> impaling Bagot, he having married Sir Lewis's daughter Jane ; (3) Thomas Meverell, of Booth, impaling Bagot, he having married Sir Lewis's daughter Elena<sup>2</sup> in 1507 ; and (4) Bagot, impaled with arms which have been for some reason erased, representing one of the other married daughters of Sir Lewis.<sup>3</sup>

The date of the monument can only be conjectured from certain evidences chiefly afforded by the work itself. It is practically certain that the inscription is not that which was carved when the monument was originally executed, though it is probable that it was copied from the original with the addition of the dates of the deaths of Sir Lewis and Dame Anne. The arched recesses at the back of this and the two

<sup>1</sup> So stated in *Mem. Bagot Fam.*, followed by Gen. Wrottesley. There is, however, some uncertainty about this escutcheon, for the arms (*or*, three stags' heads couped *gules*, on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lys of the first) are not those which the heralds usually ascribe to Thirkeld (*viz. or*, a maunch *gules*, charged with a fleur-de-lys *or*). The arms of Shirfield are so depicted with the exception that the stags' heads in those arms are *sable* instead of *gules*, and erased instead of couped. It is somewhat of a coincidence that one of the quarterings of the arms of Thomas Adderley of Blackhaugh, who married this James Thirkeld's sister Joan, was the same as these arms on the monument which are ascribed to Thirkeld, except that the stags' heads are *sable* instead of *gules*. But this quartering in the Adderley arms, which is given by Dugdale in 1664 without name attached (*Hist. Coll. Staffs*, v, ii, 2), cannot be ascribed to Joan Thirkeld, for she was not an heiress.

<sup>2</sup> In 1523 she married as her second husband Robert Gresley. It may be that the arms of the latter are not represented on the monument because at the time that these arms were executed there was progeny surviving from the first marriage and not from the second. Sir Lewis himself, at any rate, considered the second marriage worthy of commemoration in the Church by placing the Gresley and Bagot arms together in one of the north clerestory windows (*see post*, p. 91, note 2).

<sup>3</sup> Some of the white paint of the argent field remains. This excludes the possibility of the arms being those of East or Biddulph, who each married a daughter of Sir Lewis and Dame Emma. Possibly it may have been the coat of one of Dame Anne's daughters.

adjacent tombs with the coats-of-arms placed thereon are evidently all of the same date, and may be supposed to have been put up by Richard Bagot, or perhaps by his son Walter,<sup>1</sup> when the tomb of the former (that against the east wall) was erected towards the close of the sixteenth, or beginning of the seventeenth, century. Further, Richard's own coat-of-arms on the side of his father's monument shows the more ancient (and present) Bagot arms, which Richard revived; that of his father on the slab itself being the coat which was in use in medieval times. Therefore these shields on the side of Thomas's tomb were presumably added by the constructor of Richard's tomb. And, since those on the side of Sir Lewis's monument are exactly similar to them, the natural inference is that they also were done at the same time. Next, it will be noticed that (no doubt in order to make room for the three tombs between the Vestry door<sup>2</sup> and the east wall of the Chancel) the slabs of both Sir Lewis's and his son's tombs have been plainly curtailed on all their four sides. On Sir Lewis's tomb the figures have been cut into, and the inscription begins not, as might be expected, at the north-west corner, but where the arch meets the slab. The inscription, as originally cut, was probably on the flat surface, as on the other tombs of the same period. Similarly on Thomas's tomb the marks may be seen where the original coat-of-arms and the architectural canopy have been cut away; and the lettering of

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<sup>1</sup> This, of the two, is the more likely, since the inscription on Richard's tomb seems to be all of a piece, and the date of his death (1596/7) is given, that of his wife (who died in 1608) being left blank. If the shield at the east end of the side of Richard's tomb, which is blank on the dexter side, may be taken to be that of his daughter Lettice, who married Francis Kinnersley in 1601, then the date of the tomb may be assigned to a short time before that, when perhaps the marriage had been arranged but not completed.

<sup>2</sup> As the vestry is a modern addition to the church (*see ante*, p. 44), and no vestry is known to have existed previous to that which was built in 1829, this door was probably an outside door, having, it may be, something to do with the family vault beneath the sanctuary.

the inscription at each end, as well as the mistake of putting "Johane obijt quor. &c.," without any blank space left for the date of her death to be afterwards filled in, are evidences of the same treatment. From all this, it may be surmised that these two tombs were in the first instance constructed to be placed on the floor, and that the turning of them into "altar-tombs," the placing of shields-of-arms about them, and the cutting down of the slabs so as to get them into the required space, was an after-thought of whoever constructed Richard's monument, with the desire to make them in harmony with his work, and to give what he may have considered greater dignity to the whole.<sup>1</sup>

What, then, was the probable date of the original construction of Sir Lewis's monument? That it was subsequent to his third marriage is certain, for Dame Anne is figured upon it. And since the date of Sir Lewis's death is recorded in the inscription, and figures of what appear to be his adult children by Dame Anne are carved upon it, it would seem at first sight that it was executed after his death by his son. There are, however, certain indications which point to its being the work of Sir Lewis himself. (1) It seems rather improbable that Thomas would have placed on his father's tomb a figure of the child-wife, Lucy, and yet omitted all reference to the fourth and fifth wives. (2) The inscription (which, as already stated, may be taken to be in the main identical with the original) shows that Sir Lewis intended Dame Anne to be buried under this slab, whereas in fact she was buried at Patshull, and this suggests that the tomb was constructed in Dame Anne's lifetime. Her monument at Patshull, "an alabaster gravestone, layd on the North side of the Altar,"

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<sup>1</sup> It is worthy of notice that neither the east end of the slab of Sir Lewis's monument, nor either of the ends of those of Thomas's and Richard's, being mostly invisible, are chamfered on the under edges, as are the southern edges of all these and the west end of Sir Lewis's, which are in a conspicuous position; showing that the three tombs were finally arranged so that they might be contiguous at their ends.

and subsequently destroyed (probably when the Church was rebuilt) had an inscription of which the following is a translation:—"Here lies buried the body of Anne Bagot wife of Lewis Bagot of Blithfield, Knight, who died on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1514,<sup>1</sup> on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen." On this supposition, viz., that Sir Lewis's tomb was constructed during Anne's lifetime, the spaces, which were presumably left blank upon it for the date of his death and that of Anne, would have been filled in on the re-cutting of the inscription by their grandson or great-grandson, who possibly may not have known that his ancestress was buried at Patshull, or he may in the meantime have removed her remains to Blithfield, in which case the record of her burial there might have originated with him. (3) Further, it seems probable that the monument, as originally constructed (if constructed during Anne's lifetime), was executed before the birth of her children and the children added at a later date, for they are figured on it as adults; whereas at the time of her death even the eldest would not have been probably more than about ten years old. The sons Stephen and Geoffrey appear to have been not yet born in July, 1508,<sup>2</sup> and would therefore have been less than five years old at the time of their mother's death. Assuming, then, that the monument was the work of Sir Lewis about the year 1503, the northern compartment at the feet of Dame Anne would have been left blank, the eight children being added later, and all at the same time, for, though the crowded arrangement of the figures of the four sons suggests the later addition of the three younger, they were nevertheless all grown up by the time that the youngest daughter was married, and therefore could not have been omitted when she was represented. It may be concluded, then, that the addition

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<sup>1</sup> Shaw, following Ashmole and Dugdale, gives the year as 1513, but this was no doubt due to a wrong transcription by the latter. In the Huntbach MSS. (Part ii, 2nd div., p. 32) in the description of the same monument the date given is 1514.

<sup>2</sup> See Deed with annexed Schedule (*Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.)), xi, 119.

of the children of Dame Anne was made about the year 1530, or soon after, and that it was made by Sir Lewis himself, who, having in the meantime married Margaret Vernon as his fourth wife, may have considered the possibility of more children still being added to his monument, and therefore crowded up the sons together, and left some space beyond the four daughters to be afterwards used if necessary. When the addition of the children was made, Thomas, owing to the death of his half-brother John in 1512, was the heir, and is accordingly represented with ermine border to his robe; it must at the same time be admitted that the brother next to him appears to be represented as having a similar border to his robe, but this is not at all clear.

(11) (East of the last and adjoining it). An alabaster slab to the memory of THOMAS BAGOT (eldest son of the last by his second wife) and his wife JOAN (ASTLEY of Patshull). Inscription:—

“ Hic jacent corpora Thome Bagott Armigeri filij et heredis Iodowici bagott et Johāne uxoris ei<sup>s</sup> filie Rycardi Astlei armigeri qui quidē Thome obiit xij die Maij Añō dōij 1541 et dicta Johāne obiit quorū aniab<sup>s</sup> ppiciet<sup>r</sup> deus. amē.”

In English this would be:—

“ Here lie the bodies of Thomas Bagot Esq. son and heir of Lewis Bagot, and of Joan his wife daughter of Richard Astley Esq.; which said Thomas died on the 13th day of May in the year of the Lord 1541, and the said Joan died . . . on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.”

The arms in the recess above are (1) Bagot impaling Montgomery (his father's); (2) Bagot impaling Astley (his own); (3) Astley impaling Ottley of Pickford (his father-in-law's). The arms on the slab are Bagot impaling Astley. The arms on the side are (1) Bagot impaling Saunders (elder son's); (2) Adderley impaling Bagot (elder daughter's); and

(3) Bagot (younger son).<sup>1</sup> The tomb appears to have been put up by the widow, as the date of the husband's death seems to be part of the inscription as originally carved, and that of the wife is left vacant. Its date, therefore, would be about 1542, Richard, her son, being at that time fourteen years old. She died 31st March, 1557, but the Registers do not record that she was buried at Blithfield.

(12) (East of the last and adjoining it). Made out of two different sorts of stone, the figures painted and said to be of Italian workmanship, in memory of RICHARD BAGOT and his wife MARY (SAUNDERS), buried at Blithfield 22nd March, 1608/9. Inscription, "Hic jacent Corpora Richardi Bagot Armigeri et Mariæ uxoris eius qui obiit secūdo die februarij Anno domini 1596 et Maria obiit (. . .) die año (. . .)." The arms above in the recess on the north side are Bagot impaling Astley (his father's), Bagot impaling Saunders (his own), and Saunders impaling Yang (his father-in-law's). The arms in the recess at the east end are, Bagot and de Blithfield quarterly, with Bagot (martlet coat)<sup>2</sup> on an escutcheon of pretence. The arms below are, Bagot and Cave (elder surviving son), Bagot and Lowe (second son), Treu and Bagot (eldest daughter), Broughton and Bagot (second daughter), Okeover and Bagot (third daughter), and [blank] and Bagot (youngest daughter).<sup>3</sup>

(C) *Mural Tablets*—

(a) *In the Vestry.*

(13) (Originally on the north wall of the Chancel near the Screen). A white marble tablet to the memory of

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<sup>1</sup> This shield, as also that on Sir Lewis's monument assigned to Thirkeld and the defaced shield, is painted on a flat surface; all the rest on the three monuments are carved in relief.

<sup>2</sup> See *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 114.

<sup>3</sup> Viz., Lettice, who married Francis Kinnersley in 1601. Perhaps she was betrothed but not married when this monument was erected.

MARY RICHARDSON, *née* CRAWLEY, and married to WILLIAM LAMBARD as her first husband, by whom she was the mother of No. 6. Inscription (translated from the Latin) :—" Sacred to the memory of Mary daughter of Thomas Crawley of Nether-Crawley in the county of Bedford, Gent. (the dearly-loved sister of Francis Crawley, Esq., one of the justices of the Common Pleas), married first to William Lambard of Buckingham, Gent., to which William she bore an only daughter, called Mary, the wife of Edward Bagot (of Blithfield in the county of Stafford), Baronet. But afterwards married to Edw. Richardson, Esq., this noble Matron (living to the last with her said daughter), yielded to fate on the 27th of August, MDCLVIII." Arms :—Lambard (her first husband's), Crawley (her father's), Richardson (her second husband's).

- (14) (Formerly over the Altar ; removed in 1823 to the north side of the Altar, and in 1852 to the Vestry). A large white marble tablet to the memory of Sir EDWARD BAGOT, *b.* 1616, *d.* 1673. Arms :—First qr. Bagot (of Bromley) ; second qr. Bagot (martlet coat) ; third qr. Mallory ; fourth qr. de Blithfield ; with Lambard on an escutcheon of pretence.<sup>1</sup>
- (15) A double white marble monument, originally under the Chancel East window, and forming the base of the last preceding, to the memory of Sir WALTER BAGOT (son of the last), and JANE (SALESBURY) his wife. This monument, as well as the pedigree board at one time above it but in 1910 moved to the Hall, from 1823 till 1852 was on the north wall of the

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<sup>1</sup> There were formerly also within the altar rails three flat slabs commemorating the first Sir Edward (*Mem. Bagot Fam.*, p. 119), as also Mary his wife, and Jane, wife of the first Sir Walter. Leake mentions the first and last of these three, that to Lady Jane being on the right side, and No. 6 on the left side.

Chancel. According to Leake, the left-hand side was still blank in 1707, being "intended for an inscription for Sir Walter." Arms:—Left side, first qr. Bagot (of Bromley); second qr. Bagot (martlet coat); third qr. de Blithfield; fourth qr. Lambard; with Salesbury on an escutcheon of pretence.

- (16) To the memory of SALESBURY BAGOT, the same as No. 7, eldest son of the last; died 1673, aged two years.
- (17) To the memory of Sir EDWARD BAGOT, second son and successor of No. 15.
- (18) To the memory of Lady MARY C. BAGOT, daughter of William, fourth Lord Mornington, wife of Sir Charles Bagot (No. 28), *d.* 1845.

(b) *In the Chancel.*

- (19) To the memory of WALTER BAGOT and ELIZABETH (CAVE) his wife. (In Ashmole's time—1658—this monument was "set in the North Wall of the Chancel." It is described by Leake as being in 1707 on the South Wall. Therefore it was probably moved by Sir Walter, third Bart., when he put up the monument to his father over the Altar and put in the flat roof.)
- (20) To the memory of Sir HERVEY BAGOT and his two wives, first KATHARINE (ADDERLEY) and second ANNE (FISHER) relict of Sir Thomas Dilke.

Inscription (translated from the Latin):—

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Hervey Bagot, Bart.; who first married Katherine daughter of Humphry Adderly of Weddington in the county of Warwick, Gent., by whom he had Edward and Hervey sole survivors; Richard commandant of the fortress of Lichfield, killed fighting most bravely at the battle of Naseby; and Elizabeth married to John Skrimshire, Esq. (eldest son of John Skrimshire of Norbury, Gent.). He married secondly Anne, daughter of



Clement Fisher of Packington, in the aforesaid county of Warwick, Esq., relict of Sir Thomas Dilke of Maxtock Castle, Knt. Which said Hervey, dear to his country, whose chief offices he bore with the utmost honour, and faithful to his King, whom through his severest trials, while the late most monstrous rebellion was in progress, he boldly and constantly served, endured the loss of property, imprisonment, and other very grave indignities, with the greatest courage and a well-prepared mind. At length, however, outliving these calamities, and witnessing the much-desired restoration of his Highness now King Charles II, happily falling asleep in the Lord on the 27th day of December in the year of man's salvation 1660 and the 69th of his age, is buried nearby between the aforesaid Wives."<sup>1</sup> Arms:—First and fourth qrs. Bagot (of Hide); second qr. Malory; third qr. de Blithfield. Below, Bagot (of Bromley); Bagot (martlet coat) and Adderley (first Wife); Bagot (martlet coat) and Fisher (second Wife).

- (21) Brass to the memory of GEORGIANA AGNES FINCH, eldest daughter of William, third Lord Bagot, and first Wife of the Hon. Charles Finch (afterwards) eighth Earl of Aylesford.
- (22) To the memory of HERVEY BAGOT, eldest son of Sir Edward (afterwards) fourth Baronet. Died 1699, aged two months. Arms:—Bagot (of Bromley).

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<sup>1</sup> There is, however, no record in the Register of the burial of the second wife at Blithfield. According to *Mem. Bagot Family*, she died at the same place (Field Hall) and on the same day as her husband. But from the same work, p. 64, it appears that in 1647 she was "above 76 years of age and very infirme in body"; so that in 1660 she would have been 89. Still she certainly was alive in 1654, as may be seen from the conclusion of Dugdale's letter to Sir Hervey Bagot, dated May 20th of that year. Norroy's Pedigree, given in *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, v, ii, 27, states that she died 9th May, 1656.

- (23) To the memory of HERVEY BAGOT, eldest son<sup>1</sup> of Sir Edward (No. 14).

Inscription :—“ HERVEY BAGOT, of that noble family, the twentieth heire, and more (had he survived) than the twentieth Knight, a youth of excellent hopes, admirable perfections ; In morals manly and grave, In wisdom gray haired ; Only in age childish ; Studious of all good arts, intractable to ill ; Not knowing vice but by correcting it in others ; Of devotion to God, duty to parents, respect to all. A great exemplar in a little volume, In all huge, rare ; In nothing had he not died, com̄on ; A St though a child ; A scholler though an heire ;<sup>2</sup> In ye incomparable ornaments of mind and body, a lively express of heavēs power and earth’s capacity. Deare to his friends, dearer to God, who hasted (as

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Register the tenth son (a twin) was also called Hervey. He was baptized May 12th, 1658, and was buried February 13th, 1660/1.

<sup>2</sup> As an illustration of his “schollership,” the following lines preserved at Blithfield, may be here quoted :—

“ Look but about, and you shall plainly see  
 What transmutations in this world there be ;  
 Those which were once upon the top o’ th’ State  
 Are now fall’n low, and made unfortunate :  
 Those Streames are stopt, which ran from flowing fountains ;  
 High hills are down, and Mole hills are grown mountains ;  
 The stately Cedar, and the lofty Pine  
 Oh ! they are fall’n,—and Shrubs in splendour shine ;  
 Now doe these Shrubs, seem high, by others fall ;  
 But yet,—they may come down,—though ne’r so tall ;  
 The Ivie, that hath lean’d, on Th’ Oke for prop,  
 Proudly presumes, and over-checks the top.  
 Just so we see, sweet flowers, to fade and perish  
 Now weeds, and trash, are let to grow, and flourish ;  
 Thus will it be,—till time displant those weeds,  
 And cut them down,—consuming all their seeds :  
 Then greedy Wolfs, will harbour here no more  
 But Lambs may skip in safety,—as before.

(Signed) Harvey Bagot.”

it were) to treasure up this lovely jewell (lest it should be sullied with a long mortality) in his glorious cabinet of eternity: In ye yeare of grace 1655 (of age 13)." Arms:—Quarterly, Bagot (of Hide) (eldest son) and de Blithfield, with Lambard on an escutcheon of pretence.

- (24) To the memory of MARY (LAMBARD), wife of Sir Edward Bagot, second Bart. (the same as No. 6).

Inscription (translated from the Latin):—"Here is buried Mary, daughter and heir of William Lambard of Buckingham Esqre. Married first to John Crawley of Someries in the County of Bedford, Attorney to the Queen, eldest son of Sir Francis Crawley Kt., one of the Justices of the Common Bench in the reign of the most serene King Charles I. By whom she had no children. Afterwards joined in marriage to Sir Edward Bagot of Blithfield, Bart., she increased the very ancient family of the Bagots by 12 sons and 5 daughters. At length worn out with disease and sorrow, for as a widow for over 13 years she mourned the loss of the best of husbands, she died the 22nd day of October, A.D. 1686, and in the 67th year of her age. Lambard Bagot, Esqre., her second son, placed this tablet and monument<sup>1</sup> sacred to the memory of a greatly regretted Matron and a most dear mother." Arms:—In a lozenge palewise, Crawley, Bagot and Lambard.

- (25) To the memory of Sir WALTER WAGSTAFFE BAGOT, fifth Bart., and his wife the Lady BARBARA (LEGG), eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Dartmouth. Arms:—Bagot and Legge.
- (26) To the memory of WILLIAM, first LORD BAGOT, and his wife LOUISA (ST. JOHN), daughter of John, second

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<sup>1</sup> This seems to be the most plausible interpretation of the initials L.M.Q. (*lapidem monumentumque*), even though it involves the grammatical error of the neuter pronoun attached to a masculine noun.

Lord Bolingbroke. Arms:—Bagot and St. John impaled and separate.

- (27) To the memory of WILLIAM, second LORD BAGOT, and his two wives EMILY (FITZROY), fourth daughter of Charles, first Lord Southampton, and the LADY LOUISA (LEGGÉ), eldest daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth. Arms:—Bagot and Fitzroy impaled and separate. (This and No. 26 form two parts of the same tablet, which was evidently erected with all the arms complete on the death of the first Lord Bagot. This accounts for the omission of the arms of the second wife of the second Lord, by whom alone he left issue.)
- (28) To the memory of Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B., second son of No. 26, died in 1843 in Canada, of which he was Governor-General.<sup>1</sup>
- (29) Brass to the memory of WILLIAM, third LORD BAGOT. Arms:—Bagot impaling Agar-Ellis.
- (30) Brass to the memory of LUCIA (AGAR-ELLIS), wife of the third Lord Bagot.
- (31) Brass to the memory of HERVEY CHARLES BAGOT, second son of No. 27 by second wife. Rector of Blithfield and restorer of the Church.
- (32) Brass in stone to the memory of the LADY HARRIET (VILLIERS), youngest daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, wife of Bishop Bagot (see east window, *post*, p. 92).

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<sup>1</sup> The plate above this monument and the helmet and spurs above were G.C.B. Insignia placed above his stall in Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The inscription of the plate is "Des très honorable Chevalier Charles Bagot (second fils de feu Guillaume Baron Bagot) Ambassadeur extraordinaire Plenipotentiaire Auprès de sa Majesté Empereur de Russie, Conseiller du Roi en son Conseil Privé et Chevalier Grande Croix du très honorable ordre Militaire du BAIN, dispensé des Ceremonies d'installation par ordre du Souverain en date du vi<sup>me</sup> jour de Juillet MDCCCXXI."



- (42) To the memory of Capt. HERVEY BAGOT, R.N., and HUMPHREY BAGOT, sons of No. 41.
- (43) To the memory of RICHARD LEVETT, Rector of Blithfield 1724-1749, Prebendary of York, Lichfield, and Southwell, and CATHARINE (WALCOT) his wife. Arms :—Levett and Walcot.
- (44) To the memory of THOMAS DICKEN and his wife ANNE (BLYTHE), father-in-law and mother-in-law of No. 31. Arms :—Dickens impaling Blythe.
- (45) To the memory of JAMES CORY, Assistant-Curate of Blithfield 1821-1831.
- (46) Brass tablet commemorating the restoration of the Organ (1895) in memory of William, third Lord Bagot and Lucia his wife.

*In the Belfry.*

- (47) Tile tablet commemorating the gift by the Duke of Westminster (1878) of the second and third bells.
- (48) Stone tablet commemorating the gift (1887) by the Parishioners of the Treble bell, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The Latin version of 1 Cor. xv, 57, at the end of the inscription, from the Vulgate, may also be rendered "Thanks be to GOD Who gave us *Victoria*."

*On the outside walls.*

- (49) A stone slab on the east wall to the memory of WILLIAM BEST and DOROTHY his wife. All that remains legible of the Latin inscription is as follows :—

Hic juxta  
 ad pedes patroni honoratissimi  
 suas deponi voluit reliquias  
 Gul<sup>s</sup> Best Generosus  
 Qui . . . . . ae Bagotorum familiae  
 . . . . .  
 obiit x Dec. A.S., MDCCXXII  
 anno aetatis suae lxxv  
 . . . . .  
 . . . Dorothy  
 . . . . .

On the ground below are two flat grave-stones to the memory of these two, who lived at Field Hall in the parish of Leigh.

Inscriptions:—"William Best Gen. died Dec. 10th 1722 in the 75th year of his age." "Mrs. Dorothy Best died March ...th 1724 in the 72nd year of her age."

- (50) In the south wall of the Chancel is a tomb and recumbent effigy described on the accompanying tablet as that of ALFRED de BLITHFIELD, Priest of Hulcrombe, brother of Amaury (son of William) and of John de Blithfield. There is, however, good reason for supposing, as is pointed out in the account of the Rectors of Blithfield (*post*, pp. 96 *ff.*), that this is in fact the tomb of RICHARD de BLITHFIELD, one of the earliest Rectors. Arms:—de Blithfield and Heremann.

#### STAINED GLASS (ANCIENT).

##### (a) *The six side windows in the Chancel.*

It may be conjectured that this glass was inserted about the middle of the fourteenth century by Sir Ralph Bagot, who married the heiress Elizabeth de Blithfield *c.* 1357, and died 1376. His arms, in the south-west window, are the latest that are shown. The inscriptions seem to be old as well as the arms, though perhaps no older than the first half of the seventeenth century; and some of them appear to be older than the rest.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> As to the arms, those in 1a, 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6a, appear to be the oldest and of the same date; 2b, 3b, and 5a are of another date, probably later; 4b is of the older date, unless it be a very good modern imitation; 6b seems to be later than any of the others. As to the inscriptions, they all appear to be of the same date, except 2b, 5a and 6b, which differ from the rest in the colouring and have broader borders. These two also have "fil:" while the rest have "F." 6b is certainly of a later date, being of a different colour again, and different in character, but it is old glass, for it is enamelled—Ashmole mentions it in 1658.

The following is a translation of the inscriptions on the windows, beginning with that at the west end of the north side:—

- (1*a*) “ Roger Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury holds Blithfield in the time of the Conqueror.” Arms:—Arundel.
- (1*b*) “ and William son of Heremann holds Blithfield of him in Domesday book.”<sup>1</sup> Arms:—Heremann. In the small light at the top is apparently a face of Our Lord as “ the Man of Sorrows.”
- (2*a*) “ Almaric, eldest son of William, son of Heremann.” Arms:—Heremann.
- (2*b*) “ John, second son of William, son of Heremann, lord of Blithfield.” Arms:—de Blithfield.
- (3*a*) “ Henry de Blithfield, Knight, son and heir of John ; Dame Margaret his wife.” Arms:—de Blithfield.
- (3*b*) “ Jamès, son and heir of Henry, lord of Blithfield, knight, in the time of King Henry III.” Arms:—de Blithfield.
- (4*a*) “ Richard, son and heir of James, lord of Blithfield, married the daughter of Verney in the time of King Edward I.” Arms:—de Blithfield and Verney.
- (4*b*) “ Richard, son and heir of Richard, lord of Blithfield in the time of King Edward II.” Arms:—de Blithfield.
- (5*a*) “ John, son and heir of Richard, lord of Blithfield in the time of King Edward II.” Arms:—de Blithfield.
- (5*b*) “ Richard, son and heir of John, lord of Blithfield in the time of King Edward III.” Arms:—de Blithfield.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This, however, is a mistake, for he is not mentioned in Domesday, and can hardly have been born before *c.* 1100.

<sup>2</sup> This Coat-of-Arms was broken in 1707, and of the inscription only the words “ Ricardus D<sup>ns</sup>.....E.3 ” existed. Ashmole’s account



- (6a) "Elizabeth, daughter and heir, wife of Ralph Bagot, knight." Arms :—Bagot and de Blithfield.
- (6b) "Baldwin, Count of Flanders, assistant to the Conqueror." Arms :—Count of Flanders.

(b) *Four windows in the Tower.*

The glass of the three small windows is probably of the same date as the stone mouldings in which they are set, say

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(A.D. 1658, Salt Library Folio of Arms, etc., p. 23) of these arms is "In the South windows of the Church and not many years since the arms

were painted { Count of Flanders } de Blithfield { de Blithfield  
[Blank] & de Blithfield } { & Verney  
de Blithfield.

In the north side of the chancel windows (as now)." The glass of this coat, however, is distinctly old. It must therefore have been found elsewhere and replaced later than 1707. From the above quotation from Ashmole's Notes it would also appear that in 1658 the Bagot arms in the shield of 6a was wanting, but in another transcription of his Notes on p. 412 of the same volume in the Salt Library, which apparently records the later visitation which he made in 1663, the arms are mentioned as in their present place. These six windows appear to have been in their places in 1823, as they are mentioned in *Mem: Bagot Fam.*, but Mr. Powell (of Hardman & Powell) stated in 1897, that when he was called in to restore them, about 1860, they were in boxes in the Hall. He took them to Birmingham and restored them with great care and skill, imitating the old glass with very fair success. Mr. le Conteur, of Wootton Bassett, writing to the Rector in 1902, says : "The only churches that I know of containing ancient glass similar to that in Blithfield Church are, Merton College Chapel, Oxford; Checkley Church, Staffs; Norbury Church, Derbyshire; Chartham and Westwell Churches, Kent; Water Perry Church, Oxfordshire; and, I believe, Wroxall Church, Warwickshire. Merton College Chapel . . . This glass was given by Henry de Mannesfield, a Fellow, c. 1300. . . . The castles in the borders (see Chancel window, No. 3) are the cognizances of Eleanor of Castile, and there is a rare and beautiful groundwork with an ivy-leaf pattern. Checkley . . . has the chancel windows filled with thirteenth-century glass, and this glass has border-lights of fleur-de-lys and castles. . . . Water Perry Church contains a window with the 'oak-leaf' pattern. . . . This is Decorated work and dates, I believe, from 1370. Chartham Church has 8 windows with remains of their original glazing . . . the red and green vine-leaf bordering the lights is especially graceful."

about 1325; so that this may be regarded as the oldest glass in the Church. The larger west window contains representations of the same two wives of Sir Lewis Bagot as are figured on his monument within the Altar-rails. To the right of the head of the left-hand figure may be seen another smaller head in much the same position as that on the monument. In both cases Lucy Kniveton, the first of Sir Lewis' five wives, is no doubt indicated. Only one piece of the existing glass containing lettering belongs to the original inscription<sup>1</sup> which, as translated, ran thus:—"Pray for the good estate of Sir Lewis Bagot, knight, and Dame Ann his wife, and for the souls of Mistress Lucy and Dame Emma, his wives." Dame Anne's head is a comparatively modern addition. Dame Emma's, though old, must have belonged to some other figure, as indicated by the pair of hands behind it.<sup>2</sup> Each of the Dames bears her father's coat-of-arms, Kniveton on the left and Montgomery on the right; and the scrolls above contain (in Latin) the words, "Have mercy upon me, O Lord," and "Jesu, Son of God, have mercy on me."

This much of the glass was originally in one of the north clerestory windows, the ladies occupying the two outside lights, and a figure of a man, which has now disappeared, but which was doubtless Sir Lewis himself, between them in the middle light, the inscription running across all three lights.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Viz., the piece with "Lodowici : dñe" on it. The piece containing the word "et" seems to be of the same character in all respects, but it cannot be in its right position because of the division mark which comes after it, seeing that there is also a division mark preceding the word "dñe."

<sup>2</sup> Moreover, it appears to be fixed outside in. The piece of glass preserved in the Vestry press, which in 1880 was given to the Rector by a parishioner, may possibly have been the original piece representing Dame Emma's head.

<sup>3</sup> In the Lansdowne MS. (874, p. 190) there is a contemporary record (A.D. 1500) of a similar arrangement showing that this was a usual form of memorial at that time. "Let me stand in the medyll pane, . . . a rolle above my hede in the hyst pane upwards, the fylfot in the nedermost pane under ther I knele."

The Clerestory was added by Sir Lewis in the early years of the sixteenth century, and he seems to have embellished the windows with a considerable amount of glass, of which no trace now exists. The old records, for instance, mention, besides the Bagot-Montgomery-Kniveton-Malory coat,<sup>1</sup> and the Bagot coat (with eldest son's label), at present in the west window and formerly in the south clerestory, an inscription belonging to the latter running:—"Pray for the good estate of Thomas Bagot and Jane his wife," showing that Sir Lewis inserted it in honour of his eldest (surviving) son; also coats in memory of a Robert Gresley, who, as her second husband, married Helen Bagot;<sup>2</sup> of a Thomas Meverell, who lived at Booth and was Helen's first husband; of a Clarke and Juliana his wife; of a Matthow and Isabella his wife and three children; and of a Thomas Fetterhouse with six kneeling figures, and Isabella his wife; of a John Atheroe and Isabel his wife; besides fragments of other names still existing at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1823 the figures of Sir Lewis's wives were placed in the east window, and about the year 1860 were removed to where they now are in the tower, when that window was put in in place of the west door, as already described (*ante*, p. 47). The window was further filled up with the two ancient coats-of-arms above the figures, de Blithfield and Stafford,<sup>3</sup> which have no special connection with

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<sup>1</sup> This had beneath it an inscription of which Leake in 1707 only found "dni lod Bagot qui duas fenestras." Harl. MS. 2129, Brit. Mus., adds to this "orate p. bono statu Lod.," etc.

<sup>2</sup> This was also in one of the north clerestory windows, and according to Leake was inscribed "Gresley et Elyna uxor" and was "set wrong side outwards," making the first quarter Bagot instead of Gresley. The fourth quarter, he says, was at that time "broake out." If this was so, one of the quarterings may have been the arms of Meverell; for this plan of quartering seems to have been Sir Lewis's way of indicating a double marriage. Vincent (*Her. Coll.*, No. 197) pictures the shield: first quarter Gresley, second quarter Bagot, third and fourth quarters blank, and gives the inscription "orate p. bono statu Roberti Gresley et Helena uxoris ejus."

<sup>3</sup> This was probably the coat which, according to Leake, was originally in the "east window of the north Ile."

them, and (also old) at the top the name of the Blessed Virgin, Maria, worked into the form of a monogram. This also appears in the little window above. Vincent also gives a somewhat strange coat—apparently in glass—on the dexter side Bagot, on the sinister side Harcourt impaling Astley; with the inscription, “O : Thome Bagot filii et heredis Lodovici et Johanna ux’ filia Ricardi Asteley Ar. 1548.”

#### STAINED GLASS (MODERN).

The remaining twenty windows are all filled with stained glass, and, with the exception of two, are the work of Messrs. Hardman and Powell. If they must be admitted to fall short of the best style of art, at any rate they serve to illustrate the great advance that was made in glass-painting in the course of fifty years, the earliest of them being among the very first that were carried out, under the guidance of the celebrated architect Pugin, by those who in the middle of the nineteenth century revived an art, which for several hundred years had been almost entirely lost and forgotten. The following is a brief account of each window.

#### *Chancel, East.*

Placed A.D. 1856. Inscription on the brass beneath :—“ In memory of Richard Bagot Bishop of Oxford MDCCCXXXIX, Bishop of Bath and Wells MDCCCLV, Rector for XXXIX years of this Church, which he served with faithful love, and where he rests, this window is dedicated to the glory of God and the honour of His House.” The Passion of our Lord is the subject of the five upper lights, and in the five lower lights He is represented in His typical character as “ The Light of the World,” “ The Good Shepherd,” “ The Bread of Life,” “ The True Vine,” and “ The Corner Stone.” In the quatrefoil at the top He is figured as “ The King of Glory.”

#### *South Aisle.*

(1) Placed A.D. 1853. Figures of Zacharias and Elizabeth, the former holding a scroll with the words (in Latin) :—“ His Name is John.” Inscription :—“ To the Glory of God and

in affectionate remembrance of Wilhelmina Frederica the beloved wife of Henry Bagot, who departed April 15th, MDCCCLII, aged 21 years."<sup>1</sup>

(2) A.D. 1848. Figures of the Blessed Virgin and S. Mary of Bethany, and, beneath, of the two ladies kneeling. The scrolls above their heads are the same as similar ones in the Tower window. Arms :—(a) Bagot and Legge ; (b) Bagot and Fitzroy. Inscription :—" To the Glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of Emily, who departed the 8th day of June, 1800, and of Louisa, who departed the 12th day of August, 1816 ; wives of William, second Lord Bagot. Jesu Mercy."

(3) A.D. 1849. Figures of S. Paul and S. Barnabas. In memory of Sir Charles Bagot, second son of William, first Lord Bagot. Arms, beneath :—(a) Bagot and de Blithfield, quarterly, surrounded by the collar of a G.C.B. (b) Bagot impaling Wellesley. Arms, above :—Bagot impaling Percy (for his son, Col. Charles Bagot, the donor of the window).

(4) A.D. 1846. To the memory of members of the Levett family connected with Blithfield. Arms :—(a) left top, Bagot impaling Swynnerton (for the Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector A.D. 1759-1807) ; (b) Levett impaling Walcot (for the Rev. Richard Levett, Rector A.D. 1725-1749) ; (c) and (d) Levett impaling Bagot (for the Rev. Richard Levett of Milford Hall, married daughter of (a) ).

(5) A.D. 1870. Subject :—The Baptism of our Lord. On a scroll the words " This is My beloved Son in Whom I am well pleased."

*North Aisle.*

(1) A.D. 1848. Figures (a) of S. Leonard, Patron Saint of the Parish, holding a scroll with the words (in Latin), " I was

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<sup>1</sup> He was the second (surviving) son of Bishop Richard Bagot, and this his first wife was his first cousin, being the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Bagot. The west window of the north aisle contains a memorial to him.

in prison and ye visited Me" (referring to his characteristic of showing pity upon all prisoners and captives); and (b) of S. Chad, Patron Saint of the Diocese, holding a scroll with the words, "I was sick and ye visited Me" (referring to his self-denying labours among the poor and afflicted). Above, in the hands of an Angel, is the text, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." This window is the work of Mr. Wailes.

(2) A.D. 1855. Figures of S. Laurence and S. Stephen.

(3) Figures of S. Mark and S. Luke. These two Evangelists, as well as the other two in the next window, hold scrolls bearing the opening words (in Latin) of their several Gospels. Inscription:—"To the Glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of Georgiana Augusta Mackenzie Fraser, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.; who departed out of the miseries of this sinful world, the 23rd day of June, 1851."

(4) A.D. 1855. Figures of S. Matthew and S. John. Arms:—Bridgeman impaling Bagot. Inscription (translated from the Latin):—"To the Glory of God, and in memory of his dearly loved wife, Emily Mary, who died the 13th day of December A.D. MDCCCLIII, George T. O. Bridgeman inserted this window."<sup>1</sup>

(5) A.D. 1875. Figures of Isaiah and Jeremiah. Arms:—Sneyd impaling Bagot. Inscription:—"To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Louisa, eldest daughter of William, first Lord Bagot, and wife of Walter Sneyd, of Keele, Esqre., who died May 7th, 1834, aged 69 years; also of her daughter Georgiana Mary Sophia Sneyd, who died July 15th, 1816, aged 10 years, and was buried at Blithfield." This window is the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

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<sup>1</sup> She was the third daughter of Bishop Richard Bagot and mother-in-law of Rector Murray.

(6) A.D. 1879. Figures of Ezekiel and Daniel. To the memory of Admiral Henry Bagot.<sup>1</sup> Arms:—Bagot.

*South Clerestory.*

(1) A.D. 1848. Figures of S. John, S. Peter, and S. James (Major). Inscription:—"This window was made to the memory of Frances, wife of the Hon. Edward Paget, and daughter of William Lord Bagot, who in child-bed departed out of the miseries of this sinful world on the xxx day of May, MDCCCVI."

(2) A.D. 1849. Figures of S. Thomas, S. Andrew, and S. Philip. Inscription:—"This window was made to the memory of Louisa Frances, daughter of William Lord Bagot, who departed out of the miseries of this sinful world on the 14th day of February, 1829. Mercy, Jesu."

(3) A.D. 1874. Figures of S. James (Minor), S. Matthew, and S. Jude. Inscription:—"This window was made to the memory of William, Second Lord Bagot, who departed out of the miseries of this world, February 12th, 1856. Mercy, Jesu."

(4) A.D. 1874. Figures of S. Simon, S. Bartholomew, and S. Matthias. Inscription:—the same as the last.

*North Clerestory.*

All A.D. 1879. Figures of Enoch, Abraham, Noah, Moses, Melchizedek, Aaron, Joshua, David, Samuel, Solomon, Elijah, and Ezra. Inscription:—"To the Glory of God and to the beloved and revered memory of the Honble. and Revd. Hervey Charles Bagot, M.A., seven years Curate, thirty-three years Rector of this Parish; who fell asleep 3rd January 1879, humble, faithful, peaceful."

F.—RECTORS OF BLITHFIELD.

There was a resident Priest at Blithfield at least as early as 1086, for in Domesday Book there is mention made of a

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<sup>1</sup> He was the second (surviving) son of Bishop Richard Bagot. (See South Aisle Window (1).)

“*Presbyter*” as holding land under the lord of Blithfield at that time. This fact, coupled with the traces to be seen at Blithfield of a Church of earlier date than the present thirteenth-century building, proves that he was not merely a family chaplain, such as was in those days common, but the Parish Priest. The entry relating to him in Domesday under Blithfield is as follows:—

“In dominio sunt ii carucae et iiii servi et vii villani cum presbytero et i bordarius habent ii carucas.”

(“In the demesne are 2 plough-teams. And 4 serfs and 7 villeins with the Priest and 1 boor hold two plough-teams.”)

The first Rector, whose name is known, is **Richard de Blithfield**, who may be taken to have been presented about 1185. In the Assize Roll of 1199 Sir John de Blithfield, the then lord of Blithfield, states that his father William had presented Richard de Blifeld to Kingston as belonging to his mother-church (ut pertinentem ad matrem ecclesiam suam).<sup>1</sup> It seems probable that by “mother-church” Blithfield is meant, and that Richard held Blithfield and Kingston together, for (1) since John was the first to be surnamed de Blithfield, a Richard of the same surname could hardly have been a less near relation than a son or a brother. As he was presented by William, father of John, it is most likely that he was a son of William and brother of John. (2) In a Blithfield deed of about 1200 “Richard the Chaplain” occurs. (3) In another Blithfield deed of c. 1234 “Richard parson of Blithfield”

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, iii, i, 48. The precise matter in dispute was the right of presentation to the vicarage of Kingston. William de Gresley complained that, Kingston being vacant by the death of a certain Ralph, John de Blithfield would not allow him to appoint a successor. John de Blithfield asserted that his father William presented Richard de Blithfield, Rector of Blithfield, to Kingston to be held by him together with Blithfield, and that he still held it. The deceased Ralph, John said, was not presented by William de Gresley's grandfather, but by John himself, who put him there, and removed him, and later on again put him back; that he was in fact not the Parson but a *locum tenens* removable at will, and that this was admitted by Ralph.



attests.<sup>1</sup> (4) A modus, or composition for tithe, was formerly paid from Kingston to the Rector of Blithfield.<sup>2</sup> This may have been a survival of the connection of Kingston with the "mother-church." The great probability of this Richard de Blithfield having been a brother of John and a Rector of the Parish suggests the question of the authority for the inscription on the tablet above the Priest's tomb in the south wall of the chancel of Blithfield Church; whether in fact this is not the monument of *Richard* de Blithfield, rather than of Alfred, Priest of Hulcrombe, as there stated. Mention is made of this tomb in several descriptions of the monuments of the Church of about the date of the present tablet, which, of course, is much later than the monument itself. Ashmole (*d.* 1692) describes the "inscripcon" as being on the edge of the arch, and as having been so painted "by the direccion of Sampson Erdeswick of Sandon in Com. Staffs. Esq." Glover, Somerset (*c.* 1670), says "with the writting about the arch in old Saxon lres."<sup>3</sup> Leake (*c.* 1706) says that the inscription was originally "in letters of gold round the arch, but being much worne it was copied on to the tablet." The inscription on the tablet, as it now stands, is as follows:—  
 "ORATE PRO ANIMA ALFREDI PRESBITERIS DE HULCRÖB: FRATRIS AMARICI FILII WILHELMI ET JOANNIS DE BLIEFIELD."<sup>4</sup> From the above notices it would appear probable that Erdeswick (*d.* 1603) caused the inscription to be placed originally in letters of gold round the arch, but that this having begun to get obliterated (the stone is very friable), the marble tablet now existing was inserted towards the end of the seventeenth century, probably in the time of Sir Walter Bagot, who made many alterations in the Chancel. The statement, therefore, in *Memorials of the Bagot Family* (p. 122), that the *tablet*

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 157.

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. Ward's Tithe-book in the Parish Chest.

<sup>3</sup> See Harl. MS. 2129, fol. 121A, Brit. Mus.

<sup>4</sup> The mistake in the word "Presbyteris" on the tablet does not occur in the inscription as given by Ashmole.

was engraved by direction of Erdeswick seems to be erroneous. But then there arises the further question, already alluded to, whether the statement on the tablet is correct, and what was Erdeswick's, or the author of the tablet's, authority for the statement that the tomb is that of Alfred Priest of Hulcrombe, and that this Alfred was a son of William and brother of Amalric and John de Blithfield. As against such identification, it may be remarked that—(1) it is almost certain, as already shown, that Amalric and John had a brother Richard, who was Priest of Blithfield; (2) though there was, contemporary with these two brothers, an Alfred Priest of Hulcrombe, there is no proof apparent that he was their brother, or that he was surnamed de Blithfield; (3) it is *prima facie* unlikely that the Rector of Hulcrombe's body would have been brought for burial from Worcestershire to Staffordshire, from the Church of his elder brother to that of his younger brother. It is not impossible that Erdeswick misapprehended the meaning of the defaced original inscription, which may have run thus:—*“Orate pro animâ Ricardi Presbyteri, filii Wilhelmi de Hulcröb, fratris Amalrici et Johannis de Blithfield.”* And the author of the tablet may have assumed that “de Hulcröb” referred to the Priest and not to William, and then supplied Alfred from the “Alfred Priest of Hulcrombe,” who signs a Blithfield deed of the twelfth century. The theory involves, it is true, a certain amount of conjecture, but it is difficult in any other way to meet the points above put forward. We may assume, at any rate without much doubt, that Richard de Blithfield was Rector from *c.* 1185–1234.

Then from an extract from the Plea Rolls of 1288 we get the names of the next four Rectors. A translation of the record of the “assize of last presentation” is given in *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 180, which, after setting forth Richard de Blithfield's claim to the patronage, gives the finding of the jury to this effect, “that James the father of Richard de Blythefeld had as the true patron presented one Hugh le Bret, and he had been admitted and instituted, and he had in process of time resigned the church, and on his resignation James had

presented a certain unqualified person to the church, on account of which the Archdeacon of Stafford, at that time guardian of the spiritualities of the see during a vacancy,<sup>1</sup> after the lapse of six months, had given the church to one Robert de Foston his chaplain,<sup>2</sup> and during his time James had died, and the Countess<sup>3</sup> took possession of his land and heir,<sup>4</sup> and she sold the marriage of the heir to one Roger de Verney, but retained the advowson in her own hands. On the death of Robert de Foston the Countess presented one Robert de Hegham, and Thomas de Ferrars, the uncle of the said Earl (whose heir he was), presented to the same church one Roger Tok, so that a contention arose between them; and the Bishop, through lapse of time, conveyed the church to one Magister Ralph Sprigunel, and after his death the Countess again presented to the church for a second time Robert de Hegham, and the said Earl presented Magister Henry (Lovel) to it, who was admitted and instituted on his presentation, and had died the last Parson of the church; but they say that the Countess consented to the presentation, and they say that all these things were done whilst Richard was under age, and in ward to the Countess. . . . A verdict was given in favour of Richard de Blythefeld." From this we may gather that, *c.* 1234, **Hugh le Bret** was appointed Rector by James de Blithfield, and he is probably identical with "Hugh the chaplain of Blithfield" mentioned in a Blithfield deed of this time. On his resignation he was succeeded by **Robert de Foston**, *c.* 1244, under the presentation, by lapse, of the Archdeacon of Stafford during the vacancy of the Bishopric. During his incumbency an agreement was

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<sup>1</sup> The Bishopric was vacant 1241-1245.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.* (if the Latin permits) James's chaplain. In a Blithfield deed of about this date the name "Robert the chaplain to the Parson of Blithfield" occurs.

<sup>3</sup> Margaret de Ferrars, Countess of Derby.

<sup>4</sup> Richard de Blithfield, *b.* not earlier than 1236 and not later than 1248.

made in 1253 between the Rector and the Priory of St. Thomas, Stafford, by which certain Blithfield tithes were surrendered on the Priory undertaking to pay to Blithfield church one pound of wax yearly for ever.<sup>1</sup>

In 1292 he had also a dispute with the Abbot of Burton as to their respective rights in the tithes of Newton. The original record of the agreement to which they came is contained in a fragment of a Burton chartulary found among the Beaudesert Muniments. The following is a translation :—

“ To all sons of Holy Mother Church who shall see or hear this present letter, Roger, by the grace of GOD Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, perpetual greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that we have examined an agreement entered into between our beloved sons in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of Bourthon on the one part and Robert Rector of the Church of Blithefield on the other, in these words :—‘ Be it known unto all that shall see or hear the present document that since a matter of dispute had arisen between Abbot Laurence and the Convent of Burthon on the one part, and Robert Rector of the Church of Blythfeld on the other, about the tithes of Sir Hugo de Weston, knight, and Ralph de Hanton in the townships of Newton and of Hanton and at Leofstanesley<sup>2</sup> between Bereley<sup>3</sup> and Luteley in the parish of Blithefeld, and of all other occupiers of demesne land, also concerning the tithes from the lands recently brought into cultivation—namely concerning two acres of land with appurtenances which Walter Pacheman held in Bromhull, and concerning one acre of land in Lutel-heath, and concerning l’Halg̃g which was the clearing of John Warin, and concerning the clearing which is called “ Woyate,” and concerning the clearing which is called “ Breche,” near Muleford,<sup>4</sup> and concerning the clearing of Stephen the

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, viii, i, 144.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.* Leofstan’s meadow. This is probably the original form of Stansley.

<sup>3</sup> *I.e.* Barley meadow. Bareley, the field next to Stansley Wood, through which the path to the footbridge leads. It is corrupted into “ The Bailay.”

<sup>4</sup> It would seem likely that this was the ford by the present Blithfield mill.

forester. A friendly agreement having at length taken place, the dispute was settled in the following manner, namely that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent shall for ever receive in full, without let or hindrance on the part of the said Robert and his successors, all the tithes, greater as well as lesser, from all the aforesaid demesne lands; while from the aforesaid lands lately brought into cultivation, as also from those which shall be cultivated subsequently, provided that they shall be apart from the common pasture, the said Abbot and Convent shall receive a moiety of the tithes greater as well as lesser, and the aforesaid Robert and his successors the other moiety;<sup>1</sup> that thus all disputes may be settled, and that provision may be made for the future for the peace and quietness of both Churches without let or hindrance on either side. And if the land of the ancient demesne (in which the said Robert admits that the said Abbot and Convent have of old, by that agreement, the right of receiving the tithes in full) should be brought back into cultivation, of that land the said Abbot and Convent shall receive the tithes in full without let on the part of the aforesaid Robert and his successors.

‘ But instead of the personal tithes<sup>2</sup> which the aforesaid Rector used to take from his parishioners who pay tithes to the Abbot and Convent, in exchange for them the aforesaid Abbot and Convent will on the feast of St. Michael pay the said Rector and his successors annually at Blithfield two shillings, and so the aforesaid parishioners will be quit by these presents of personal tithes as far as the said Rector and his successors for ever are concerned. But let the same parishioners at Blithefeld hear Divine Service, and receive the sacraments of the Church, the women be churched, the infants baptized, the dead buried, weddings celebrated, the Rectors of the Church receive the authorized mortuary fees and customary offerings. Moreover the parties have faithfully promised that this settlement shall be kept for ever exactly and inviolably, and that they will apply to the Bishop of the diocese and the Chapter

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<sup>1</sup> This moiety adjudged to the Rector was probably identical with the “small parcels” mentioned in the Terrier of 1706 as excepted from the Newton Tithes, originally belonging to the Abbey of Burton (*post*, p. 121).

<sup>2</sup> Personal tithes, as distinguished from tithes from produce, were a sort of Easter Offering payable by any who were skilled workmen.

of Lichfield to confirm the agreement. And to ensure the more that the present agreement shall obtain for ever assured inviolability the parties on either side have put their seals together with the seals of Mr. Ralph, Treasurer of the Church of Lichfield (and others). Given at Bromley April 2nd, in the year of grace 1252, there being present Adam de Ridware (and others).'

"Now we by our episcopal authority confirm this agreement as far as it concerns us, holding it to be valid and acceptable, saving the authority of the Churches of Coventry and Lichfield, and saving to ourselves and our successors the parochial and episcopal rights. In witness whereof we have caused to be placed to the present document our seal. Given at Heywoode, June 24th A.D. 1252."

The meaning of this somewhat lengthy document seems to be that doubts had arisen whether the Abbot or the Rector were entitled to the tithes on certain lands, especially land which had recently come into cultivation. As regards all land in Newton which was demesne land at the time of Ralph-fitz-Urnoi's grant, about 150 years before this, the tithes would of course pass by that grant to the Abbey; but that grant would not extend to lands previously subinfeudated. The tithes of these would have been within the gift of the freehold tenants, and not of the lord. The respective rights, therefore, of the Abbot and the Rector would depend upon the date of subinfeudation. As there was no way of ascertaining this date, the matter was compromised as by this agreement. The Abbot was to have, in addition to the tithe on the demesne land (to which the Rector admitted that he was entitled), one half of that on the lands brought into cultivation in the past or the future, excepting the common pasture, which was probably not liable to the payment of tithe.

On the death of Robert de Foston, which was subsequent to that of James de Blithfield in, or before, 1295, Magister **Ralph Sprigunel** was presented by the Bishop (owing again to lapse).<sup>1</sup> He cannot have lived many years, for before

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<sup>1</sup> Ralph, the Clerk, occurs in a Blithfield deed, but I am not informed of its date.

1269, when Richard de Blithfield is known to have been of age, Richard's guardian, Margaret de Ferrars, presented Magister **Henry Lovel**, who, as we learn from the Burton Abbey Chartulary, was also Rector of Appleby.<sup>1</sup> The chartulary states that in the thirteenth year of Edward I on the Monday after the feast of S. Barnabas (18th June 1285), an agreement was entered into between Henry Lovel, Rector of the churches of Appilby and Blithfield, on the one part, and the Lord Thomas the Abbot of Burton-on-Trent, etc., on the other part, to wit that the said Henry sold to the said Abbot all his corn existing in his granaries at Appilby and Blithfield on the day of the agreement, saving to the said Henry a moiety of all the forage, for 80 marks sterling of good and legal money (£53 6s. 8d.). The agreement, however, was, for some reason, not carried out, as the deed is scored out in the chartulary, and the word "vacat" (void) written in the margin. Probably this was owing to the death of Lovel, for we find the executors of his will, the Vicars of Doveridge, Solihill, and Croydon, at Michaelmas 1287 suing Richard de Blithfield for 38 marks (about £25) owing to them.<sup>2</sup>

His successor was Sir **Roger Verney** (or de Verney), presented by Richard de Blithfield. He was probably a relation of the Patron, perhaps even brother-in-law, for Richard's father-in-law was also named de Verney. The present thirteenth-century Church was probably built during this incumbency, and it has been thought that the head carved above the south-west pillar of the nave may be a portrait of his face. The next Rector, instituted 9th April 1307, was **Thomas de Leys**, who was presented by Richard (son of Richard) de Blithfield. The Rector was not the only

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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, v, i, 75. Besides the Appleby in Westmoreland there is also one in Lincolnshire, and another in Leicestershire (or rather in what was until recently an isolated portion of Derbyshire within the limits of Leicestershire) about two miles from the Staffordshire border. This latter was no doubt the Appleby of which Lovel was Rector.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vi, i, 172.

Priest in the Parish at this time, for we come across the mention of several "Chaplains"; e.g., in 1308 "Robert le Chapeleyn of Blithefeld" was summoned together with Parson de Leys, his brother Simon de Leys, and four others by the Prior of S. Thomas, Stafford, for breaking into his close at Blithefeld,<sup>1</sup> and carrying away his corn to the value of 100s. The Rector pleaded that he was Parson of the Church of Blithefeld and had entered the land to take his tithe as was lawful.<sup>2</sup> Then we have mention made of a Nicholas de Admundeston, Chaplain, who appears to have been married, for his son Richard in 1304 was convicted of unjustly disseising Roger de Albirleye of three acres of land and an acre of wood in Bromley Bagot.<sup>3</sup> Also there was a Richard de Wollaston, Chaplain, who appears as a witness to deeds in 1325 and in 1347; in 1343 he granted to Thomas Cradock of Admundeston, and Margery, daughter of Thomas de Hampton, his wife, half a virgate of land in Colton with houses, gardens, and curtilages adjacent.<sup>4</sup> About the same time Richard, lord of Blithfield, granted to him a messuage and 30½ acres of land in Admaston, lying in the Moremeadow, Homleye, Hertwalle, and Le Mulnefeld; also "claustram sufficientem in mora mea que vocatur Blithmore ad terram claudendam quotiens necesse fuerit"; also one piggery (porcheriam) for his pigs in his wood of Middlehay, except for six weeks in time of mast, and another piggery in Blythemore for all times of the year; with licence to purchase land or tenement from his free tenants within the manor of Blythefeld, and liberty to have his horses, mares, and foals in his woods all the year round. Rent, 10 shillings, and suit of court twice a year. *Witnesses*: Richard Sprigonell, Philip de Mutton, Stephen de Wolaston, William de Mora, Robert de Wolseley, Henry de Colton,

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<sup>1</sup> This would be part of the lands given to the Priory in 1235 by Sir James de Blithfield.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, x, i, 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, vii, i, 124.

<sup>4</sup> Parker's *Colton*, 329, 337, 338.



Robert de Pylatehale.<sup>1</sup> In 1347 he granted to William Wymar of Morton all his lands at Admaston.<sup>1</sup> Finally there was in 1368 a "James de Blithfield, Chaplain," who was summoned for game-trespass at Caverswall.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas de Leys died in 1349, or the beginning of 1350, and was succeeded by **Roger Poure**. John de Blithfield in the ordinary course would have presented on this occasion, for he was alive as late as 1351; but in this very year, by a deed dated July 21st 1349, he made over the advowson, together with two acres of land in the Pas croft (Peasecroft) "somewhat near to the church-yard of Blithfield," to three trustees, Henry de Blithfield his brother, Richard de Hampton, and William de Hampton,<sup>3</sup> and Roger Poure was instituted on March 9th 1349/50<sup>4</sup> on their presentation. The reason of this transfer of the patronage may be surmised from another deed of 1354, in which Nicholas Poure, "lord of Blithfield," is called "the Guardian of the lands of John late lord of Blithfield and of Henry his son and heir." At first sight it might be supposed that this meant that Henry was a minor in 1354; but other dates prove that he was not so; and, taken in connection with the appointment of trustees to the advowson in 1349, this mention of a Guardian may be considered as certainly proving that he was *non compos mentis*.

Roger Poure was no doubt a relation of the Nicholas Poure above mentioned. In August 1363 he was granted two years' leave of absence, and let his church to farm.<sup>5</sup> Two years later he was gone altogether, as we learn from the following entry in the register of Robert de Stretton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. "The Bishop informs John Bishop of Lincoln, that Roger Poure, Rector of Blythefeld, and Richard de Bromley, Rector of Tynnewell,<sup>6</sup> propose to

<sup>1</sup> Blithfield deed.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, xiii, 75.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), xi, 217.

<sup>4</sup> The year, as given in *Mem. Bagot Fam.*, p. 126, is 1549, but this must have been "old style."

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), viii, 19.

<sup>6</sup> Now Tinwell, co. Rutland. *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), x, 36.

exchange benefices, and requests him to do what is necessary in the matter." Dated Werynton June 19th 1365. Five days later the Bishop of Lincoln reports that he has done as requested. On the same day (June 24th) **Richard de Bromley**, sub-deacon, was instituted to the church of Blythefeld, vacant by the resignation of dominus Robert de Worthyn, chaplain, proxy of Roger Poure, the last Rector, for the purpose of exchange, at the presentation of Ralph Bagod lord of Blythefelde.<sup>1</sup> He was ordained deacon at Colwich 28th Feb. 1365<sup>2</sup> by Robert Bishop Vosporien, Assistant to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and priest at Trinity 1366. But, like his predecessor, he seems to have had no great sense of what was required by his office, for in March 1366/7 we find him obtaining leave of absence for one year. In fact he probably never resided at Blithfield at all, for shortly afterwards he resigned in favour of **Richard de Mareschall**, who was instituted 10th June 1367, on the presentation of Ralph Bagot. On obtaining the licence of non-residence, de Bromley let the benefice to William Parkere<sup>3</sup> and John Atte Brok for 23 marks (about £15) for one year ending Easter 1368. An acquittance of "Richard de Bromley *nuper* Rector" for this amount is preserved at Blithfield, dated April 12th 1368.

The next five Rectors were all presented by Sir John Bagot: **John** (son of William) **de Brokesby**, instituted Dec. 15th 1396 on the resignation of Richard de Mareschall;

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), x, 36.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.* according to "old style"; according to "new style" it would be 1366, for in June 1365 he was, as above, only in sub-deacon's orders. The same is the case just below, where the leave of absence must have been subsequent to his ordination as priest.

<sup>3</sup> By a deed dated 1371, Roger de Hulcote, for purposes of settlement, enfeoffed Richard de Mareschall and Henry de Hamsted in all his property in Bold, Ambrington (Amerton), and Colton, "William Parker of the Bold" being one of the witnesses. He acted in the same capacity in 1386 for William Botte, together with Henry de Frodesham, Chaplain, and others (Parker's *Colton*, 356).

**John Batford** (Chaplain), instituted Dec. 12th 1404, on the resignation of John de Brokesby; **William Ollerton** (Chaplain), instituted Dec. 18th 1408, upon exchange with the Vicar of Eccleshall; **Richard Betteley**,<sup>1</sup> instituted June 20th 1409, on the resignation of William Ollerton; and **Thomas Perkyn**, instituted June 30th 1427, on the death of Richard Betteley. Perkyn was Rector for thirty-four years. In 1437 he was the grantee from Roger Mulward of Blythebury and Richard Mulward of Newton of a messuage in Admaston with a piece of land of four selions and two headlands adjacent, which messuage lay between the land formerly of Adam de Pessale and the land of the Prior of Kenewall (Canwell), and the land abutted on the said messuage; also all the lands, etc., which Richard Sonde held for term of his life in various fields, viz., Okfeld, le Mulnefield, Hertwallfield, Homeley, Nethyrcroft, Wildurley and Blythe Meadow, near Syndur-medewe.<sup>2</sup> In 1440 he was sued with seven others by Roger Draycote for lands which the latter successfully claimed as belonging to him by right of descent from his great-great-grandfather Philip de Draycote *temp.* Ed. I.<sup>3</sup> On his resignation **John Ball**<sup>4</sup> was presented by Richard Bagot, and was instituted May 2nd 1461. About the year 1485 he was subpœnaed by Richard Shene of Abbots-Bromley in a matter of a trust of the Shene family.<sup>5</sup> His incumbency lasted thirty-three years, and on his death Sir Lewis Bagot presented **John Smyth**, who was instituted April 7th, 1494. A Blithfield deed of 1513 mentions Robert Cawarden as "Pety Chaplain" to Sir Lewis Bagot. He had probably the same office as the "Lady Priest" of this Parish mentioned in the return of

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<sup>1</sup> He acted as trustee, in a matter of settlements, for Sir John Bagot in 1418, and also for William Adyshale of Colton in 1422; as did his successor Perkyn, together with John Woolaston, Chaplain, for Ralph Broke in 1431 (Parker's *Colton*, 362-363).

<sup>2</sup> Blithfield deed.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), iii, 155.

<sup>4</sup> He attested a Gresley Deed of 1482 (Parker's *Colton*, 369).

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), vii, 276.

1552 (see *post*, p. 111). In a return of the clergy who were taxed in the Archdeaconry of Stafford in 25 Hen. VIII,<sup>1</sup> mention is made of "Mr. Francis Kynnersley, R.," together with Thos. Brandesbury, C.<sup>2</sup> There is no record of the termination of Smyth's incumbency, nor of the institution of his successor **Francis Kynnersley**, which took place in or before 1534, for in that year we find his name in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as Rector of Blithfield.<sup>3</sup> The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was a return made to King Henry VIII of the value of all benefices in England at that time. The entry under Blithfield is as follows:—

Eccl'ia de Blythfelde					
Franciscus Kynn'sley Rector ib'm					
H'et & percipit annuatim					
De terris glebe decimis garbañ bladoř					
	feni lane & agnelloř rotul' pascal' obla-				
	coib <sup>s</sup> & aliis emolument <sup>s</sup> ibmcoib <sup>s</sup> annis			} xi. vi. viii.	} £ s. d.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> ... ..				} xi. vi. viii.
	Inde abatat' vii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup> annuatim ... ..				
	solut' archio Stafford p pcuracoib <sup>s</sup> ... ..				} — vii. vi.
	Sñ <sup>a</sup> abatat' ... ..				
	Sñ <sup>a</sup> de claro ... ..				} x. xix. ii.
	Xñ <sup>a</sup> ps inde ... ..				} —. xxi. xi.

That is to say, the income from glebeland, tithes on corn, green crops, hay, wool, and lambs, and from Easter offerings was £11 6s. 8d., from which was deducted for procurations paid to the Archdeacon of Stafford 7s. 6d., leaving a net income of £10 19s. 2d., on which the King claimed a tenth, viz., £1 1s. 11d. It is an interesting fact that this exact amount is at the present day annually payable as "tenths"

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS. 594, No. 13, fo. 138.

<sup>2</sup> "Mr." indicates the Master's degree at the University. The "C" usually stands for "Curate," but sometimes it represents the fuller "Cant.," i.e., Chantry Priest. In either case Brandesbury was probably incumbent of this Service of Our Lady's Chapel in 1533.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. iii, p. 122. He was also Rector of Leigh from October 9 1526 till his death.

by the Rector to "Queen Anne's Bounty," only now this tax no longer goes into the pocket of the Sovereign, but is applied towards increasing the income of poor benefices. In this same *Valor*,<sup>1</sup> amongst payments made by the Monastery of Rocester, is "x<sup>s</sup> resolu<sup>t</sup> Rectori ecclie de Blythfeld p ecclia de Kynston p a<sup>m</sup>," that is to say, the Monastery of Rocester paid yearly to the Rector of Blithfield 10s. for the church of Kingston. The Blithfield Rectory books show that this payment from Kingston was continued until at any rate the middle of the eighteenth century. There is an entry also<sup>2</sup> to the effect that a "pension" of 20s. was payable annually by the Rector of Blithfield to Burton Monastery.

Kynnersley seems to have died Rector of Blithfield<sup>3</sup> and was succeeded by **George Jossclyn**, who was instituted June 9th 1550,<sup>4</sup> having been nominated by King Edward VI, no doubt because Richard Bagot was still a minor. Jossclyn, however, died a few weeks later and was buried at Blithfield, the entry in the register being "It<sup>m</sup> george gestelyn (or gescelyn?) parson of Blyfield Buryed the xiii day of July an<sup>o</sup> p'd'." The King again presented, and we have the record of the institution of **William Norman** on September 8th 1550.<sup>5</sup> During his time an Inventory of Church goods was made in 1552 by Commissioners sent by the Government to every parish throughout England.<sup>6</sup> In the Book of Common Prayer put forth in 1552 foreign Puritan influence contrived to secure the

<sup>1</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Vol. iii, p. 124.

<sup>2</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Vol. iii, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> His will was proved at Lichfield February 16, 1549/50.

<sup>4</sup> He paid first fruits for this benefice, *before his institution*, on May 12 1550. He was also called Jones.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs*, Vol. for 1915, p. 28. He had been "stipendiary" at Leigh with a salary of £1, and occurs there c. 1543-1547. (Chantry Certificates 44, and see No. 32.)

<sup>6</sup> *Hist. Coll. Staffs* (N.S.), vi, i, 186. The Survey was ordered to be taken September 30, 1552, but in Staffordshire it was actually taken in April and May following.

insertion of a rubric which ordered that "the Minister . . . shall use neither alb, vestment, nor cope, but . . . a surplice only." The times were lawless and those in power were greedy, and the consequence was that, taking advantage of this order in the Prayer-Book, those who got the chance of doing so seized many of the beautiful things in our Churches, and turned them to their own use, or sold them. The King and his Council, knowing that this was taking place, sent out these Commissions in order to ascertain what they could reckon upon appropriating for their own purposes. The Commissioners appointed for the hundred of Pirehill in this county were Walter Viscount Hereford, Edward Aston, and Thomas Fitzherbert, Knights, and the part of their report relating to this Parish is as follows:—<sup>1</sup>

"Blithfeld. Fyrste on chales of silver, with a patent (paten); three grett bells in the steeple, a sancte bell; it<sup>m</sup> ii handbells, on cope, on vestement with a shutte (suit, *i.e.* stole, maniple &c.) thereto; it<sup>m</sup> ii towelles, on surple for the Curate, on corporas, ii table clothes, ii cruetts; it<sup>m</sup> on littell bell in Newton Chappell.

"*Mem.*—Richard Forsett surveor, receved of Humffrey Cotton getilman xxi<sup>s</sup> wh remaayned as a stoke (a stock, a capital sum) to finde tapers in the churche." The Church goods were handed over for "safe custody" to Andreue Walker and Thos. Walker, "the churchwardens of Blithfield and Newton."

The list of articles in this Inventory does not represent all the movable Church property of this time, but only what those in charge thought that they could not avoid producing. More probably remained concealed, and some would already have got into private hands. Thus, in reply to an order made by the Council, March 7th 1551/2, a return was made Sept. 6th of that year as follows:—"Blyfeld Church. The chwds and 4 honest men of the same parish say upon their oathes

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<sup>1</sup> The Blithfield return is dated May 4, 7 Ed. VI (1556).

that there is 5 kyne in the hands of Hum. Cotton of Bold, Esq., which did of late belong to the service of the Lady Priest there" (*i.e.*, probably, the Chapel of Our Lady at Admaston). A similar return, undated, was made by John Bray, Knt., Lord Bray:—"5 kyne in the hands of Hum. Cotton of Bold, Esq., belonging to Our Lady's Service in Blyfeld Church."<sup>1</sup> Norman "subscribed" in 1559,<sup>2</sup> and was alive in 1572, in which year he witnessed the will of Thomas Taton, Rector of Colton.<sup>3</sup> His successor was **Richard Cooke**, presented by Richard Bagot, Esq., and instituted July 24th 1573. He was ordained by Ralph Bayne, Bishop of Lichfield 1554-1560, and was Curate at Stone 1569-1573. Two years later, July 13th 1575, he was presented to the Vicarage of Dilhorne, where it may be assumed that he also lived rather than at Blithfield, for he had a succession of Curates here. "Richard Burne Curate" was buried at Blithfield June 7th 1589. William Talbot, ordained by Bishop Overton in 1584, was Curate in 1593, in which year he is described as a "scholaris ruralis et in sacris litteris incumbens."<sup>4</sup> An old Blithfield tithe-book gives Roger Bolton as "Curat and Farmer" 1595-1599.<sup>5</sup> Further, in the Puritan Return made in Feb. 1603/4,<sup>6</sup> Cooke is described as "non-resident, a pluralist and no preacher." Henry . . ., who at that date acted as his Curate, with a salary of £8 a year, was also "no preacher."<sup>6</sup> Moreover, in the Puritan Return for Dilhorne

<sup>1</sup> Miscellaneous Books of the Augmentation Office, P.R.O., 123, fol. 190, and 125, fol. 123, see also fol. 124. See also Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Report VI, and Episcopal Jurisdiction Papers at Lichfield, A. A. 11, assigned by Dr. Cox to 1602.

<sup>2</sup> Gee's *Elizabethan Clergy*, p. 123.

<sup>3</sup> His own will was proved at Lichfield February 17, 1572/3.

<sup>4</sup> Lamb MS. 901.

<sup>5</sup> Bolton was Curate at Stoke-on-Trent in 1586 and 1593; at the latter date he is described as "Scholaris ruralis, et in sacris litteris eruditus." He was ordained priest by Bp. Overton October 15, 1583 (Lamb MS. 901). He occurs as curate of Gnosall in 1610 and 1613.

<sup>6</sup> Puritan Return in Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, London. The parsonage of Blithfield at this time was valued at £30 a year.

Cooke appears as the resident Vicar of that parish, and is again stated to be "no preacher and to have no degree." Nevertheless, he is described in 1593 as a "scholaris ruralis et in sacris literis instructus." After resigning Blithfield in 1610 he lived on at Dilhorne, his Curate there from 1610 to 1617 being one John Lloyd. He died at Dilhorne in 1617, and was buried there on May 25th.<sup>1</sup> It seems, however, that he had resigned shortly before his death, for Thomas Cantrell was instituted to that Vicarage on May 17th 1617. When he resigned Blithfield in 1610, he was succeeded by **John Beardmore**, who, having been presented by Walter Bagot, Esq., was instituted Jan. 15th, 1610/1,<sup>2</sup> inducted Jan. 26th, and "read himself in" the following day. This he carefully recorded in the Parish Register<sup>3</sup> in Latin memoranda, of which the translation is as follows:—

"Memorandum; that I John Beardmore, Clerk, was inducted in the real actual and corporal possession of this Church and Rectory of Blithfield, and of its entire rights and belongings, according to the form of law, on the twenty-sixth day of January in the year of our Lord 1610, by Christopher Hunt, Clerk, and Rector of Colton.

in the presence of  
(signed) Lewis Bagott. Humfrey Warner.  
&c. &c."

"Memorandum also, that on the Sunday next following viz. the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord 1610, I the aforesaid John Beardmore, in the face of this Church of Blithfield, during Divine Service while the larger number of people was present to hear the same Divine Order, publicly, deliberately, and solemnly published, declared, and read the Articles of Religion (which were agreed upon in the Synod of London with the assent of the Archbishops Bishops and Clergy of both Provinces of Canterbury and York in the year of our Lord 1562, published with the

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<sup>1</sup> His will was proved at Lichfield June 4, 1617.

<sup>2</sup> So states the Bishop's Certificate in First-fruits Department of Exchequer Records.

<sup>3</sup> See Register A, p. 51.



King's authority and assent, for the removing of variety in opinions, and strengthening the true uniform Christian Religion." (Names of witnesses follow.)

This, however, was not the first appearance of Beardmore upon the scene, for he signs the Register of Burials of 1605 as "Minister"; and from the handwriting of the Baptism entries it may be gathered that he became Cooke's Curate in March 1604/5, succeeding the Henry . . . already mentioned. It is probable that he was Curate of Whitmore Chapel, Stoke, in 1595, when he is described by the Puritans as being "no preacher and without a degree."<sup>1</sup> He signs the Stoke Register as "Clerk" in 1595. Since 1599 he had been Curate of Swynnerton, but on the appointment of Stockell Lutwich to that Rectory, on Oct. 3rd 1604, his services there probably came to an end. It is not known what it was that terminated his connection with Blithfield, but it appears from the Register of 1639 that Thomas Picken<sup>2</sup> married Elizabeth Beardmore on Nov. 4th of that year, and about this time became Curate. Picken baptized a daughter Nov. 22nd 1640, and remained in charge of the Parish till 1645. His wife was buried at Blithfield Nov. 24th 1640, and his daughter Elizabeth Feb. 1644/5. On Sep. 3rd 1645 he was instituted Rector of Swynnerton, for which benefice he paid "first-fruits" May 19th 1647; but a certain Puritan Minister, Joseph Sond,<sup>3</sup> was in July 1647 endeavouring to oust him.

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<sup>1</sup> There was, however, another John Beardmore, who was curate at Kingsley in 1571.

<sup>2</sup> He was the son of Thomas Picken of Maer, was born 1613, matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, May 11 1632, B.A. June 11 1634, M.A. April 22 1637. (Foster's *Alumni Oxon*; see also Hutchinson's *Stoke*, p. 100).

<sup>3</sup> *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 15671, folios 162 and 240. On July 24 1647 the "Commissioners for plundered ministers" enquired into a complaint made by Joseph Sound, who asserted that he had been settled into the Rectory of Swynnerton. They ordered that he should be confirmed in the possession of that Rectory, unless Picken could show

The following two extracts from an old Blithfield Tithe-Book are in John Beardmore's handwriting:—

“ A MEDICINE AGAINST SYNEWE SPREANS OR OTHER ACHES IN THE  
LYMES.

“ Take a handful of ffether-few, a handful of wormwood, a handful of mugworth, a handful of camamile, half a handful of elder leaves, half a handful of dog-fennel, a little red fennel, put all these together, wash them cleane, but wringe them not, and being washed, chop them with a hackinge-knyfe, as smale as you can. Then take half a pownd of fresh butter, with new had salt in it, and half a pownd of gaults grease, then sett the hearbes upon a soft charcole fyre, and put to them as much of the butter and grease as will only keep them moist in the boylinge, and so boylinge the hearbes sloly, put in still of butter and grease so much as shall be needful until the liquid substance be made stronge of the hearbes. Then take it of the fyre, and straine the moysture from the hearbes, and take of that moysture and anoynt the place grieved, and when you anoynt it stroake it upwards, having so donne take the hearbes and spread them on a lymen cloath, and bynd that pultisse upon the place where the partie feeleth most paine, let the partie goe to bed and kept there all night and ontill the next daye at noone, and if the patient can endure longer it will doe well to lye until night, and the pultisse will do more good. Then take away the pultisse and anoynt the place everye night with the moysture, after having first warmed it in a sawser, and he shall fynd ease by the helpe of God.”

The other entry is a form which he was probably in the habit of using when helping his parishioners to make their wills:—

“ In the name and to the honoure of God Almighty 3 in one and one in three blessed for evermore. I etc. the weakest and

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cause to the contrary before November 9 1647. Apparently he did show such cause, for he was still incumbent of Swynnerton in 1651-2, and Sond became Curate of Newcastle, where he remained till April 24 1654, when Oliver Cromwell presented him to the Rectory of Swynnerton. (Lamb MSS. 997, p. 109.)

unworthiest of all that take on them the profession of God's feare, and knowinge and wayghinge the common condicion of human frailty and not proposing to dye intestate beinge of sound mynde and perfect memorie (praised be God) doe advisedly and irrevocably make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme following: First of all I give and bequeath my sinful soul into the hands of Almighty God, that gave it and bought it with a pryce above all pryce, and sanctified it freely, though imperfectly, and will in due tyme gloryfie it in his everlasting kingdome. Item I give my body to the earth from whence it came, and to be buried in such seemly and convenient place and manner as my execs. shall think fit, in sure and certain hope of resurrection to life eternall at the last day.

“And from my worldly goods &c.”

There is no record as to what spiritual ministrations (if any) were provided for Blithfield between 1645 and 1658; but it appears from the Parish Register that in the latter year Mr. John Middleton was acting as “Curate.” He also occurs as “Minister” here, with “10.19.02.”<sup>1</sup> after his name, in a return of the names of ministers ordered on Nov. 28th 1651 by “the Keepers of the libtie of England, by authority of Parliament” and “sent to the Sheriff of Staffordshire for the use of the Barons of the Exchequer.” The return was made on, or before, Feb. 3rd 1651/2.<sup>2</sup>

On Aug. 4th 1658 **Richard Harrison, M.A.**, was instituted Rector on the presentation of Edward Bagot, Esq.<sup>3</sup>

The entry relating to this in the Parish Register is as follows:—

“Richard Harrison M<sup>r</sup> of Arts & clerk was approved & admitted Rector of Blithfield within the County of Stafford the fourth day of August 1658, & had peaceable possession of the said Rectory

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, presumably, October 19th 1602.

<sup>2</sup> Exchq. First Fruits, Return of Benefices, etc., *Temp.* Commonwealth, at P.R.O.

<sup>3</sup> So Lambeth MSS. 999, fol. 78. He may possibly have acted in the matter as being resident at Blithfield, but he was not the lawful patron, unless indeed his father, Sir Hervey, who was still living at Field, had in his lifetime made over the property to him.

given him by the Churchwardens Walter Proctor & William Brookes upon Wednesday the 18th day of the fores<sup>d</sup> August and quiett and peaceable possession of the Parsonage house by M<sup>r</sup> John Middleton late Curate there upon Monday the 13th day of December in the presence of M<sup>r</sup> . . . Glen of Dovebridge Clerke, & M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Launder of Ridgley.

{ Walter Proctor  
William Brookes } Churchwardens

“After hee was instituted by Accepted Lord Bishop of Lich : & Coventrie inducted by M<sup>r</sup> John Sanders Aug 7. 1660.”

His previous career during the time of the Great Rebellion had been a stormy one. He had been instituted Vicar of S. Mary's, Lichfield, Sep. 29th 1645 ; but was soon after ousted, for in 1649 we find Tallent and Cleyton the joint ministers there. Butler succeeded Tallent, and Langley Cleyton ; and Langley was succeeded by Miles, both Miles and Butler being ejected in 1661, when Harrison was restored. On being driven out of S. Mary's about the year 1649 he became minister of Tettenhall. On April 13th 1655 the inhabitants of that place petitioned the Council of State for his removal, stating that he was of Lichfield, and on its reduction was articled against for malignancy, that he had been disapproved by “the Commissioners for the approbation of ministers” on Nov. 24th 1654, and yet was still kept by the malignants of Tettenhall, though they (the petitioners) had provided a substitute.<sup>1</sup> The Council made no order, but left the petitioners to proceed in the ordinary way. The result seems to have been that Harrison was ejected from Tettenhall about June 1655. It is doubtful whether he was ever legally instituted as Vicar, but for the first two years of his ministrations there he seems to have acted as Curate to Thomas Beeston the Vicar. At Lichfield he was not only Vicar of S. Mary's but also Canon and Chancellor of the Cathedral, and though his duties as such would have mainly kept him there, yet he was

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<sup>1</sup> *S.P. Dom. Inter.*, xcvi, p. 30.

resident at Blithfield, at least sometimes, for Isaac Sympton, Vicar of Alrewas, was married here to his eldest daughter, Sarah, in Jan. 1665/6, and their daughter, Sarah, was baptized here on Dec. 13th of that year.<sup>1</sup> He was buried at St. Mary's Lichfield, as stated in the following entry in the Register of that Parish, "April 1676 Mr. Richard Harrison Vicar of St. Mary's was buried the 3rd day."

He was succeeded at Blithfield by **George Roades, M.A.** (also Rector of Checkley from 1703), who, on the presentation of Sir Walter Bagot, Bart., was instituted May 1676.<sup>2</sup> He was the writer of the Diary preserved in the Parish Chest, which begins with the following quaint description of his coming to Blithfield:—

"An account of my Affaires Relating to the Parsonage of Blithfield taken ought of my loos papers in May 1711 for the advantage of my successor whoever he be. In May 1676 I was Inducted into the Rectory of Blithfield by the Reverend Mr. Wright Vicar of Abbots Bromley having been Presented to the Bishop of y<sup>e</sup> Diocese by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> s<sup>r</sup> Walter Bagot Bar<sup>t</sup> the Patron of the place. My Predecessor Canon Harrison living at Lichfield I found the whole Rectory (the Easter Dues excepted) let to a Tenant at 80 pound Par anam the Parson paying all Taxes and payments what soever. I found the House so very bad y<sup>t</sup> there was but one chymney below staires and but one very mean one above staires. The floores below where dirt and clay and very uneven; and those above of plaister sadley worne to peices. Above a third part of y<sup>e</sup> howse had no Floore over it and the spars under y<sup>e</sup> thaching where so reechy that every body concluded it had bene anould kiln. The whole house was thached and carried as mean an aspect as could be well seen. I had a mind to a sould it off y<sup>e</sup> ground as it stud. I got it at 60 pounds value and was bid but 50 and parswaded not to take it because wee had not Brik mad at that time within les than 2 Miles and those very small and dear."

This original Rectory House was situated about where the Ice-house now is in the grounds of the Hall, and Rector

<sup>1</sup> Parish Register B, pp. 8 and 155.

<sup>2</sup> M.A. 1648/9 Clare Hall, Cambridge, incorporated at Oxford 1674.

Roades left a plan of it among the Rectory papers. This plan shows that the public road from Admaston to Newton passed close by it on the west side, while that from Uttoxeter to Moreton after passing in front of the Hall continued in front of the Rectory also, and so on in a westerly direction between the Yeld and the Oak-field. From this a path dividing the Rectory from the Hall grounds led to the middle of the south wall of the Church-yard, and was at that time the public way to the Church. A line of large lime-trees now marks its former situation.<sup>1</sup>

Some entries from George Roades's Diary relating to work carried out by him on the house and its grounds are here given, which, considering that it was replaced by the second Rectory only fifty years later, involved a somewhat wasteful expenditure, especially as the result was not deemed to be satisfactory.

"In the year 1676 I planted a fair orchard containing about 80 trees & fenced itt about by planting quicksets Round itt. The quicksets throve Hugely and yielded me many crops for Trowse & y<sup>e</sup> orchard bore what one could expect for three or four years but y<sup>e</sup> soyl proueing Nought & Catbraine I could not gett em to bear any after worth y<sup>e</sup> while though I was att Charge of Trenching y<sup>e</sup> ground. In y<sup>e</sup> same year 1676 I planted a grove of oaks & Sycamores betwixt y<sup>e</sup> lower end of y<sup>e</sup> orchard & y<sup>e</sup> pond y<sup>e</sup> oaks were sett of acorns and one of them this present year 1712 is . . ." (He probably went out to measure, and forgot to record the result.)

"In y<sup>e</sup> year 1678 I began to build y<sup>e</sup> South west end of y<sup>e</sup> house. In y<sup>e</sup> year 1682 I began to repair y<sup>e</sup> rest of the house all that I aded to y<sup>e</sup> Bigness I repair y<sup>e</sup> house was room for y<sup>e</sup> best Staircase a passage to y<sup>e</sup> well yard & a Large Jetty<sup>2</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> South east end to make itt answerable to that on y<sup>e</sup> South west Side

"In y<sup>e</sup> year . . . I built from y<sup>e</sup> ground a new brewhouse adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> backside of y<sup>e</sup> house & well yard

"Laid out in all about my house . . . 16350 - - :  
of which I heartyly Repented for I might a built a new tile brick

<sup>1</sup> See also plan attached to the deed of exchange dated 1726.

<sup>2</sup> A jetty is "a projecting part of a building, especially an overhanging upper storey."—*Oxford Dictionary*.

house big enough for Blithfield parsonage & more convenient for ye same money

“Some 3 or 4 years before this I builded 2 bays of building one for a stable with a Loft ouer itt for Hay y<sup>e</sup> other for either horsse or  
lb s d  
 cows house ouer which I doe intend to make a loft w<sup>ch</sup> cost 24 : - : -

“In y<sup>e</sup> year 1705 I puled down y<sup>e</sup> old sorry Tyth barn which Stood Just in y<sup>e</sup> front of The house & built a New barn a new Threshing floor a new wainhouse in y<sup>e</sup> Croft ouer against y<sup>e</sup>  
lb s d

house w<sup>ch</sup> work amounted to . . . 90 : - : -

lb s d

of this 90 : - : - Charge

my Hon<sup>e</sup> patron Sr Ed Bagot

was pleased to be at

lb s d

40 : - : - Charge

abated 40 : - : -

Rem<sup>s</sup> 50 : - : -

“In y<sup>e</sup> year 1707 I built a good large hors block w<sup>th</sup> Stairs att both

lb s d

ends valued to . . . 2 : - : -

for Collered Ralls on y<sup>e</sup> side of itt.

“The Summ of y<sup>e</sup> expences about y<sup>e</sup> Repairs of y<sup>e</sup> Parsonage of Blithfield hitherto by me Geo Roads Rector ... lb s d

350 : - : -

050 : - : -

024 : - : -

002 : - : -

426 : - : -

lb s d

“To be aded to y<sup>e</sup> former a horse house in y<sup>e</sup> broad field<sup>1</sup> 16 : - : -”

<sup>1</sup> This was included in the House Piece, the field immediately below the present Rectory.

George Roades cared not only for his own house, but also for the house of God, as the following extract from his diary bears witness :—

“ The 2 Isles of the boddy of the Church are allreddy wainscoted but they are dun very inconveniently for being thay where made to contain 3 persons in every seate there is not rume enough for them to kneel downe but to my great grieffe they sit downe jureing all the time of divine servis, this ought to be amended by lessneing the breadth of the seats which would add to the number of them and then by placeing oneley 2 in a seat which I hartily desire.”

The following extracts are taken from a Terrier of the Rectory of Blithfield drawn up in 1706 :—

“ The Chancel belongs to the Parson who is to repair it, but Sr Walt. Bagot having erected Monuments or Tombs at the East End of it, did repair that end and promis'd that his Family should repair it for ever.

“ The seats in the Chancel have all along been made & repair'd by the Patron.

“ The Parson hath a large seat in the Church at the West End of the South Isle.

“ The Parsonage House consisteth of            Bays of Building.  
The Barns, Stable, Cowhouse & Outhouses consist of    Bays of Building.

“ The Glebe Lands

“ The Church-yard contains about 3 Quarters of an Acre<sup>1</sup> the East End of it is fenced by Sr Edw. Bagot as also the greater Part of the South side, the remaining Pt of y<sup>e</sup> South side is fenced at the Charge of the Inhabitants of Blithfield and Admaston, the West End is fenced by the Rector excepting the Litch-gates which are

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<sup>1</sup> An addition to the Churchyard on the north side seems to have been made (perhaps in the beginning of the nineteenth century) of a triangular piece of ground measuring about 19 perches. The original boundary probably followed a line drawn from the angle in the north wall near its east end to a point in the west wall about 9 yards from the lich-gate. This line will be found to be parallel with that of the four big yew trees and also with the south wall of the churchyard.



maintain'd at the Parish charge. The North side is fenced wholly at the charge of the Parishioners on Newton side.

"The Church Way, extending it self towards Admaston from the South Side of the Church Yard to the Lane, belongs to the Parson & is fenced by S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Bagot on one side & the Parson on y<sup>e</sup> other the end next the Lane where the stile is fenc'd by S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Bagot, & the Stile made by him.

"The abovemention'd Church-Way together with the Courts, Walks, Orcharde, Gardens, and Fish Ponds contain in measure about 2 Acres, & excepting the said Way, are fenc'd on all sides by the Parson."

[Here follows a detailed description of the rest of the Glebe lands and of the footways, cartways, horseways and driftways giving access thereto.]

"The Parish of Blithfield consists of 2 P<sup>ts</sup> or Constablewicks to wit, Blithfield or Admaston & Newton.

"All the tithes of Blithfield & Admaston are due to y<sup>e</sup> Parson in kind. Within Blithfield are contain'd Admaston & Steen Wood and Midley Wood. Newton Side consists of Newton & Bold within Newton.

"The tithes of Newton are all due in kind & did belong to y<sup>e</sup> Abbey of Burton excepting some small Parcels which belonge to y<sup>e</sup> Parson.

"The Abbots Tithe was purchased by S<sup>r</sup> Edward Bagot's Ancesters & do belong to S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Bagot.

"Besides the small Parcels above mention'd of Tithe Corn all the Tith Hay in Newton excepting about 30 Days Math belongs to the Parson.

"The Tithes of Bold, as we suppose, did never belong to y<sup>e</sup> Abbey of Burton, & so are all due to y<sup>e</sup> Parson.

"The Parson enjoys y<sup>e</sup> Tithes of all Admaston excepting S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Bagot's Demesn, which, if he pleases, may here be specified.

"Time out of mind S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Bagot's Family has enjoy'd the Tithes of his Demesne in lieu of his Abbot's Tithes at Newton which have been as long enjoy'd by y<sup>e</sup> Parson.

"Since y<sup>e</sup> Addition of the Tithes of Mitton's Tack by S<sup>r</sup> Edward Bagot we believe y<sup>e</sup> Parson has y<sup>e</sup> better of this Exchange."

[Here follows a description of the ways of fetching tithe in the Manor of Newton.]

To this Terrier there are corrections and additions in another hand, which include a further reference to the exchange of tithes between the Patron and the Rector and a substitution throughout of Sir Walter Bagot's name for that of Sir Edward and of the title "Rector" for "Parson." The reference to the exchange of titles is as follows:—

"S<sup>r</sup> Walter Wagstaffe Bagot Bar<sup>t</sup> is now the Present Impropiator of all or the greatest part of the Tythes arising within the Township or Liberty of Newton, and his ancestors for all time beyond memory have likewise been Impropiators of the aforesaid Tythes, but in consideration that the several Rectors have never collected any Tythes arising from the Demesne Lands situate within Blithfield & Admaston which they had & have a Right to, the family of the Bagots have for all time beyond memory permitted the several Rectors to collect gather & receive their Improprate Tythes arising within the aforesaid Township of Newton."

On Jan. 22 1705/6 George Roades married Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Canon Hutchinson,<sup>1</sup> and died in May 1713, aged sixty-nine. He was succeeded by **Michael Ward, LL.B.**, who was living in the parish in 1707, when he is in the Register styled "Clerk";<sup>2</sup> also in 1712. Probably he acted for a short time as Mr. Roades's Curate.<sup>3</sup> He was instituted on Sept. 1st 1713, on the presentation of the Trustees of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, who in that year was only eleven years old, and who exercised the right of patronage in the case of the next three Rectors also. Michael Ward was appointed Rector of Leigh about the year 1723. In that year the accounts of the "Offering money" at Leigh, as well as of sundry Charities, are entered for the first time in his handwriting. Though he resigned Blithfield in 1724, he remained Rector of Leigh till 1744, and he was buried at Blithfield Sept. 14th of that year. In his absence from Blithfield the Parish Register shows a Mr. Lynes officiating

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<sup>1</sup> Register B, p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> Register B, p. 200.

<sup>3</sup> See note in Parson Roades's Diary.

several times; as also Mr. Levett, Mr. Taylor, Rector of Colton, and others. **Richard Levett, M.A.**, was instituted Jan. 31st 1724/5. He built the second Rectory on the site now marked by the covered pump in the Hall grounds. The situation of the kitchen-garden of this house can still be traced in a square piece of ground marked by a line of trees in the "Yeld Close." On the 13th of December 1726 he signed, as Rector, a deed of exchange with the Patron, Sir W. W. Bagot, of the glebe lands on which the older Rectory stood. At first he was, as the handwriting in the Register testifies, for the most part non-resident, probably on account of the building of the new house. He officiated in April 1725, and in July 1726, as also several times from May to October 1730, and again at Christmas of that year, from which time he was continuously resident.<sup>1</sup> His Curate for many years was Thomas Daniel. On the death of Mr. Ward in 1744 Levett was appointed Rector of Leigh. The *Daily Post* of Feb. 1st 1745 states that a dispensation had passed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Richard Levett, Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Uxbridge,<sup>2</sup> to hold the Rectory of Leigh together with Blithfield.<sup>3</sup> Besides holding these offices, he was also Prebendary of York, Lichfield, and Southwell. He died in April 1749, aged fifty-three, and was buried at Blithfield.

His successor was **Thomas Townson, M.A.** On the title-page of a book (2nd ed. published in 1788) called *Discourses on the Four Gospels*, he calls himself Thomas Townson, D.D., Archdeacon of Richmond, one of the Rectors of Malpas, Cheshire, and sometime Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.

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<sup>1</sup> See Register B, p. 34, etc., and *Distribution of "Offering Money,"* 1730, p. 227.

<sup>2</sup> This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Bagot, *b.* 1674, and therefore at this date seventy-one years of age. She married the second Earl of Uxbridge as his second wife, but died *s.p.* In this office Mr. Levett was succeeded by Mr. John Taylor, Rector of Colton. (Parker's *Colton*, p. 201.)

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Burney's *Collection of Newspapers*, vol. iv, p. 2, at Salt Library, Stafford.

In a Biographical Memoir, written by his friend Archdeacon Churton, and prefixed to the two volumes of his works published in 1810, it is stated that on resigning the Vicarage of Hatfield Peverel he was presented to Blithfield by Sir W. W. Bagot, and instituted August 29th 1749 by Bishop Smallbrooke. "It was the custom of this Bishop to examine the clergy, who came to him for institution, by solemn interrogatories, partly in English, partly in Latin, on theological subjects: and he was also commendably strict in enforcing the residence of his clergy. But Mr. Townson, who underwent the usual scrutiny, was for the present excused in the article of residence on account of the office which he now held as proctor in the university." On January 2nd 1751 he was instituted to the lower mediety of the Rectory of Malpas, and it would seem that he never resided at Blithfield, although the sermon which opens the subject in his *Discourses on the Four Gospels* is said to have been "in substance first preached in the Parish Church of Blithfield." (*Works*, vol. i, p. xxxi.) The sermon on the Rechabites (*Works*, vol. ii, p. 215) is also said to have been preached there. Possibly he stayed occasionally with his friend Sir Walter W. Bagot. He died at Malpas April 15th 1792, and was buried there. His monument in Blithfield Church has upon it the following couplet, which might be more inspiring to his successors if it did not suggest the hopelessness of the enterprise to which it summoned them:

" Let future Rectors follow, if they can,  
The bright example of this holy man."

The epitaph was composed by his successor.

On his resignation, Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot presented his fourth son, **Walter Bagot, M.A.** (also Rector of Leigh); and he was instituted Jan. 29th 1759, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was Rector for forty-eight years, and was buried at Blithfield July 13th 1806. On his death, William, second Lord Bagot presented his brother the **Hon. Richard Bagot, M.A.** (also Rector of Leigh, Canon of Windsor, Dean of

Canterbury and D.D. 1827, Bishop of Oxford 1829, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1845), and he was instituted Jan. 15th 1807 at the age of twenty-four years. In that year he built the existing Rectory house,<sup>1</sup> the site of the previous house (as well as other scattered glebe lands) being exchanged with Lord Bagot for the present glebe, which has the great advantage of being entirely within a ring-fence. As Bishop of Oxford Bishop Bagot was perhaps chiefly noted for his having to deal with the controversy about *Tracts for the Times*. It will be seen from the correspondence which passed between him and Mr. Newman, the celebrated author of "Tract 90," and afterwards Cardinal of the Church of Rome, that they had for one another a genuine feeling of regard, and that the Bishop went farther than most Bishops of that time would have done in supporting him against the attacks which emanated principally from the University.<sup>2</sup> Newman often expressed his readiness to submit to the private monitions of his Bishop. He wrote, *e.g.*, to a friend, "a Bishop's lightest word, *ex cathedra*, is heavy." Their mutual relations remained perfectly friendly until Newman joined the Church of Rome in 1845. In that same year Bishop Bagot was translated from the See of Oxford to that of Bath and Wells, upon which he resigned all other preferments, including the benefices of Blithfield and Leigh,<sup>3</sup> and his nephew, the **Hon. Hervey Charles Bagot, M.A.**, was presented to the former by the Lord Chancellor,<sup>4</sup> and was instituted Jan. 19th 1846 at the

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<sup>1</sup> The only part of the old house transferred to the new was the oak balustrades of the present back staircase.

<sup>2</sup> See several letters in *Letters and Correspondence of J. H. Newman* (Longmans, 1891).

<sup>3</sup> He died May 15 1854, aged seventy-one, and was buried at Blithfield May 23.

<sup>4</sup> William, second Lord Bagot, left a note at Blithfield in which he says: "By the new law it was proved impossible that the two livings (of Leigh and Blithfield) could again be held together; and that as they were under £30 in the King's Books, the presentation fell into the hands of the Lord Chancellor. Both Sir Robert Peel, the Prime

age of thirty-three years. Mr. Hervey Bagot had already acted as his uncle's Curate at Blithfield for seven years, and his incumbency lasted nearly thirty-three years. It was rendered memorable for all time by the zeal and scrupulous care with which he carried out the work of the restoration of the Church, first of all under the direction of Mr. Pugin and later of Mr. Street. Besides this, he improved the Rectory garden by constructing the terraces in front of the house; while he also did a good work in diminishing the size of the building by removing the top story of the western wing. This was done by raising the roof bodily, and replacing it when the walls had been lowered. Mr. Hervey Bagot also won the respect and confidence of his brother clergymen, for he was for many years elected as Proctor in Convocation. On his death in January 1879, **Douglas Stuart Murray, M.A.**,<sup>1</sup> Assistant-Curate of the Parish Church of Wigan, was appointed by William, third Lord Bagot, and instituted June 13th 1879 at the age of twenty-six years. He resigned the living on November 1st 1919.

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Minister, and Lord Lyndhurst, the Chancellor, in the kindest and most handsome manner, permitted me to name the persons I might wish for the two Rectories."

<sup>1</sup> He married, in 1879, Harriet G. I. Bridgeman, great-granddaughter of William, first Lord Bagot.

# NOTES ON CONTENTS OF VOLUME FOR 1916.

By CHARLES G. O. BRIDGEMAN.

## I.—THE CIVIL DEATH OF WULFRIC SPOT.

IN the paper on Wulfric Spot which I contributed to the William Salt Society's *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* (Vol. for 1916, pp. 20, 64), I referred to a seeming difficulty caused by the fact that, if Wulfric did not die till 1010, his Will must have taken effect in his life-time, and to the use made of this difficulty by Mr. W. H. Stevenson as an argument against the generally accepted view as to the identity of Wulfric Spot with the Wulfric, son of Leofwine, who fell at the battle of Ringmere near Ipswich in 1010. I have there given fully my reasons for preferring the commonly accepted view, but there is something that I would add. I had not then seen (as I ought to have done) an interesting passage in Pollock and Maitland's *History of English Law before the time of Edward I* (i, 434) to the effect that, when a man became "professed in religion," his heir at once inherited from him any land that he had, and that, *if he had made a will, it took effect at once as though he were actually dead*. For the first part of this statement, viz., as to the succession of the heir, the authors cite Glanvill, xiii, 5, 6 (*i.e.*, Ranulf Glanvill, Henry II's Chief Justiciar 1180-1190), and on a kindred point, viz., the immediate right of the wife to dower when her husband has thus become civilly dead, they refer to *Select Civil Pleas*, Selden Soc., pl. 208 (A.D. 1201), and Bracton's *Note Book*, pl. 455, 1057, 1139, 1586, 1594 (abstracts of pleas for the years 1223, 1230, and 1235). For the second part, viz., as to the taking effect of a will, no authority is cited, but this really follows directly and almost necessarily from the other, and in any case on such a point the authority of Sir Frederick Pollock and the late Professor Maitland should be quite sufficient. If then this was the law in the days of the earliest Plantagenet kings, as it certainly was at a later date (*see* Littleton's *Tenures*, sec. 200; and *cf.* Bracton, *de Legibus Anglice*, fos. 254, 301, 421), it is but a very short step on to the conclusion that in

all probability the same law prevailed in England in pre-Norman times less than two centuries earlier, as it appears to have done also in Bretagne in the latter half of the same century (Round's *Peerage and Family History*, pp. 120-1). For an admirable summary of the learning about Anglo-Saxon wills, their scope and effect as well as their form, whether in writing or on deathbed by word of mouth, see Pollock and Maitland's *History* above referred to (ii, 314-323), where there is an incidental reference to a somewhat analogous act related by Bede (lib. v, cap. xii). This was the case of a Northumbrian householder, A.D. 696, who, after a miraculous recovery from the very jaws of death, went to the village church and made a formal distribution of all his possessions before taking the tonsure and entering Melrose Abbey, where he appears to have lived for many years afterwards, becoming famous as a seer of visions. If I am right in the inferences of fact which I have drawn, the supposed difficulty vanishes altogether, and it would not be easy to find a more striking illustration of this branch of the law than the case of the great Mercian noble, Wulfric Spot.

## 2.—THE ROYAL DESCENT OF THE MERCIAN EARLS.

I would take this opportunity of correcting a suggestion which I made in the same paper, in my Note B upon Wulfric Spot's royal descent (pp. 46-57). I see no reason to alter the view which I have there expressed as to the probable descent of Wulfric through his mother Wulfrun from Ælfwyn, the only daughter and heir of Æthelfleda, the celebrated Lady of the Mercians, king Ælfred's daughter: there seem to me to be strong grounds for this conclusion, though I do not suggest that the descent is proved. But incidentally I suggested also (pp. 54-57) that Leofwine, the Ealdorman of the Hwiccan provinces 994-1016 and of the Mercians 1016-c. 1024 and father of Earl Leofric, may have been another of Wulfrun's sons. This suggestion was dependent on the assumption that Ælfwine and Leofwine might possibly have



been used sometimes as different forms of the same name—an assumption the permissibility of which I had then, and still have, grave doubts—and I now think that the suggestion is disproved by the other evidence.

In a note to p. 57 I called attention to a list of ancient benefactions to Peterborough Abbey, set out in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. 1817, i, 368), and taken from Hugo Candidus's *Cænobii Burgensis Historia* (ed. Sparke, p. 43), which begins with the words "Leofwynus aldermannus" [or rather "Leofwynus Alderman," as I should have written it] "filius Elfwynæ," and I have since endeavoured to pursue the inquiry suggested by that entry. Hugo Candidus, who wrote about the middle of the twelfth century, enters his list of benefactions under the heading "Lefricus Abbas" (*i.e.* Leofric, Abbot of Peterborough from about 1054 to 1066), but he prefaces it with a statement that it includes all the ancient benefactions to the Abbey in the time of that abbot or of others, so far as they had come to the knowledge of the writer, omitting, however, those named in the ancient *privilegia*, as well as those acquired by St. Adelwold (*i.e.*, Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester 963 to 984, the re-founder of Peterborough Abbey), or Adulf (*i.e.* Eadwulf, the first abbot after the re-foundation, 972 to 993, when he was consecrated to the see of Worcester and, either at the same time or shortly afterwards, to that of York), which he had mentioned elsewhere. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that it covers the period between the re-foundation of the abbey, *c.* 970, and the death of abbot Leofric in 1066, or at any rate that part of it which begins with the year 993. The editor of Hugo Candidus tells us that the same list of benefactions is repeated almost word for word in the continuation of the *Cænobii Burgensis Historia* by Robert of Swaffham (*c.* 1250), fos. 121 and 122, and that so far as regards this particular entry the only variant is that the words are "Leofwynus princeps filius Elfwynæ dedit Deo et sancto Petro Adelwoltun," instead of "Leofwynus Alderman," etc. I have found another list of these benefactions in the diminutive chartulary of this abbey, now at the British Museum (Egerton MS., No. 2733).—

a very small volume of only a few inches in height, bound in wood covered with vellum, and illuminated as regards headings and initial letters in red and blue. Here the list is substantially the same, but it is not identical in form, the phraseology differing in several places: the first entry (as I read it) is "Leofuunus princeps Elfuunn filius dedit Aluuoltun" (though it may be that the parent's name is given as "Elfuuni"). This leaves the sex of the parent referred to doubtful, but the small chartulary, whatever its actual date, was compiled some centuries after the time of Hugo Candidus: it includes documents of the time of Edward II, and some of the headings refer to Henry IV. Both Hugo Candidus and Robert of Swaffham, if their editor is to be trusted, clearly regarded Ælfwyn as a female name, and it is remarkable that, just as Wulfric Spot is described elsewhere as the son of his mother Wulfrun, so the ealdorman Leofwine should be here described as the son of his mother Ælfwyn. The Leofwine mentioned in this list of benefactions must, I think, be the well-known ealdorman, first of the Hwiccan provinces and afterwards of the Mercians, and father of Earl Leofric: no other earldorman of that name is known to history during the period in question, and the list of benefactions would begin very appropriately with one by an ealdorman whose name first appears as such among the witnesses to charters dated in the year 994 (*Cod. Dip.*, Nos. 686, 687). If Ælfwyn was in fact his mother's name, chronological reasons preclude us from identifying her with Æthelfleda's daughter Ælfwyn, for the latter was deprived of the government of Mercia in or about 919, whereas the ealdorman Leofwine was still living in 1024. But Ælfwyn of Mercia may well have had a daughter of the same name called after her, as well as a daughter Wulfrun, in which case Leofwine may have been a grandson of the Mercian heiress, and, according to my suggested pedigree (Vol. 1916, p. 56), a first cousin of Wulfric Spot. It is also possible that the passage in the will of Ælfheah the Hampshire ealdorman in 971 (*Cart. Sax.*, No. 1174; *Cod. Dip.*, No. 593; cf. Thorpe's *Dip.*, p. 526), "and he gean Ælfwine his swuster suna thæs landæs at Færn-

dune " should be translated " and he gives to his sister Ælfwyn's son, etc.," instead of " and he gives to Ælfwine, his sister's son, etc.," as I (following Thorpe's translation) had supposed; but this is a question for an expert in the Anglo-Saxon language. If, however, Ælfwine was really the name of Leofwine's father instead of his mother, he may have been either the " *venerabilis propinquus regis et monachus* " of that name mentioned in the charter of 975 (*Cart. Sax.*, No. 1315; *Cod. Dip.*, No. 590), or the " sister's son " of ealdorman Ælfheah's will, in which case Leofwine would, according to my suggested pedigree, be a nephew of Wulfric Spot. The subsequent history of Leofwine and his descendants seems to me to point to a descent from the Mercian heiress, though it is impossible to say positively how the descent should exactly be traced.

One other small point. The same list of benefactions to Peterborough Abbey, as given by Hugo, mentions lower down " *Alfelmus Alderman dedit Sancto Petro Cotingham, et Middelletun, et Benefeld, et omnia quæ ad ista pertinent* " : and here again both Robert of Swaffham and the Egerton MS. write " *princeps* " instead of " *Alderman*." Can this be Wulfric Spot's brother, the ealdorman of the Northumbrian provinces 993 to 1006? I know of no other ealdorman of that name during the period in question.

### 3.—THE HIDES IN OFFLOW HUNDRED.

In my article on Wulfric Spot (Vol. for 1916, p. 17), I referred to certain endorsements on the skin which contains the most ancient—possibly even contemporary—copies of his Will and of king Æthelred's confirmatory charter. The second of these endorsements, which I did not print with the Will because it did not appear to have any special connection with the subject on which I was then engaged, consists of what purports to be a complete list of all the hides in Offlow Hundred, and it dates apparently from the early part of the twelfth century. It has, however, a direct bearing on the subject of Colonel Wedgwood's article on " *Early Staffordshire History* " in the same volume, and I think it may be useful if I now

set it out in full, with Mr. W. Basevi Sanders's translation, from Part III of the Ordnance Survey *Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon MSS.* With this should be compared the letter of S. P. Wolferstan, the eminent Staffordshire antiquary, to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1816 (Vol. 86, Part I, pp. 18, 20). This endorsement runs as follows:—

*Original.*

Thus fela hýða sind in offalawe hundred. In brólege ·iii· hid'. Alrewæs ·iii· hid'. wicgintun 7 Hopewæs ·v· hid'. Waleshale 7 wodnesbyri ·ii· hid'. wilinhale ·ii· hid'. Fulcwipaginel ·xviii· hid'. Preostes land of Wulfrenehamtun ·viii· hid'. The bisceop ·xxv· hid'. Elleford ·iii· hid'. Heorlauestun ·iiii· hid'. Thorp ·iii· hid'. Cliftun ·viii· hid'. Siricescotan ·ii· hid'. Aclea ·ii· hid'. Hwiccenofre ·ii· hid'. Rideware, the uee reste, other half hid'. Rodb'des land ·ix· hid'. 7 an half. Se aþþ of byrtun ·vi· hid'. Scenstan ·iiii· hid'.

*Translation.*

So many hides are in Offalawe Hundred. In Bromlege 3 hides. Alrewæs 3 hides. Wicgintun and Hopewæs 5 hides. Wales-hale and Wodnesbyri 2 hides. Wilinhale 2 hides. Fulcwi Paginel 18 hides. Priests' land of Wulfrenehamtun 8 hides. The bishop 25 hides. Elleford 3 hides. Heorlavestun 4 hides. Thorp 3 hides. Cliftun 8 hides. Siricescotan 2 hides. Aclea 2 hides. Hwiccenofre 2 hides. Rideware, where we rest, 1 hide and a half. Rodberdes land 9 hides and one half. The Abbot of Byrtun 6 hides. Scenstan 4 hides.

Here the idiomatic phrase, which puzzled Wolferstan,—“other half hide,” meaning a hide and a half—should be noticed (*cf.* Bosworth and Toller's *Ang. Sax. Dict.*, *sub voce* “healf”). I cannot explain the meaning of the words “where we rest,” unless they refer to the abode of the writer of the list, or the burial place of his family: Rideware was not part of the possessions of Burton Abbey. The total number of hides enumerated here is 111: the numbers given in Eyton's summary (*Domesday Studies, Staffordshire*, Table I) are hides 119, carucates 11. A carucate, which is the ordinary unit of assessment in the districts settled by the Danes, is usually reckoned as the equivalent of a hide, and in corroboration of this valuation I may cite the testimony of Hugo Candidus,

the twelfth-century monk and historian of Peterborough Abbey, who, in a passage that I have not seen quoted anywhere, says: "In provinciis Lincolniae non sunt Hydæ sicut in aliis provinciis, sed pro Hydīs sunt carrucatæ terrarum, *et non minus valent quam Hydæ*" (ed. Sparke, pp. 44-45). Of Eyton's 11 carucates 1 is in Bescot (Bresmundescote), and with the 4 hides in Wednesbury, Bloxwich and Shelfield (Wednesberie, Blocheswic, Scelfeld), it would make up the equivalent of 5 hides in Walsall and Wednesbury. The other 10 carucates mentioned by Eyton all apparently form part of the Bishop's  $25\frac{3}{4}$  hides, and must therefore presumably not be added to the total, which the Bescot carucate will bring up to 120 hides. But Eyton's *Errata* and *Addenda* (p. 134) show that one of the two Draitons should be omitted, this being really a five-hide manor in Oxfordshire, while West Bromwich (Bromwic) 3 hides, surveyed in Domesday under Northamptonshire, should be added to William FitzAnsculf's Staffordshire manors, thus reducing the total to 118. Then, as Colonel Wedgwood has pointed out in his article on "Early Staffordshire History" (pp. 169, 171), we must add the Abbot's  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides in Burton and the Wolverhampton Clerks' 1 hide in Hogley (Hocintune) and  $\frac{3}{4}$  hide in Hilton (Iltone) between Hogley and Wall, which last two are tabulated by Eyton under another Hundred; but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides must be deducted from Pelsall, which he wrongly enters as 2 hides instead of 2 virgates. So, if we include the Bescot carucate, the total number of hides in Offlow Hundred is brought up to  $119\frac{3}{4}$ , without counting the 3 carucates of Edingale surveyed under and then situate in Derbyshire. Now, if we compare the details mentioned in Domesday with the endorsement on the copy of Wulfric Spot's will, we find that the latter apparently omits 3 out of 5 hides in Walsall and Wednesbury, 1 of the King's 3 in Willenhall, 3 in Barton-under-Needwood, 2 in Drayton Basset,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  out of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in Ridware, the odd  $\frac{3}{4}$  belonging to the Bishop's manors, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  out of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  belonging to the priests of Wolverhampton, total  $12\frac{1}{4}$  hides; while it seems to give  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides too much to Robert de Ferrers (Rodberdes land) and 1 hide too much in Shenston

(Scenstan), total  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides: and in this way the difference between 111 and  $119\frac{3}{4}$  is accounted for. Fulc Paynell's 18 hides clearly include the 3 hides in West Bromwich, entered in Domesday under the name of his predecessor, William FitzAnsculf, but surveyed by mistake under Northamptonshire; and I think that Robert de Ferrers's extra  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides must represent (though not quite accurately) the 3 hides in Barton-under-Needwood, which are entered in Domesday under *Terra Regis*, but which seem to have been granted by the king shortly after to Robert's father, Henry de Ferrers (Shaw's *Staffordshire*, i, 113). I am unable to account for the extra hide in Shenston, unless, indeed, it represents the omitted  $\frac{3}{4}$  hide at Hilton.

#### 4.—THE FIVE-HIDE UNIT IN STAFFORDSHIRE.<sup>1</sup>

In his fascinating paper on "Early Staffordshire History" (pp. 175-178), Colonel Wedgwood, following the line of inquiry suggested by Mr. Horace Round's investigations in other counties, has adduced what seems to me convincing evidence of the general prevalence of the five-hide unit of assessment in such parts of Staffordshire as were included in the early Anglo-Saxon settlements. There are, however, among the instances that he gives on p. 176 a few cases which I think require further consideration, and (with his permission) I venture to make some comments thereon.

Under *Offlow Hundred* the first instance given is "Clifton Camvill, Harlaston, Thorpe Constantine, 10 hides." Here I think that there must have been a slip of the pen, and that the total should have been put at 15 hides; for Clifton Camvill (Clistone in Domesday) was assessed at 8 hides, Harlaston (Horvlvestone) at 4 hides, and Thorpe Constantine (Torp) at 3 hides. It is, however, just possible that the vill to be associated with Clifton Camvill should really have been

<sup>1</sup> As to the whole of this section, see later Notes on the Staffordshire Hidation, by Mr. Gerald P. Mander and the present writer, *post*, pp. 154 *et seq.*, where the subject is dealt with more exhaustively as well as more systematically.

Sirescote in Tamworth (Fricscote in Domesday) assessed at 2 hides, which with it would make up 10 hides.

The next instance requiring notice is "Wednesfield 5, Willenhall 5, and Walsall 5. 15 hides." I believe this to be absolutely correct, but it would be easier to follow and to check the statement with Domesday if it were explained that Willenhall includes 3 hides entered there under *Terra Regis* and 2 hides entered under the Canons of Wolverhampton (Clerici de Hantone), and further that Walsall—a name which is not mentioned at all in Domesday—corresponds with Bescot (Bresmundescote) 1 carucate, Wednesbury and Bloxwich (Wednesberie, Blocheswic) 3 hides, and Shelfield (Scelfeld) 1 hide.

It seems to me that it may also be suggested with reasonable certainty that another five-hide unit is made up of 2 hides at Wigginton (Wigetone) and 3 hides at Hopwas (Opewas). These two places are both described by Eyton as in Tamworth parish, and they are coupled together in the endorsement on Wulfric Spot's will set out above. And this is not all. There were at the time of Domesday 15 hides in this Hundred in the tenure of William FitzAnsculf, without counting the 3 hides in West Bromwich (Bromwic) surveyed under Northamptonshire; and these naturally fall into two divisions, viz., Bradley in Bilston (Bradeleg) 1 hide, Aldridge (Alrewic) 3 hides, and Rushall (Risehale) 1 hide, total 5 hides, lying fairly close together to the north of Walsall, and Great Barr (Barra, Barre) 3 + 3 = 6 hides, Perry Barr (Pirio) 3 hides, and Handsworth (Honesworde) 1 hide, total 10 hides, lying in a compact group between Walsall and Birmingham. These, together with the instances given by Colonel Wedgwood, will, if the odd fraction of the Bishop's holding under Lichfield be ignored (as it is in the endorsement on Wulfric Spot's will), make up a total of 85 hides, out of about 121 in Offlow Hundred, which would fall quite naturally into groups of either five hides or some multiple thereof. And if the carucates of the waste members of the Manor of Lichfield, viz., Packington 4 car., the two Hammerwiches 5 car., Stichbrook 1 car., Norton

and Wyrley 4 car., and Rowley 1 car., ought to be counted as quasi-hides as well (as to which see *inf.*, pp. 144-151), we get another fifteen-hide group and a total of 100 out of 136 hides altogether in Offlow Hundred.

I turn now to *Seisdon Hundred*, where Colonel Wedgwood makes out a total of 130 out of  $171\frac{1}{2}$  hides arranged in five-hide groups. I think that his figures really make up a total of 125 (not 130), for Morfe in Enville (Morve) appears to be counted twice over, first by itself and then in the Enville group. But, after making due allowance for this, I am disposed to think that the total may properly be reckoned at considerably more than 130. I should myself have been inclined to associate Ettingshall (Etinghale) 2 hides with Sedgeley (Segleslei, Segeslei)  $6 + 2 = 8$  hides, as together making up a ten-hide group, instead of coupling it with Wolverhampton and Bilston as a five-hide group. And no violence will be done to topographical considerations if we reckon the following cases also as five-hide groups or units:—

Codsall (Codeshale) 3, Pendeford 2 ... ..	= 5 hides
Perton 3, Wrottesley (Wrotolei) 2 ... ..	= 5 hides
Wolverhampton (Hantone) 1, Tettenhall (Totehala) $1 + 1 = 2$ , Bilbrook (Bilrebroch)	
1, Compton (Contone), 1 ... ..	= 5 hides
Over Penn (Penne) 5 ... ..	= 5 hides

This would bring the total up to 150 out of  $171\frac{1}{2}$  hides, without counting the Bushbury group, which is only  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a hide short, viz., Bushbury (Biscopsberie) 2 hides and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, or  $2\frac{5}{8}$  hides, Moseley (Moleslei) 1 hide, and Oxley (Oxelei) 1 hide =  $4\frac{5}{8}$  hides.

Then as regards *Cuttleston Hundred*. Here Colonel Wedgwood includes under the Weston-under-Lizard group not only Weston, Beighterton and Brockton (Westone, Bertone, Broctone) 4 hides, but also Blymhill (Brumhelle) 1 hide. I doubt, however, whether it is permissible to separate Blymhill from its natural associates, Brineton (Brunitone) 2 hides and Brockhurst? (Ruscote) 1 hide. But, if we include both of these and take in Sheriff Hales as well (as I think we fairly



may, for Brockton is in Sheriff Hales parish, and Sheriff Hales (Halas) and Weston, Beighterton and Brockton were all held by Rainald Bailleul at the time of Domesday), we get a group of 10 hides. And it seems to me that there are other five-hide groups in this Hundred which naturally suggest themselves, *e.g.*, Stretton (Estretone) 3 hides, Water Eaton (Etone) 1 hide, and Gailey (Gragelie) 1 hide, these three places adjoining one another along the Watling Street, and all being in Penkridge parish, and named in Domesday consecutively and as then in the possession of the same tenant (Hervey) under Robert de Stafford. Then Lapley, including Wheaton Aston (Lepelei) 3 hides, Marston (Mersetone) 1 hide, with Longnor in Bradley (Longanelre) 1 hide lying between them, would make up another five-hide unit, leaving 10 more hides in Bradley (without including its appendices in Castle Church and Penkridge), which might appropriately be divided into an easterly and a westerly group, each containing 5 hides, *e.g.*, Bradley (Bradelea) 1 hide, Barton in Bradley (Bernerton) 1 hide, Littywood (Lutiude) 1 hide, and Billington (Belintone) 2 hides = 5 hides towards the east, and Apton (Abetone) 2 hides, Alstone (Alverdestone) 1 hide, and Wollaston (Ullavestone) 2 hides = 5 hides towards the west. If these groups be accepted, there would be altogether 50 hides out of about 120 grouped in units of five hides or some multiple thereof; and Penkridge and Gnosall together contain about 50 hides more, which may account for several other similar units.

Whatever be thought of the individual instances suggested above, there can be little doubt that they all tend to corroborate the view as to the applicability of Mr. Round's Five-Hide Unit theory to the southern half at any rate of Staffordshire.

As regards *Pirehill Hundred*, Colonel Wedgwood finds only one five-hide unit, *viz.*, Chebsey, which is exactly 5 hides if reckoned exclusive of Hilcote in that parish, and apparently he doubts there being any other five-hide groups in this Hundred. But after careful consideration of the map I have come to the conclusion that, following a natural geographical scheme and without doing any violence to boundaries, we may

divide the Hundred into some fifteen or sixteen groups, most of which comprise 5 hides or some multiple thereof; and I have therefore put the result of my lucubrations in tabular form, giving the modern as well as the ancient names, the respective tenants in the time of the Confessor and the time of Domesday, and the assessments in hides and virgates. It is more than possible that other persons with greater local knowledge will be able to improve upon my grouping, but for myself I am convinced that the five-hide group system cannot be summarily dismissed as inapplicable to this Hundred. I start along the north-west boundary of the county, and proceed eastwards: then I go back to the county boundary and repeat the process as often as necessary until I finish at the extreme south-east corner of the Hundred.

<i>Modern Name.</i>	<i>Domesday Name.</i>	<i>Tenant T.R.E.</i>	<i>Domesday Tenant.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
<i>Group A (N.W.).</i>				
Biddulph	Bidolf	Grifin	Rex	H. V. 1 0
Thursfield (in Wolstanton)	Turvoldesfeld	Bernulf	Ricardus Forestarius (Nigel de eo)	0 1
Talk (in Audley)	Talc	Godric	Gamel	0 1
Audley	Aldidelege	Uluric et Godric	Gamel	0 2
Balterley	Baltredelege	Godwin	Wlwin	0 ½
Betley	Betelege	Uluric	Gamel	0 ½
		Godric et Ulviet	Ulwin	0 2
Dimsdale (in Wolstanton)	Dulmesdene	Gladwin et Godwin	Ricardus Forestarius	0 1
Wolstanton	Wlstanetone	Earl Algar	Rex	2 0
				5 0
<i>Group B (N.E.).</i>				
Norton-in-the Moors	Nortone	Godric et Ulviet	Robert de Stafford	2 0
Burslem	Barcardeslim	Alward (or Ulviet)	Robert de Stafford	0 1½
Abbey Hulton and Rushton	Heltone et Riscstone	Ulviet	Robert de Stafford (Ulviet de eo)	0 1½
Bucknall	Buchenole	Chetel	Rex	0 1½
Penkhull	Pinchetel	Earl Algar	Rex	2 0
				5 0

<i>Modern Name.</i>	<i>Domesday Name.</i>	<i>Tenant T.R.E.</i>	<i>Domesday Tenant.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
<i>Group C (w.n.w.).</i>				H. v.
Heleigh (in Audley)	Heolla	Alward	Rex	0 ½
Knutton (in Wolstanton)	Clotone	Godwin	Ricardus Forestarius	0 1
Whitmore	Witemore	Vlfac	Ricardus Forestarius (Nigel de eo)	0 2
Hanchurch	Hancese	Pata	Ricardus Forestarius (Nigel de eo)	0 1½
Great Madeley	Madelie	Suain	Robert de Stafford (Ulviet de eo)	1 0
Shelton	Skelfitone	Alviet	Rex	0 1
Hatton	Hetone	Alviet	Rex	0 2
Swynnerton	Sulvertone	Broder	Robert de Stafford (Aslen de eo)	2 0
				5 0
<i>Group D (E.N.E.).</i>				
Fenton (in Stoke)	Fentone	[ ]	Alward	0 1
Hanford (in Trentham)	Heneford	Toulf	Ricardus Forestarius (Nigel de eo)	0 1
Clayton	Claitone	Sagrim	Ricardus Forestarius (Nigel de eo)	0 2
Trentham	Trenham	Rex	Rex	1 0
Tittensor (in Stone)	Titesoure	Ulviet et Godric	Robert de Stafford (Stenulf de eo)	3 0
				5 0
<i>Group E (w.).</i>				
Mucleston	Moglestone	Alric et Edric	Leving	1 0
Oakley (in Mucleston)	Aclei	Achi	Rex	1 0
Winnington (in Mucleston)	Wennitone	[ ]	Leving	0 1
Knighton (in Mucleston)	Chenistetone	Dunning	Dunning	[ ]
Ashley	Esselie	Ulmar	Earl Roger (Goiffred de eo)	2 0
Maer	Mere	Ulviet	Robert de Stafford (Ulviet de eo)	0 1
				4 2
				(+ Knigh ton)

<i>Modern Name.</i>	<i>Domesday Name.</i>	<i>Tenant T.R.E.</i>	<i>Domesday Tenant.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
		<i>Group F (w.c.).<sup>1</sup></i>		H. v.
Standon and The Rudge	Stantone et Rigge	Siward	Robert de Stafford (Briend de eo)	2 0
Weston (in Standon)	Westone	Godwin	Robert de Stafford (Briend de eo)	0 1
Mill Meece (in Eccleshall)	Mess	Ulfere	Rex	[ ]
			(+ Mill M	2 1 eece)
		<i>Group G (c.).<sup>1</sup></i>		<hr/>
Walton (in Stone)	Waletone	Achil	Robert de Stafford (Ernald de eo)	3 0
Aston (in Stone)	Estone	Oda	Rex	0 1
Aston (in Stone)	Estone cum app.	Godeva et Edric	Robert de Stafford (Ælgot de eo)	1 0
Aston & Stoke (in Stone)	Estone et Stoca	Sex Taini	Robert de Stafford (Cadio de eo)	0 3
				<hr/>
		<i>Group H (E.C.).</i>		5 0
Normacott (in Stone)	Normanescote	Ulmar	Ricardus Forestarius (Almar et Uluric de eo)	0 1
Barlaston (in Stone)	Bernulvestone	Augustin	Robert de Stafford (Helgot de eo)	0 2
Fulford (in Stone)	Fuleford	Almar	Rex	0 1
Moddershall & Cotwalton (in Stone)	Modredeshale et Codewalle	Godeva	Earl Roger (Wm. Pantulf de eo)	0 2
Cotwalton (in Stone)	Cotewoldes- tune	Rafwin et Ulwin	Rex	0 1
Hilderston	Hildulvestone	Uluric	Rex	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Heldulvestone	Dunning et Uluric	Robert de Stafford (Vitalis de eo)	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
Darlaston (in Stone)	Derlavestone	Abbot of Burton	Abbot of Burton	0 3
Meaford (in Stone)	Mepford	St. Remigius	St. Remigius (Navven de eo)	0 2
Meaford (in Stone)	Metford	Suain	Earl Roger (Helgot de eo)	0 2
Yarlett	Erlide	[ ]	Earl Roger (Robert de eo)	1 0
Enson	Hentone	Ulfac	Rex	0 1
				<hr/>
				5 0 $\frac{3}{10}$

<sup>1</sup> As to this and some of the other groups, see improvements suggested in later Notes, *post*, p. 180.

<i>Modern Name.</i>	<i>Domesday Name.</i>	<i>Tenant T.R.E.</i>	<i>Domesday Tenant.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
<i>Group I (E.).</i>				
Milwich	Melewich	Rafwin	Rex	H v.
"	Mulewich	Suain et Rafwin	Robert de Stafford (Osbern de eo)	0 1
Coton Hayes (in Milwich)	Cote	Elving	Rex	0 1
Fradswell	Frodeswelle	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester (Ælfden de eo)	[ ]
Sandon	Scandone cum app.	Earl Algar	Rex	1 0
Little Sandon	Parva Sandone	Alwin, Alwin et Wistric	Robert de Stafford (Cadio de eo)	0 1
Gayton	Gaitone	Almar et Alric	Earl Roger (Uluric et Goisbert de eo)	1 0
Chartley	Certelie	Earl Algar	Rex	1 0
				4 2
				(+ Fradswell)
<i>Group J (w.s.w.).</i>				
Almington	Almentone	Godwin	Earl Roger (Wm. Pantulf de eo)	3 0
Cheswardine and Chipnell	Ciseworde et Ceppecanole	Countess Godeva	Robert de Stafford (Gislebert de eo)	2 0
				5 0
<i>Group K (s.s.w.).</i>				
Eccleshall with its members	Ecleshale cum membris	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester	7 0
High Offley	Offelie	Uluric	Robert de Stafford (Urfer de eo)	1 0
Ronton	Rantone	Godric	Robert de Stafford (Godric de eo)	0 2
Cooksland (in Seighford)	Cuchesland	Tochi et Aluric	Robert de Stafford (Helio de eo)	0 2
Derrington (in Seighford)	Dodintone	Suain	Earl Roger (Wm. Pantulf de eo)	1 0
				10 0
<i>Group L (s.w.).</i>				
Chebsey	Cebbesio	[ ]	Henry de Ferrers (Hunfrid de eo)	5 0
Hilcote (in Chebsey)	Helcote	Turbern	Rex	0 ½
				5 0½

<i>Modern Name.</i>	<i>Domesday Name.</i>	<i>Tenant T.R.E.</i>	<i>Domesday Tenant.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
		<i>Group M (S.E.).</i>		
Salt	Selte	Bishop Lewin et Ormer	Robert de Stafford (Gislebert de eo)	H. V. 2 0
Hopton	Hotone	Alward	Robert de Stafford (Gislebert de eo)	2 0
Marston	Mertone	Ulgar	Earl Roger (St. Ebrulf de eo)	1 0
				5 0
		<i>Group N (Stafford).</i>		
Stafford	Statford civ.	[ ]	Rex (XIII Prebendarii Canonici de eo)	3 0
Coton	Cote	Almund	Earl Roger (Azelin de eo)	2 0
Tillington	Tillintone	Tol	Robert de Stafford	3 0
Creswell	Cressvale	Godwin	Earl Roger (Wm. Pantulf de eo)	1 0
				9 0
		<i>Group O (E.S.E.).</i>		
Weston-on-Trent	Westone	Ulfelm	Sperry	0 ½
Ingestre	Gestreon	Godwin et Widegrip	Robert de Stafford (Hugo de eo)	3 0
Tixall	Ticheshale	Alric et Ormar	Robert de Stafford (Hugo de eo)	0 3
"	"	Edmund	Earl Roger (Henry de Ferrers de eo)	0 ½
Drointon (in Stowe)	Dregetone	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester (Nigel de eo)	[ ]
Hixon (in Stowe and Colwich)	Hustedone	"	Bishop of Chester (Picot et Nigel de eo)	[ ]
Great Haywood (in Colwich)	Haiwode	"	Bishop of Chester	0 2
Coley (in Colwich)	Scoteslei	"	Bishop of Chester (Nigel de eo)	[ ]
Moreton (in Colwich)	Mortone	"	Bishop of Chester (Nigel de eo)	[ ]
Moreton (in Colwich)	"	Wlfric	Nigel	1 0
Bishton (in Colwich)	Bispestone	Ernuil	Almer	[ ]
Wolseley (in Colwich)	Uselei	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester (Nigel de eo)	0 2
				6 0
		(+ Drointon, Hixon, Coley, pt. Moreton and Bishton)		

<i>Modern Name.</i>	<i>Domesday Name.</i>	<i>Tenant T.R.E.</i>	<i>Domesday Tenant.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
	<i>Group P (S.S.E.).</i>			
Blithfield	Blidevelt	Edmund	Earl Roger (Henry de Ferrers de eo)	H. v. 1 0
Newton (in Blithfield)	Niwetone	Godwin	Rainald Bailleul	0 2
Colton	Coltone	Almund	Earl Roger (Azelin de eo)	1 0
"	Coltune	Ode et Uluric	Robert de Stafford (Goisfrid de eo)	1 0
[near Colton]	Colt	Almar	Earl Roger (Azelin de eo)	0 2
Abbots Bromley	Brunlege	Abbot of Burton	Abbot of Burton	0 2
Bagots Bromley (?)	Bradellie	Ulwiet et Alward	Robert de Stafford (Tanio de eo)	0 2
				5 0

All these groups together amount to 86 hides and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates, which is the total in this Hundred to be found in Domesday Book, when the slight corrections in the rubrications of the Hundreds have been made, and without counting the carucates, which Eyton considered to be quasi-hides, not, however, liable to payment of geld: and it is remarkable how many of them fall naturally into groups of five hides or of some multiple thereof. With regard to Groups E, F, I, and O, some of the assessments are not given, so that the totals of these groups cannot be ascertained. Group P is made up to a five-hide group by including "Bradellie," which General Wrottesley identified as Bagots Bromley, but for which Colonel Wedgwood prefers Bradley Green in Burslem: if the latter identification is correct, "Bradellie" would naturally belong to Group B, in which there does not seem to be any room for it, if my grouping be approximately correct. In Group H I suspect some mistake in the statement of the assessment of Hilderston: the fractions, viz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate +  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide, strike one as improbable: if the figures had been  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate +  $\frac{1}{8}$  hide, this group would be exactly five hides. In Group L, Chebsey,

if reckoned by itself without Hilcote, would be a five-hide unit : with it there is  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate too much. And lastly in Group N, Stafford and Coton together, without Tillington or Creswell, would also be a five-hide group.<sup>1</sup>

So much for *Pirehill Hundred*. I have made little (if any) attempt to apply the five-hide group system to *Totmonslow Hundred*. There were in it so many waste manors, of which the hidation is not given in Domesday, that the materials for this purpose are quite inadequate.

#### 5.—THE CARUCATE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

The occasional use in the Domesday Book for Staffordshire of the word "*carucata*" and its abbreviations "*caruc.*" and "*car.*" (which, however, may also stand for "*caruca*") presents considerable difficulty. Eyton, in his *Staffordshire Domesday Studies* (pp. 18, 25), refers to carucatage as being in the Staffordshire Survey a figure for unverified hidage, and explains the meaning of the expression "*carucata terræ*" as a conceptional hide, a term which the Norman surveyors used for land which had never been hidated or whose hidation they could not fix or discover, an alternative for the Saxon hide, and not as having any other than an etymological association with the *terra ad unam carrucam* or ploughland, from which (he says) they always distinguished it. Colonel Wedgwood, in his recent article on "Early Staffordshire History" in the William Salt Society's *Staffordshire Historical Collections* (vol. for 1916, pp. 149-151), seems to find a Danish origin for the use of the term "*carucata*" as applied to Cannock and Bishton (in which cases the "*terra carucæ*" is given as well as the "*carucata*") and possibly also as applied to the waste villis of the northern moorlands, but thinks that the "*caruc.*" mentioned at Caverswall and the same at Madeley Alfac must be short for *caruca* (teamland) [*sic*], because half a hide in the one case and a virgate in the other could not include and exceed a full Danish carucate. With deference, I think there must be either a misprint or a slight misconception involved in this last sentence. A ploughland or teamland is represented, not by *caruca* (standing by itself), but by *terra ad unam carucam*, or more frequently,

<sup>1</sup> See later Notes, *post*, p. 180, for a few suggestions for improving this grouping.



in Staffordshire at any rate, by *terra uni* (or *unius*) *carucæ*. Surely "*caruc. terræ*," wherever the context shows that *terræ* is the genitive case, must stand for "*carucata terræ*," whatever that may mean in each instance, and not for "*caruca terræ*," which would be a meaningless expression. But I quite agree that in the particular instances of Caverswall and Madeley Alfac the context shows that "*caruc. terræ*" cannot possibly be a Danish carucate of assessment or the equivalent of a Saxon hide. What, then, does the word "*carucata*" mean in these Staffordshire Domesday entries?

Before attempting to answer this question, it will be desirable to consider each of the instances in which the words *carucata* (or *caruc.* or *car.*) *terræ* are used in the Staffordshire survey. Eyton (p. 24) speaks of the number of these carucates as  $37\frac{1}{2}$ , but in his Tables I can find only 28 enumerated altogether. Most of these are mentioned also by Colonel Wedgwood (as well as some other instances where the abbreviation may equally well stand for "*terra carucæ*"), and I think that the following extracts from Domesday include them all. In making these extracts I have extended the words in full except as regards the abbreviations "*caruc.*" and "*car.*," which I have thought it best to give just as they stand, the crucial words being in each case distinguished by italics. The extracts are as follows:—

Under *Terra Regis* :

- (1) In Bresmundescote [Bescot] est *una caruc' terræ* vasta.
- (2) In Estone [Aston] est *una car' terræ et una virgata terræ*.  
Oda tenuit. Terra est ·I· car'.
- (3) In Denestone [Denston] terra ·II· car'. Iuuar tenuit.  
In Cuneshala [Consall] *terræ una carucata*. Vlfag tenuit.  
In Cedla [Cheadle or Checkley] *una car' terræ*. Vlfag tenuit.  
In Niweton [Newton] ·ii· *car' terræ*. Vluuiet et Aluuard tenuit.  
In Lufamesles [Painsley] terra ·II· car'. Vluuiet tenuit . . . .  
Omnis hæc terra Regis vasta est.

Under *Terra Episcopi de Cestre* :

- (4) In Hereborgestone [Broughton in Eccleshall] habet episcopus *dimidiam car' terræ* hæc uasta est.
- (5) Ipse episcopus tenet Licefelle [Lichfield] cum appendiciis suis. Ipsa æcclesia tenuit. Ibi ·xxv· hidæ et dimidia et una virgata terræ. Terra est ·LXXIII· car' . . . .

Ad hoc manerium pertinent hæc membra. Padintone [Packington] terra ·III· car'. et duæ Humeruwich [Hammerwich] *terræ ·v· carucatae*. et Tichebroc [Stichbrook] terra ·I· car'. et Nortone et Wereleia [Norton and Wyrley] ·iiii· *caruc' terræ*. et Rouleia [Rowley] ·i· *caruc' terræ*. Omnes sunt wastæ.

- (6) Ipse episcopus tenet Scotleslei [Coley in Colwich] et Nigellus de eo. Ibi ·ii· *car' terræ*. In dominio est una <sup>car'</sup> [sic] et ·VIII· villani et ·II· bordarii cum ·I· car'. Ibi ·I· acra prati. Valet x solidos.

Ipse episcopus tenet Mortone [Moreton in Colwich] et Nigellus de eo. Ibi ·ii· *car' terræ*. In dominio est una car' et ·II· villani et ·III· bordarii cum dimidia car'. Ibi ·II· acrae prati. Valet ·v· solidos.

Under *Terra Roberti de Statford* :

- (7) Ipse Robertus tenet in Cavreswelle [Caverswall] ·I· virgatam terræ et Ernulfus de eo. Vluiet tenuit et liber homo fuit. Terra est ·III· car'. In dominio est una et ·x· villani et ·II· bordarii cum ·III· car'. Ibi ·vi· acrae prati et silua ·I· leuam longa et dimidiam lata. et medietas æcclesia de Stocche cum *dimidia caruc' terræ*. Valet ·xxx· solidos.

Ipse Robertus tenet in Madelie [Madeley Alfac in Checkley] dimidiam hidam et Vlfac de eo. Hanc tenuit Godiva etiam post adventum regis Willelmi in Angliam sed recedere non poterat cum terra. Terra est ·vi· car'. In dominio est una et ·v· servi et ·x· villani et ·VIII· bordarii cum ·III· car'. Ibi ·II· acrae prati. Silua ·I· leuam longa et ·III· quarentenas lata.

In eadem villa de eadem terra tenent duo Angli  
*·i· caruc' terræ at dimidiam* et ibi habent *·v·* bordarios  
 et *·ii·* villanos cum *·i·* car'. Totum manerium valet  
*·iiii·* libras.

- (8) Ipse Robertus tenet in Estretone [Stretton] *·iii·*  
 hidas et Herveus de eo. Tres teini tenuerunt et  
 liberi fuerunt. Terra est *·vi·* car'. In dominio est  
 una et *·iiii·* villani et *·viii·* bordarii cum *·i·* car'.  
 Ibi unus miles tenet *unam caruc' terræ* et habet ibi  
*·i·* car'. Ibi molinus de *·iiii·* solidis et *·vi·* acræ  
 prati. Silua habet dimidiam leuam longam et  
*·iii·* quarentenas latas. Valet *·xvi·* solidos.

Under *Terra Tainorum regis* :

- (9) Alric tenet Chenet [Cannock] *·i· caruc' terræ*. Terra  
 est *·i·* car'. Ibi habet *·iii·* bordarios et valet *·v·*  
 solidos.  
 Almarus tenet in Bispestone [Bishton] *·i· caruc' terræ*.  
 Ernui tenuit et liber homo fuit. Terra est *·i·* car'.  
 Ibi est in dominio cum *·ii·* bordariis. Ibi *·iii·* acræ  
 prati. Valet *·ii·* solidos.  
 (10) Alricus tenet Stagrichesholle [Stramshall]. Ipse tenuit  
 et liber homo fuit. Ibi *·ii· car' et una virgata terræ*.  
 Ibi sunt *·ii·* villani et *·v·* bordarii cum *·i·* car'  
 et *·ii·* acræ prati. Silua *·xl·* perticas longa et  
 tantumdem lata. Valet *·v·* solidos.

Now the first thing that strikes one in these extracts is that  
 in more than half the cases the lands in question were waste,  
 waste lands of the King or of the Bishop. This applies to  
 (1) Bescot, (2) Aston (probably), (3) Consall, Cheadle (or  
 Checkley), and Newton, (4) Broughton, and (5) the two Ham-  
 merwiches, Norton and Wyrley, and Rowley—also Packington  
 and Stichbrook, if in these cases the abbreviation stands  
 (as I believe it does) for "*carucata*." Of the others, in (6)  
 Coley and Moreton, (7) Caverswall and Madeley Alfac, and  
 (8) Stretton, the carucates mentioned were in the possession  
 of sub-tenants, as between whom and their lords the assess-  
 ment in carucates may well have been made; while (9)

Cannock and Bishton, and (10) Stramshall were in the hands of King's thegns, to whom the same observation might apply.

I cannot think that in the Staffordshire part of the Domesday Survey this occasional use of the word "*carucata*" necessarily points to anything Danish in origin, though it is the Latin form of the term of assessment used in the counties settled by the Danes, viz., Yorkshire, East Anglia, and the Five Boroughs (*i.e.*, the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Derby and Nottingham). The word itself is classified by the late Professor Maitland as a Norman and not a Danish word (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 8, 395-6), and there is no doubt that it was in use in Normandy at the time of the Conquest. Mr. Eyton, in his *Dorsetshire Domesday Studies* (p. 17), mentions the case of the fief of Strigoil (*i.e.*, Chepstow in Monmouthshire, surveyed under Gloucestershire), where the word "*carucata*" is used consistently throughout instead of "*hida*," although the latter is the term of assessment employed in Gloucestershire proper. Yet this could have had nothing to do with the Danes, Strigoil having been first settled by the Normans under Earl William FitzOsborn within four years after the Conquest. Under Strigoil these are the material words in Domesday:—

In eodem feodo dedit Willelmus comes Radulfo de Limesi ·L· *carucatas terræ sicut fit in Normannia* · Hoc testantur Hugo et alii liberatores quod ita Radulfo concessit · Modo dicit Willelmus de Ow [*i.e.* Ralph de Limesi's successor] non se habere de hac terra nisi ·xxxii· car'. Ibi sunt in dominio ·viii· car et homines habentes ·xvi· car'.

Similar instances occur in other parts of the same county of Monmouth surveyed under Herefordshire, as to which Mr. Horace Round speaks of the assessment in carucates as the all-important test of acquisition at a more recent epoch than the ancient English assessment in hides (*Victoria C. H., Herefordshire*, p. 264; *cf.* p. 308, note at end of the Domesday Survey there).

On the other hand, I cannot quite follow Mr. Eyton's statement that in Staffordshire "*carucata*" had nothing more than an etymological association with a ploughland. There is surely an *a priori* improbability that the Domesday scribes should use the same abbreviation ("*caruc*" or "*car*") for two different words which had no closer connection than this: and indeed the statement contrasts rather strangely with the views expressed by him as to other counties (*Domesday Studies, Dorsetshire*, pp. 16-23; *Somersetshire*, pp. 28, 29). In the former he considers the relation of the "*terra ad unam carucam*," or ploughland to the "*carucata*," to be that of a part (albeit the principal part) to the whole, the "*carucata*" consisting of a ploughland and other things as well. In the latter he says that in the *Inquisitio Geldi* and the schedule of *Terræ occupatæ* appended to the Exon Domesday the word "*carucata*" is used twice at least for "*terra ad unam carucam ingeldabilis*," though he adds that this was an accidental coincidence, and that in essence the "*carucata*" was rather an ingeldable hide. Mr. Round, in his article on the Domesday Survey in the *Somersetshire Victoria County History* (p. 393), cites these same two instances (*viz.*, Bedminster and Taunton) in support of his conclusion that in the southern counties "*terra unius carucæ*" and "*carucata*" were different forms of expression meaning precisely the same thing, and that the latter was to be distinguished from the "*carucata ad geldum*" of the northern counties. He does not mention Staffordshire. The difficulty in applying Mr. Round's equation to Staffordshire is that in some cases, such as Cannock and Bishton, the "*carucata*" and the "*terra unius carucæ*" are both separately recorded. Possibly this may be accounted for by supposing that they refer not to different things, but to different periods, "*carucata*" to the date of the infeudation or the assessment, and "*terra unius carucæ*" to the date of the inquest. There are some cases, at any rate in Staffordshire, in which the two expressions seem to me to be used in precisely the same sense. For instance, I find it difficult to believe that any distinction was intended between the returns for the king's waste manors

of Consall, Cheadle (or Checkley) and Newton (No. 3 above) and those for the rest of his waste manors in the same Hundred, such as Denston and Painsley, enumerated immediately before and immediately after them, and yet in the one case the expression used is "*carucata terræ*" and in the other "*terra . . . carucæ.*" The same observation applies to the waste members of the manor of Lichfield (No. 5 above), some of which are described in the one way and some in the other.

For an interesting side light on the use of the word in Staffordshire I would refer to the Burton Abbey Survey, taken within thirty years after Domesday (see William Salt Society's *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. for 1916, pp. 223-227, 289) under Hampton, Okeover, Ilam, Leigh and Field, but especially the last, for in that case the word is undoubtedly used as a term of assessment (*se defendit pro*):

*felda se defendit pro ·i· carrucata et jacet ad lege hidam. Terra in dominio est unius aratri. Terra hominum ·xx· bouatæ.*

The explanation, which I there suggested tentatively, falls to the ground, because Feleda in Domesday is not Field but Fauld in Hanbury parish. Is not the true explanation rather this, that at the time of Domesday Field was still included in the  $\frac{3}{4}$  hide at which Leigh was assessed, being then undeveloped land, and therefore not separately assessed; but that shortly afterwards, as the cultivation became more extended, a new assessment was made upon it, which was naturally expressed in terms of carucatage, the usual basis in Norman times? Or it may be that the assessment applied only as between tenant and lord, and not as between the landowner and the Crown. In this instance it is hardly possible to see a *Danish* assessment tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon one, for the assessment of Field was not in existence at all at the time of Domesday. Field appears to me to be rather a striking illustration of the rapid development which took place in the cultivation of land in Staffordshire during the half-century that followed immediately after the Conquest.

My own conclusion, which I express with some diffidence, would be (1) that the word "*carucata*" had a very direct connection both with the Anglo-Saxon hide and also with the later ploughland; (2) that in the case of the waste manors, although they may have, and in most cases probably had, once been hidated, yet afterwards, when the land had gone out of cultivation, if there were no tenant in possession from whom the tax could be collected, the hidage would soon be forgotten, so that in order to answer the Commissioners' inquiries as to the assessment, the jurors would have to make a new valuation based more or less on conjecture, which valuation, now that the ploughland or ox-team capacity had superseded the household or homestead as the practical basis of assessment, they would naturally express in terms of carucates instead of hides; and (3) that in the case of manors in the possession of a king's thegn or a sub-tenant the assessment in terms of carucates would be a supplementary estimate based upon the value at the date of the creation of the tenancy rather than at that of the original allocation of hidage, so that here, too, for the same reason as before, the more modern terms would naturally be used.

#### 6.—RALF FITZ URNOI OR URVOI.

In my paper on the Burton Abbey Surveys (p. 258), I have called attention to the difference of opinion between the late General Wrottesley and Mr. Horace Round as to the true form of the name of the grantor to Burton Abbey of the Newton titles at the beginning of the twelfth century, and have suggested that, if Ralf Fitz Urnoi be the correct form (as General Wrottesley thought), Ralph's father might be identical with Erneuius, the abbot's freehold tenant at Field before 1116. With reference to this suggestion, Mr. Round writes that he fears I have somewhat seriously erred on this point, that like many other queer and rare names "*Urvoi(us)*" is Breton (*cf.* his *Calendar of Documents preserved in France*, pp. 414-5), and that this is important, because the Breton names among the Stafford tenants are quite noteworthy:

he says, further, that Ernwi or Arnwi is a recognised Anglo-Saxon name, Erneis a Norman one. I should, of course, in any case have bowed to any criticism by Mr. Round, especially on such a point, but I do so all the more readily because "Uruoi" is the form which the name appeared to me to take in the Burton Cartulary, and not to me only, but also to the Lord Bagot who compiled the *Memorials of the Bagot Family* (p. 17). The name "Radulfus filius Urnoi" occurs also as one of the witnesses to an episcopal charter which was printed by General Wrottesley in the *Staffordshire Collections* (iii, 178), from the Huntbach MS. Volume then at Wrottesley. It may be that General Wrottesley was mistaken here too, but I think it more probable that the mistake occurs in the Huntbach MS. itself, as the spelling is the same in the copy which my father made of this MS. nearly sixty years ago. I have looked up Mr. Round's reference to his *Calendar*, and find there only one case where the exact form "Urvoius" occurs, and that is in No. 1152 (p. 415), where "Adam filius Urvoii" is a witness, with "Alanus siniscallus" and "Badero," to the notification of a gift of lands to the Abbey of St. Florent, Saumur, which Mr. Round dates *circa* 1080. But, as he refers also to p. 414, I presume that he considers it to be the same name which occurs as "Urvonus" in No. 1149, the notification of a grant of the church of Sporle to the same abbey by Alan son of Flaald *ante* 1122, among the witnesses to which are "Urfoen filius Fulcherii" and "Alanus Urvoni filius." I do not know whether he considers Urfoen also to be the same name, but (if so) Urfoen appears again in No. 1134 (p. 407) as an owner about the same date of mortgaged lands at La Boussac. Mr. Round has shown in his *Peerage and Family History* (pp. 120-131) that Alan fitz Flaald, the ancestor both of the Earls of Arundel and of the royal house of Stuart, was the grandson of one Alan and the nephew of another Alan, both hereditary stewards of Dol in Brittany—a position afterwards held by his own son, Jordan fitz Alan. This Alan fitz Flaald was doubtless one of the Breton supporters brought over to England by Henry I



at the beginning of his reign : he was by him liberally endowed with lands in this county, as well as the shrievalty of Salop, all previously held by Warin the Bald and his son, and at the time of Domesday Book by Rainald de Bailleul. It seems probable that either Urvoi or his son Ralph was another of these Breton followers who came over at the same time as Alan fitz Flaald, receiving by subinfeudation from him the Manors of Weston-under-Lizard and Newton. Mr. Round says that La Boussac is a place in the neighbourhood of Dol.

## THE STAFFORDSHIRE HIDATION.

BY CHARLES G. O. BRIDGEMAN AND GERALD P. MANDER.

IN the following pages we propose to consider with more fulness of detail than has yet been done the conclusions which should be drawn from Domesday and any other source of information available as to the original hidation of Staffordshire and the part played there by the five-hide unit, of which so much has been made by Mr. Horace Round in dealing with other counties. It has been stated, and we may reasonably suppose, that the Saxons brought their systems with them to this country at such stage of development as they had already reached on the continent. We are not, therefore, faced with a process of evolution, but rather with one of organization as the course of colonization allowed. As Staffordshire was one of the last counties to be developed, we cannot expect to find there early examples of the hidage system. Danegeld is first found to have been levied in 991, but even Staffordshire was fully organized before this date, the hundreds having been formed one hundred years, and the counties some fifty years earlier at the least (*cf.* Vol. 1916, pp. 160-2). The earliest occurrence of groups of hides in what afterwards became Staffordshire would appear to be the endowment of the see of Lichfield with blocks of hides which at the time of Domesday amounted to about 25 in Offlow, 10 in Cuttlestone, and 10 or so in Pirehill. This endowment is likely to have been an accomplished fact before an event of such importance as the creation of the archbishopric in 800, but certainly so before the formation of the hundreds about one hundred years later. After the hundreding we have the grant of forty hides,

all probably in Offlow Hundred, to Wulsye Maur in 942 (Vol. 1916, pp. 81-84). These pre-Conquest grants were often made in terms of the lands of so many householders (*manentes, cassati*, etc.), which have been shown to be equivalent to hides. Area was reckoned by the landed possessions of so many families (Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 358). The thing to be taxed was the thing that could pay the tax, not the land but the family which owned it,<sup>1</sup> and, seeing that the fiscal hide has been definitely proved to have contained 120 fiscal acres, made up of 4 virgates of 30 acres each, 120 acres of arable land (implying pasture, etc., in addition) came to be regarded as the typical holding of one family. For purposes of geld or taxation, however, at the time of Domesday the hide bore no definite relation either to area or to value, and the calculations of Eyton and others as to the number of superficial acres of land contained in a Staffordshire hide are therefore of little use. The number of hides in a given area should represent the taxable capacity of that district; but, assuming the taxation to have been originally imposed with rough equality, in practice hides soon became of unequal value, and accordingly some districts were lightly and others heavily taxed; nor was this unfairness mitigated by the beneficial hidation of the estates of favoured churches and nobles.

From an accumulation of probabilities we may draw this picture of the formation of the county. The tribes coming up the valley of the Trent or the Severn, turning out the Britons, and gradually populating the wastes, organized to meet at certain centres: at Offa's low, near Lichfield, at Seisdon (the Saxon's hill, as the Welsh inhabitants termed it), at Pirehill near Stone, at Cudolvestan (Cuthwulf's or possibly King Ceolwulf's stone) near Penkrige, and at Tatman's low near Cheadle. These tribal units were eventually assessed at, or deemed to contain, so many hides or taxable families

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<sup>1</sup> In the same way the Norman manor was technically a house against which geld is charged (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 120).

in round figures, some more, others less, according to the degree of development or population. The ideal figure may have been 100 or the English long-hundred (120), but this figure seldom balanced with actualities, even though the process was arbitrary to a degree. Having been given its quota of hides, it was the business of the hundred to allocate these hides among its vills, which it proceeded to do either in units of five (in a military sense the ordinary endowment of a Saxon king's thegn) or in groups of such units, in all probability first dividing the hundred into four or more larger groups. Finally the king or administrator imposed his seal upon this organization by grouping these hundreds under his officers to form a shire. Staffordshire, like other Mercian divisions, was an artificial area taking its name from a pre-existing central town; it owed its formation neither to geographical nor to racial considerations, but probably took its shape from the hundreds, which were themselves in great measure artificial.

In the earlier pages of this volume (*ante*, pp. 134-144), which were already in type when these pages were written, as well as in Colonel Wedgwood's article on Early Staffordshire History in the Volume for 1916 (pp. 176, 177), some attempt has already been made to apply this five-hide theory to Staffordshire by pointing out various places mentioned in Domesday which seem either to constitute or to be naturally suitable for grouping into units of five hides or some multiple thereof; but the only hundred in which all the places there mentioned, whether easily arranged in such groups or not, have been enumerated is that of Pirehill (*ante*, pp. 137-144). It has been felt by the present writers that, if only as a basis for future investigation, the importance of which is emphasized in the final paragraph of the late Professor Maitland's great work, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, it would be useful that such a grouping should be worked out systematically in all the Staffordshire hundreds alike—or at any rate in all except Totmonslow, where the materials for testing the theory are altogether inadequate—and an attempt is made to supply

this need in the following pages. It may be objected that the grouping which we are suggesting is to a large extent only conjectural, and this is freely admitted. But such conjectures as we have made here are based almost entirely upon one, at any rate, of the most important considerations for any grouping of this kind, viz., geographical proximity; and if it is only in a few cases that we can find the grouping corroborated by the Domesday holdings, it should be borne in mind that the hidation must have long preceded the then existing manorial divisions, and therefore it cannot be expected that much help would be available from this last source. The tables given in Eyton's *Staffordshire Domesday Studies*, with the emendations suggested in Colonel Wedgwood's Notes in the 1916 Volume (pp. 168-171), but rearranged in geographical order, have been taken as the basis for the proposed investigation; where there is any difference between Eyton's figures and those given here, the reasons for such difference are explained.

To begin with *Cuttlestone* Hundred. Here, from Eyton's total of 120 hides  $3\frac{4}{5}$  virgates (=  $120\frac{1}{2}$  hides), we have to deduct 1 hide in Hocintune (now identified as Hogley, or Ogley) and  $\frac{3}{4}$  hide in Iltone (now identified as the other Hilton,<sup>1</sup> near Hogley), as both these places lie in Offlow Hundred. There is also a hide too much (4 instead of 3) attributed in his table to Haughton, and we are disposed to think that the  $\frac{1}{4}$  hide in Bushbury, which was a member of William Fitz Ansculf's manor of Essington, really lay in Seisdon Hundred, though the rubrication is omitted in Domesday. On the other hand, as to the  $\frac{1}{4}$  hide at Bughale "quæ pertinet ad Halstone," which was left unidentified by Eyton, but which General Wrottesley and Colonel Wedgwood thought to be Rownall in Totmonslo Hundred, we prefer to follow Erdeswick in identifying it as Burgh Hall or Brough Hall in Gnosall parish and as then appertaining to Haughton. Eyton's reasons for rejecting Erdeswick's view (*Staffordshire Domesday Studies*,

p. 98) do not appear to us at all conclusive: it is true that in Domesday "Bughale" follows immediately after a manor in Totmonslo Hundred, but then it is equally true that it is followed (without any fresh rubrication) by Bradley, a manor in Cuttlestone; and there is nothing remarkable in the omission of the name of the undertenant, Urfer, if the omission can be supplied from the statement that Bughale "pertinet ad Halstone." Haughton appears later in Domesday Book under Robert de Stafford's manors as "Haltone," the anonymous manor [Weston Jones] and this being the first entries under Cuttlestone Hundred. In an early inquisition we find it written "Halstone" (Vol. 1911, p. 183), and the late Mr. Duignan derives the name Halton from Hales, "the town in the meadows." Burgh Hall is known to have existed and to have been in the possession of the Stafford family as far back as 1180 and even earlier (Vol. ii, p. 186).

The net result of these adjustments is that the total hides in this hundred recorded in Domesday will be reduced to  $117\frac{1}{2}$ ,<sup>1</sup> besides the carucate of waste land at Cannock, which may have been originally another hide, but may equally well have been a later Norman assessment. The odd fraction is partly due to the  $\frac{4}{5}$  virgate or  $\frac{1}{5}$  hide at Rugeley, a place so remote from all the other villis in Cuttlestone Hundred and so cut off from them by Cannock Chase that it is impossible to feel sure that it did not originally belong to a group in one of the adjoining hundreds of Offlow or Pirchill, perhaps the Colwich group; in any case we may safely conclude that there is either some omission in this locality or else some error in the fraction; and in the absence of the complementary fraction it is impossible to assign it with confidence to any particular group. Another place left unidentified by Eyton is "Estundone," the modern form of which would presumably be Standon, and this Colonel Wedgwood has identified with

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<sup>1</sup> Whiston in Penkridge has not to be added to the total, as suggested in Vol. 1916, p. 171, because Eyton reckons Whiston in this hundred as well as in that of Totmonslo.

Standon House, a house marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Map in Haughton parish  $\frac{1}{6}$  mile due west of Four Lanes End and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east-south-east of Haughton. But this is only a comparatively small house, and the name does not appear at all in the Tithe Commutation map; nor have we any reason to suppose that there was ever a vill here of that name, or even that the name is an ancient one in the parish. To the present writers it appears much more probable that the site of Estendone, which at the time of Domesday lay waste, should be looked for in the neighbourhood of Rodbaston, and that it may have been swallowed up by Cannock Chase and so become obsolete long ago. Our reasons for thinking so are that in Domesday "Estendone" follows immediately after Rodbaston, the two places being then in the same tenure (Richard the Forester), coupled with the fact that it was then waste, a condition not very likely to be applicable to a vill in the immediate neighbourhood of Stafford. Whichever view be adopted, it will make no difference in the total, as both the suggested sites would be in Cuttlestone Hundred. However the small deficiency in the total hidage—just over two hides—is to be accounted for (and we think we can point to obvious omissions at Meertown and at Acton Trussell), there can be little doubt that this hundred originally comprised exactly 120, or a long hundred, hides.

The following table comprises all the places in this hundred which are mentioned in Domesday, but they are given in what is thought to be a natural geographical order, beginning at the north-west and ending at the south-east corner of the hundred. It will be seen how easily they fall into units or small groups of approximately five hides or some multiple thereof, and further that these small groups arrange themselves most naturally into six larger divisions of approximately twenty hides each, though we are far from saying that other divisions and subdivisions are not possible.

## CUTTLESTONE HUNDRED.

Group.	Modern Name.	Domesday Name.	T.R.E. Tenant.	Domesday Tenant.	Hides.
A.	<i>North-west.</i>	Nortberie	Alti	Earl Roger (Roger de eo)	5 2½ } ½ } 2
	Norbury	Levintone	Ailric et Ormar	Robert de Stafford (Gislebert)	
	Weynton Jones	[ <i>Anon.</i> ] ...	Uluric	Robert de Stafford (Urfur)	
B.	Meretown	Mera	Earl Algar	Rex	4
	Wilbrihton	Wilbrestone	Three thegns	Robert de Stafford (Lawrence)	5 3 } 2
C.	Moreton	Mortone	Aluuet	Earl Roger (Benedict)	
D.	Gnosall ...	Geneshale	King Edward	Nine King's Clerks	5½ 2½ } 1 } 1½ } 1½ }
	Knightley	Chenistelei	Earl Algar	Earl Roger (Reinald Bailleul)	
	Burgh Hall (?)	Bughale	Uluiet	Rob. de Stafford ( <i>pertinet ad Halstone</i> )	
	Cowley & Befcot	Covelau et Befcote	King Edward	Rex	
E.	<i>West.</i>	Waltone...	Almund	Earl Roger (Roger)	5 2 } 3
	Church Eaton	Eitone	Wilegrip	Rob. de Stafford (Godric)	
F.	High Onn	Otne	Suain	Earl Roger (St. Ebrulf)	5 2 } ½ } 1 } ½ } 1
	Little Onn	Anne	Ailric	Richard	
	Marston ...	Mersetone	Goduin	St. Remigius	
	Shushions	Seoctestan	[...]	Levild	
	Longnor ...	Longenalre	Earl Edwin	Rob. de Stafford	
G.	Blymhill	Brumhelle	Five brothers	Rob. de Stafford (Warin)	10 1 } 1 } 2 } 2 } 4
	Brockhurst (?)	Ruscote	"	"	
	Brineton	Brunitone	"	"	
	Sheriff Hales	Halas	Earl Algar	Earl Roger (Raimald Bailleul)	
	Weston ...	Westone	Nine thegns	Rainald Bailleul	
	Beighterton and Brockton	Bertone et Broctone	(for 9 manors)	(3 in demesne, 1 Amerland)	



H.	<i>North Central.</i> Haughton Billington	Haltone	Ulric ...	Rob. de Stafford (Urfer)	...	3	} 5
		Belintone	Earl Edwin	Rob. de Stafford	...	2	
I.	Bradley Barton ... Alston ... Apeton ...	Bradelea	Earl Edwin	Rob. de Stafford	...	1	} 5
		Bernertone	"	Rob. de Stafford (a knight)	...	1	
		Alverdestone	"	Rob. de Stafford	...	1	
		Abtone	"	Rob. de Stafford	...	2	
J.	Wollaston Mitton ... Whiston ...	Ullavestone	Earl Edwin	Rob. de Stafford	...	2	} 5
		Mutone ...	"	"	...	2	
		Witestone	St. Mary of Burton	Abbot of Burton (Navven)	...	1	
K.	Lapley ... Bickford Congreve	Lepelei ...	St. Remigius	St. Remigius	...	3	} 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Bigeford	Alric ipse	Alric	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Comegrave	King Edward	Rex	...	1	
I.	<i>North-east.</i> Castle Church Silkmore Burton ... Rickerscote Coppenhall Littywood	Monetville	Earl Edwin	Rob. de Stafford (Walter et Ansgar)	...	1	} 9
		Selchemore	"	Rob. de Stafford	...	1	
		Burtone	"	Rob. de Stafford (Robert)	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Ricardescote	"	Rob. de Stafford (Bueret)	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Copehale	Three freemen	Rob. de Stafford	...	1	
		Lutiude	Earl Edwin	Rob. de Stafford	...	1	
M.	Baswich with Walton Brockton and Bednall	Bercheswic	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester	...		} 5
		Waletone			...		
		Broctone et Bedehala			...		
N.	Levedale Dunston	Levehale	Three freemen	Rob. de Stafford (Briend et Drogo)	...	3	} 5
		Dunestone	King Edward	Rex	...	2	

## CUTTLESTONE HUNDRED—continued.

Group.	Modern Name.	Domesday Name.	T.R.E. Tenant.	Domesday Tenant.	Hides.
O.	<i>East.</i> Penkridge	Pancriz	King Edward	Rex	1
	"	"	"	Nine King's clerks	1
	Acton Trussell	Actone	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester	[ ]
	Drayton	Draitone	King Edward	Rex	1
	Wolgarston	Turgarstone	"	"	1
Pillaton Hall	Beddintone	St. Mary of Burton	Abbot of Burton	1 ½	
P.	Stretton	Estretone	Three thegns	Rob. de Stafford (Hervey)	3
	Water Eaton	Etone	Ordmar	"	1
	Gailey	Gragelie	Bodin	"	1
					5
Q.	Otherton	Orrtone	Aelric	Rob. de Stafford (Clodoan)	1
	Kinvaston	Chenwardstone	St. Mary of Hampton	Sanson (Edwin et Alric priests)	1
	Rodbaston	Redbaldestone	Alti	Richard the Forester	3
					5
R.	[ ]?	Estendone	(Waste)	Richard the Forester	1
	Hatherton	Hargedone	St. Mary of Hampton	Sanson (Edwin et Alric priests)	3
	Cannock	Chenet	Earl Algar	Rex	1
	"	"	[ ]	Aluric	[ 1 car.]

19½

S.	<i>South.</i> Brewood ... Chillington ... Coven ... Shareshill ... Great Saredon ... Little Saredon ...	Breude ... Cillentone ... Cove ... Servedes ... Sardone ... Serestone ...	St. Chad [ ] Aelric ... Two freemen Four thegns Gamel ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	Bishop of Chester ... William Fitz Corbucion ... Rob. de Stafford (Buered) ... Rob. de Stafford (Hervey) ... " ( " ) ... Udi ...	5 3 1 3 2 1	} 15 } 20	...	
T.	Featherstone ... Hilton ... Essington ...	Ferdestan ... Haltone ... Eseningeton ...	(St. Mary of Hampton) [ ] Countess Godeva	... ... ...	Sanson (Edwin et Alric priests) " " William Fitz Ansculf (Roger)	1 2 2		} 5	...
U.	Rugeley ...	Rugelie ...	Earl Algar	...	Rex ...	1	...		
Total hides									...
									$117\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 117\frac{3}{3}$

Next take *Seisdon* Hundred, which at the time of Domesday included a considerable strip of land lying between the present county boundary and the river Severn, and now forming part of Shropshire. Here Eyton gives  $108\frac{1}{2}$  hides in Staffordshire (as now constituted) and 63 in Shropshire, total  $171\frac{1}{2}$ . But in this total he does not include Bradley (in Bilston) nor the  $\frac{1}{4}$  hide in Bushbury which was held with the manor of Essington, both of which, for reasons already stated or to be stated, we think ought to be included in *Seisdon* Hundred, thus bringing up the total to  $172\frac{3}{4}$  hides. But this is not all. There seem also, as will appear later, to be good grounds for thinking that the original hidation of this hundred included (say) three additional hides at Wolverhampton, and four hides from Worcestershire in the neighbourhood of Amblecote; if so, the total will be brought up to within a small fraction of 180 hides—in other words, a long hundred and a half.

Groups of five hides are more in evidence in this hundred than in the others, and some of these groups, not always those which after subsequent investigation we have selected, are apparent at first sight. Certain difficulties, however, present themselves when the hidage of Wolverhampton and a large district of many lordships (such as Tettenhall) is scrutinized.

With reference to the Trysull-*Seisdon* group, it may be suggested that the Cocortone which was held by Baldwin (of Tresel) may have been that "half of the manor of *Seisdon*" which Baldwin's successors contested with the successors of Walbert in *Seisdon* (*cf. S.H.C.*, iv, 52). As Trysull and *Seisdon* to this day form one parish, this linking of villis forms a not unnatural grouping of ten hides.

In dealing with the Kinver-*Enville* district, it was found that Cippemore with its three hides (if it is to be identified with Comber, near Kinver) militated against any satisfactory grouping. Moreover, it is submitted that there may be etymological difficulties about this identification: Comberton (in Worcestershire) appearing as Cumbrintona, Cumbrintune, etc., in Domesday. Grave doubts are therefore entertained

as to the identification of Cippemore with Comber and its location in this neighbourhood.

In looking for an alternative site, while keeping within Seisdon Hundred and among the Fitz Ansculf manors, a place called Great Moor in Pattingham parish suggests itself. It is with some diffidence that we venture so near, even within, General Wrottesley's stronghold, but there are several small reasons, slight in themselves, which together add strength to this suggestion.

Cippemore probably meant "sheep moor," and it is significant, if this suggested site be the true one, that Shipley (D. Sciplei), meaning doubtless "Sheep Lea," adjoins it. The three hides of Cippemore may well have been represented by the three ancient homesteads now called Great Moor, Little Moor and, on the higher ground, Nurton (meaning, according to Duignan, "*upper town*"). Along the valley towards Tettenhall stretched an outlying portion of Kinver Forest, called Kingsley Wood, not inclosed until 1807 and still treated as part of Kinver Manor. This offers an explanation of the King's Forest with which Domesday associates Cippemore. [Compare also the *Saeffan moor* of King Æthelred's Charter of 985 (*S.H.C.*, 1916, p. 102), a place near Trescote, which itself adjoins Great Moor on the south; and the *Saffemor* of the perambulation of Kinver Forest in 1300 (*S.H.C.*, v, pt. i, p. 180), which also appears in the neighbourhood of Trescote. Can there be any connection between *Saff* and A.S. *sceap* (sheep) ?]

There is a further point. Trescote is a hamlet in Lower Penn, Penn Buffar, and while history is silent as to the manner in which the canons of Wolverhampton lost their virgate here, the lords of Penn Buffar are found dealing with ampler lands there than virgates. In the time of Henry II, William Buffar (the second) grants two hides of land in Trescot to William fitz Guy (of Wombourne), which lands are then given by him to the monks of Combe (Combe Chart., Brit. Mus., Cott. MS. Vitellius, A i. fo. 147b, and *S.H.C.*, iii, 221). William Buffar (the third) subsequently made a

further grant, and in 1199 his mother claims a widow's third, which is reckoned as two carucates (*S.H.C.*, iii, 170). In the description of the land Great Moor (which lies in a hollow) may be aptly recalled by "Mordene," "sub Rugelawe." It is suggested that by this date Cippemore had, so far as ownership went, become merged in the adjoining manors of Pattingham and Perton and lost among the wastes of Kingsley. If this position be granted, the results are encouraging. Many stumbling-blocks are removed. Cippemore, 3 hides, joins with Pattingham, 2, in the place of Perton, while Perton falls into its proper group in its own parish, thus :—

Codsall, 3	} 10 hides, consisting of the Tettenhall Church lands and the manors from which its prebends were drawn.
Bilbrook, 1	
Pendeford, 2	
Tettenhall Clericorum, 1	
Perton, 3	

At the same time the Bushbury and Lower Penn groups are free to assume their natural formations.

The reason for the addition of a second  $\frac{1}{4}$  hide to the Bushbury group in this hundred has already been explained. We have ventured to take a similar liberty with the 1 hide of Bradley (by Bilston) which is entered in Domesday immediately after it, thereby assuming that the Offlow rubrication has been written one paragraph too soon, and that Seisdon should have been inserted here instead. The Offlow hundred roll of *c.* 1255 ignores Bradley altogether, and its subsequent history (so far as this unimportant manor can be traced in subsidy rolls, etc.) points to its inclusion in Seisdon Hundred, where it certainly now is. Geographically, too, it unites with the Bilston group in which we have placed it. It is quite possible that Walbert's predecessor here (Untan) was the Ultan who preceded him at Orton, and who also had a share at Pendeford and Himley, perhaps a thegn's 5 hides in all, which he would have been moved by convenience to reckon in the same hundred. It would appear that Walbert's successors so considered it.

Having accounted for what otherwise would have been an isolated Bradley hide by grouping it with Bilston and Ettingshall, it is necessary to explain the position of Wolverhampton, which offers special difficulties.

Nine *cassati* (households) at Wolverhampton and one manse at Trescote were granted to the Lady Wulfrun in 985 (Vol. 1916, pp. 101-4, and *cf.* p. 9), and the rubric on the charter describes these as a "ten hide book." Domesday, however, mentions only one hide at Wolverhampton appertaining to the canons there, and at first sight there appears to be some omission. Wulfrun's grants consisted of thrice ten estates of householders, equivalent to 30 hides, of which at the date of Domesday the canons held at least  $27\frac{1}{4}$ . This includes besides the  $25\frac{3}{4}$  mentioned on p. 111, Vol. 1916, 1 virgate each at Bushbury and Trescote, and 1 hide at Wolverhampton: the 2 hides at Lutley (near Halesowen) have not been included here, as this last may possibly have been given in exchange for the 2 hides at Bilston at some date before the Conquest. However this may be, no considerable omission is found in the assessment of the Wolverhampton church's endowment in 1086; the one hide given in Domesday may adequately have covered the dean's responsibilities in the town itself. But there is no mention at all of the King's Manor at Wolverhampton, for the two hides at Bilston cannot have included it. For a glimpse at the composition of this manor we have to resort to the comparatively late evidence of the extent of this royal manor in 1242 or 1249 (*S.H.C.*, 1911, pp. 11, 143-4). The jurors then stated that  $9\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land (of 60 acres each) [*i.e.*,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  hides] were held in villeinage, and at a certain hamlet of the manor, called Tunstall, and at one other place (unnamed), two free men held half a virgate each. This =  $2\frac{5}{8}$  hides in all. Besides Tunstall, and the other unnamed holding, which may have been Wermdon (or Oundon), a place now extinct, there were (though they are not named on the extent) at an early date three other ancient homesteads of a similar character, Merridale, Graseley, and the Lea. If we may assume the fiscal assessment to correspond with the

land holding, and allow an equal assessment of  $\frac{1}{8}$  hide for each of these five places, we arrive at exactly three hides as the value of the King's Manor here. This with the canon's one hide and one of the King's Tettenhall hides, preferably Compton, we suggest formed the five-hide unit in this locality.

Two paragraphs in Domesday are devoted to Himley ; the one hide then in the tenure of Gislebert, together with the three held by him in Enville and the waste hide at Chasepool, may with some confidence be suggested as a unit here. This leaves the remainder of Himley to form with Sedgley (approximately) a ten-hide group. The hundred roll of 1255 (*S.H.C.*, V, i, 111) shows that Gislebert's successor, William de Engfeld, also held land in the vill of Himley, then seemingly reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide.

To the south of the county again the grouping of Amblecote raises a curious question. It is now part of Old Swinford, which at the time of Domesday was rated at three hides, while the neighbouring manor of Cradeley was rated at one. It is very difficult to group Amblecote with any other Staffordshire vills, and we think there can be little doubt that these two Worcestershire vills and Amblecote should be grouped together, and formed a five-hide unit ; it follows that Amblecote either was originally part of Worcestershire, forming the connection with the isolated portion of Dudley, or that Old Swinford and Cradeley were originally reckoned in Seisdon Hundred, and it is in this latter connection that we have considered them. Boundaries in the proximity of a baron's stronghold must be expected to present difficulties. The anomaly here is that Clent, having given its name to a Worcestershire hundred, became for some centuries part of Staffordshire, while the Manor of Dudley, part of which at least has remained in Staffordshire, is entered in Domesday under Worcestershire.

Colonel Wedgwood has pointed out (Vol. 1916, pp. 171-2 and 191-3) that Rowley Regis, whose hidage is omitted, was ecclesiastically in Worcestershire, as also was Dudley, and that these were presumably not in Staffordshire originally



when the whole county was taken as the ecclesiastical unit. If, then, the hundred of Clent needs compensation for the four hides taken with Amblecote, we suggest that Rowley may have supplied them. But, as Prof. Maitland showed (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 454-5), there are just four hides too many in the Domesday reckoning for north Worcestershire, and, although it is impossible to be certain where these four hides lay until all the northern Worcestershire manors have been identified, it seems to us, so far as we have investigated this matter, not unlikely that of the three hundreds that border upon south Staffordshire the hundred of Clent is the one which has hidage to spare.

## SEISDON HUNDRED.

Group.	Modern Name.	Domesday Name.	T.R.E. Tenant.	Domesday Tenant.	Hides.
	<i>North-west.</i>				
A.	Oaken ...	Ache ...	Brodor ...	Rob. de Stafford (Hugo) ...	5
B.	Wrottesley ...	Wrofolei ...	Hunta ...	" (Glodoen) ...	2
	Patshull ...	Pecleshella ...	Brodor ...	" (Hugo) ...	3
C.	Pattingham ...	Pattingham ...	Earl Algar ...	Rex ...	2
	Great Moor (?) ...	Cippemore ...	Edwin ...	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Roger) ...	3
D.	Rudge ...	Rigge ...	Earl Leofric (Edric) ...	Earl Roger (Ralph) ...	5
E.	Shipley ...	Sciplei ...	Alsi ...	Earl Roger (Ralph) ...	1
	Seisdon ...	Seisdone ...	Four freemen ...	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Walbert) ...	5
	Crockington pt.	Cocretone ...	King Edward ...	Rex ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	"	Cocortone ...	Three freemen ...	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Baldwin) ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Trysull ...	Treslei ...	Turgot ...	" ( " ) ...	2
	<i>North-East.</i>				
F.	Codsall ...	Codeshale ...	Chenuin ...	Chenuin, king's thegn ...	3
	Bilbrook ...	Bilrebrosch ...	King Edward ...	Sanson (Tettenhall priests) ...	1
	Pendeford ...	Pendeford ...	Ulstian et Goduin ...	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Almar) ...	2
	Perton ...	Pertone ...	King Edward ...	Abbot of Westminster ...	3
	Tettenhall (Clericorum)	Totenhale ...	King Edward ...	Sanson (Tettenhall priests) ...	1
G.	Tettenhall (Regis)	Totehala ...	King Edward ...	Rex ...	1
	Wigtwick	Wistewic ...	King Edward ...	Rex ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Trescote...	Cote ...	Canons of Hampton	Sanson (Hampton Canons) ...	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Lower Penn	Penne ...	Countess Godeva	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Gislebert)	3

H.	Bushbury pt.	Biscopesberie	Canons of Hampton	Sanson (Hampton Canons)	1 1/4	29 1/2
"	"	"	Ulfric	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Robert)	2 1/2	5 1/2
"	"	"	Countess Godeva	" (Roger)	1 1/4	
"	Moseley	"	"	"	1	5
"	Oxley	Moleslei	Goduin et Alric	" (Robert)	1	
I.	Wolverhampton	Hantone	Canons of Hampton	Sanson (Hampton Canons)	1	5
"	" (Regis)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[3]	
"	Compton	Contone	King Edward	Rex	1	5
J.	Ettingshall	Etinghale	Turstan	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Robert)	2	
"	Bilston	Billestone	King Edward	Rex	2	5
"	Bradley	Bradeleg	Untan	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Walbert)	1	
K.	West. Worfield	Wirfeld	Earl Algar	Hugh de Montgomery		30
L.	South-west. Claverley	Claverlege	Earl Algar	Earl Roger		20
M.	Nordley Regis	Nordlege	Earl Algar	Earl Roger	2	30
"	Quat	Quatone	Outi	" (Outi)	3	
N.	Bobbington	Bubintone	Wifare	Rob. de Stafford (Helgot)		5
O.	South-east. Upper Penn	Penne	Earl Algar	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Robert)		5
P.	Orton	Overtone	Ultan	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Walbert)	3	10
"	Wombourne	Wambourne	Turstin	" (Ralph)	7	
Q.	Sedgley pt.	Segleslei	Earl Algar	Wm. Fitz Ansculf	6	29 1/2
"	"	Segeslei	[ ]	" (Goiffrid)	2	
"	Himley pt.	Himelei	Ultan et Roue- chetel	" (Arni)	1 1/2	9 1/2
R.	King Swinford	Suinesford	King Edward	Rex		

## SEISDON HUNDRED—continued.

Group.	Modern Name.	Domesday Name.	T.R.E. Tenant.	Domesday Tenant.	Hides
S.	South.				
	Alveley ...	Avidelege ...	Earl Algar ...	Earl Roger ...	1
	Romsley ...	Rameslege ...	Achi ...	(Walter) ...	1
	Arley ...	Ernlege ...	Canons of Hampton	(Hampton Canons) ...	2
	Kinver ...	alia Ernlege Chenevare ...	Earl Algar ...	Osbern Fitz Richard... Rex (a priest) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
T.	Morfe ...	Morve ...	Three freemen ...	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (waste) ...	5
U.	Enville ...	Efnefeld ...	Aluric ...	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Gislebert)	3
	Chasepool ...	Catspelle ...	[ Luuet ... ]	(waste) ...	1
	Himley pt.	Himelei ...	Luuet ...	(Gislebert)	1
V.	Ashwood	Haswic ...	Canons of Hampton	Sanson (Hampton Canons) ...	5
W.	Amblecote	Elmelecote	Earl Algar	Wm. Fitz Ansculf (Payn)	1
	Old Swinford	Suineforde	Vlwin ...	(Acard)	3
	Cradeley	Cradelie ...	Wigar ...	(Payn)	1
				Total hides	179 $\frac{3}{4}$

Let us now turn to *Offlow Hundred*. Here the total number of the hides recorded by Eyton is 119, but this includes 5 hides at Drayton, really an Oxfordshire manor, as was pointed out by him in his *Corrigenda*, 1 hide at Bradley in Bilston, which for reasons already stated we have included in Seisdon Hundred, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides erroneously entered under Pelsall, which Eyton reckons in his table at 2 hides instead of 2 virgates; so that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hides have to be deducted from his total. On the other hand, 1 hide at Hogley and  $\frac{3}{4}$  hide at Hilton should have been included in this hundred (as has already been shown),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides are wrongly entered under Stafford instead of Burton-on-Trent ("*in ipsâ villâ*," see Vol. v, pt. 1, pp. 3, 7, and Vol. 1916, p. 170), and 3 hides are omitted at West Bromwich, making altogether  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hides to be added. The net result is that the total number of hides in Offlow Hundred will be reduced to  $117\frac{3}{4}$ , besides a carucate at Bescot: we take no account of the *carucates* mentioned in Domesday under some of the members of Lichfield, because the old hidation of these places is obviously represented by, or rather included in, Lichfield's  $25\frac{3}{4}$  hides, and we have thought it safer not to reckon as a hide the carucate at Bescot, which is more likely to have been a later Norman assessment. There is, however, some reason to think that this total does not quite exhaust all the hides which originally belonged to this hundred. It is worth notice that among the pre-Conquest charters given in Vol. 1916, pp. 81-84, is a royal charter dated in A.D. 942 in favour of Wulsye Maur, which comprised Alrewas, Bromley, Barton, Tatenhill, Branston, Stretton, Rolleston, Clifton and Haunton; and it is remarkable that in this charter, which is so much nearer in date to the original hidation than Domesday Book, the subject of the grant is stated to amount to just forty hides. If we take the Domesday hidage of the places mentioned in this grant, we get Alrewas 3 hides, King's Bromley 3, Barton 3, Branston  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Stretton  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Rolleston  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and Clifton Camville 8, total  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , without counting the 3 carucates at Clifton Camville on the Derbyshire side of the border. We do not include

Abbot's Bromley as well as King's Bromley, for Abbot's Bromley lay at some little distance off in another hundred. To what extent the remaining  $17\frac{1}{2}$  hides are represented by Tatenhill and Haunton, the only places named in the charter which are not mentioned in Domesday, or whether (as seems not improbable) the grant included, without expressly naming, other places lying amongst those named, *e.g.*, Wetmore  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Burton-on-Trent 2, Wichnor 2, Oakley 2, Elford 3, and Harleston 4, and (possibly) Thorp Constantine 3, is immaterial for the present purpose; in either case this charter seems to show that there was here in the northern district of Offlow Hundred in Saxon times a block or blocks of land included in a single charter consisting of an exact multiple of five hides. Upon the whole we think it safe to assume that this hundred, like that of Cuttlestone, originally contained 120 hides. In determining what is the most natural grouping, a difficulty arises from the fact that in the  $25\frac{3}{4}$  hides assigned to Lichfield and its members, Domesday does not distinguish the assessment of each separate member. But, fortunately, here the Offlow Hundred Roll of *temp.* Henry III, *c.* 1255, comes to our aid (see Shaw's *Staffordshire*, i, xvi), and in the following table we have inserted these Lichfield hides under the names of its individual members just as they are given in the Hundred Roll, the names of these places being distinguished by italics. The liberty of the manor of Longdon and the vill of Lichfield with its members then comprised twenty-four hides, but we presume that to these must be added Yoxall ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides), then held by the Countess of Derby, since it appears as a member of Lichfield in Domesday, and this leaves only  $\frac{1}{4}$  hide unaccounted for, which we have entered under Lichfield in our table. It is difficult to see under what names the 3 hides at Haselour and Statfold, the hide at Pipe, and the 2 hides at Whittington appear in Domesday. After many attempts at dividing the Offlow hides into groups, we have come to the conclusion that here, too, as in Cuttlestone, they most naturally fall into six divisions of twenty hides each—a division which is to some extent corroborated by the early grant of forty hides. The

northern division falls short of its proper quota by two, and the deficiency can be traced with reasonable certainty to the most northerly limit of that division in the neighbourhood of Tutbury and Rolleston. One of these two missing hides may possibly be accounted for by the omission in Domesday of any reference to Anslow, which in the Hundred Roll of c. 1255 is described as "Ansindeleġ," then held by Peter de Tok under the Abbot of Burton by the service of one mark and as containing one hide. In the early twelfth-century Burton Abbey Surveys (Vol. 1916, pp. 220, 221, 264, 275), we find under Wetmore reference to a half-hide held under the Abbot by William de Rolleston (or de Anslow) and his son Ralph for 6s. 6d., and the convention between Ralph and the Abbot shows that he was the liegeman of Robert de Ferrers, presumably in respect of some part of Rolleston. Can the other missing hide be accounted for by the omission in Domesday of the assessment of Tutbury, which may have been relieved of its liability to geld when it was granted by the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers a few years before Domesday? (Cf., however, Eyton's *Staff. Domesday Studies*, p. 50.) While preferring to adopt the division into six blocks of twenty hides each, we recognise that other divisions are quite possible: indeed, no one can fail to be struck with the preponderance in this hundred of three-hide units, of which there are in Domesday as many as sixteen, in addition to six units of a hide and a half, and without counting those mentioned only in the Hundred Roll.

OFFLOW HUNDRED.

Group.	Modern Name.	Domesday Name.	T.R.E. Tenant.	Domesday Tenant.	Hides.
A.	North. Marchington ...	Marchametone ...	Uluric ...	Henry de Ferrers ...	2½
	Moreton Draycot (in-the-clay) Fauld pt. ...	et Edgareslege Mortune ... Draicote ...	Three freemen ...	" (Alcher) ...	1½ 1½
	" pt. ...	Felede ...	St. Werberg (of Chester)	" (Hubert) ...	1½
	" pt. ...	" ...	"	" (Roger) ...	1½
	B. Tutbury... Rolleston Stretton (in Burton)	Toteberie Rolvestune Stratone ...	[ Earl Morcar St. Mary (of Burton)	Henry de Ferrers ... " Abbot of Burton	[ ] 2½ 1½
C.	Wetmore and Horninglow Burton ...	Witmere	St. Mary (of Burton)	Abbot of Burton	1½
	" "	Burtone <i>ipsa villa</i>	[ St. Mary (of Burton)	Henry de Ferrers ... " Abbot of Burton	1½ 1½
	Branston	Brantestone	Countess Godeva	"	1½
	Barton (under Needwood) Wichnor	Bertone	Earl Algar	Rex ...	3
		Wicnore	Four thegns	Rob. de Stafford (Robert)	2

18





OFFLOW HUNDRED—continued.

Group.	Modern Name.	Domesday Name.	T.R.E. Tenant.	Domesday Tenant.	Hides.
J.	South-east.	Wigetone	King Edward	Rex	2 } 3 }
	Wigginton	Opewas ...	Earl Algar	Rex	
	Hopwas ...	Hortone	St. Chad	Bishop of Chester (Alwin)	1
K.	Fisherwick and Horton	Timmor	"	" (Ranulf)	2 } 1 }
	Whittington and Tymmore	Tamahore	"	" (Nigel)	
	Tamhorn	Padintone	"	" (waste)	2 } 3 }
Packington	Pagintone	"	" (Uichel)		
Freeford	Fraiforde	"	" (Ranulf)		
M.	Weeford	Weforde et Boroustone et Litelbech	"	" (Ralph)	2 } [1½] }
	Hints	Hintes ...	"	" (Oswold)	
	Drayton Basset	Draitone	Earl Algar	Rex	2
N.	South-west.	Peleshale	Canons of Hampton	Sanson (Hampton Canons)	1 } 1 ½ }
	Pelsall ...	Hocintune	"	"	
	Ogley	Iltone ...	"	"	3 }
	Hilton	Seneste ...	Gooduin	Earl Roger (Rob. Oilgi)	
Shenstone					
Swinfen and Stonnall					

19½

O.	Wednesfield ...	Wodnesfeld ...	Canons of Hampton ...	Sanson (Hampton Canons) ...	5
P.	Willenhall ...	Winehala ...	King Edward ...	Rex ...	3
	" ...	Winehale ...	Canons of Hampton ...	Sanson (Hampton Canons) ...	2
Q.	Rushall ...	Rischale ...	Wiuara ...	Wm. Fitz Ansulf (Turchil) ...	1
	Wednesbury and Bloxwich } ...	Wadnesberie Blocheswic } ...	King Edward ...	Rex ...	3
	Shelfield ...	Scelfeld ...	"	"	1
	Bescot ...	Bresmundescote ...	"	"	1
					[1 car.]
R.	South.				
	Aldridge ...	Alrewic ...	Two thegns ...	Wm. Fitz Ansulf (Robert) ...	3
	Great Barr ...	Barra ...	Waga ...	"	3
	Little Barr (?) ...	Barre ...	Alured ...	" (Drogo) ...	3
	Perry and Hamstead ...	Pirio ...	Lunare ...	"	3
	West Bromwich ...	Bromwic ...	Brictuin ...	" (Ralph) ...	3
	Handsworth ...	Honesword ...	Alverd et Alwin ...	" (Drogo) ...	1
	Smethwick ...	Smedewich ...	St. Chad ...	Bishop of Chester (William) ...	[1½]
	Tipton ...	Tibintone ...	"	"	2½
	Harbourn ...	Horeborne ...	"	" (Robert) ...	2½
				Total hides	117½

A consideration of all the Domesday manors in the three most southerly hundreds of Staffordshire, as above detailed, has led us to the definite conclusion that Cuttlestone and Offlow were originally long hundreds, each containing "by English numeration" 120 hides, and that Seisdon was a long hundred and a half containing 180 hides. We have also found reason to believe that these "hundreds" were divisible—intentionally divisible—by six, making in the former cases clear groups or sub-districts of twenty hides, and in the latter of thirty. What then was *Pirehill's* quota? And how does this method of division apply there?

In the original attempt at a five-hide grouping of this hundred (*ante*, pp. 138 *seq.*) groups were formed which might seem to suggest that, although the Domesday total is only a fraction over eighty-six, there were originally ninety-five hides to be found here. Group F, however, appears to be altogether inadequate in that by itself it could never have formed a five-hide unit. But we think that this group may be absorbed in other groups, *e.g.*, by substituting Standon and the Rudge (2) for Swynnerton (2) in Group C, and placing Swynnerton (2) with Walton (3) instead of Aston in Group G; by carrying Weston in Standon ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) into the Mucleston Group E to help to make up its five hides; by reforming the Aston-Stone-Milwich manors from Groups G, H and I, into a group of ten; and by taking Gayton and Chartley from that Group with Ingestre from Group O to form one of five, sparing perhaps Tixall towards Stafford's ten.

Whatever the details, however, the main groups or sub-districts appear to be in substance these:—

*North.* Groups A + B + D = 15.

*West.* Groups C + E + J = 15.

*East.* Groups G (revised) + H (revised) + I (part)  
= 15.

*South-west.* Groups K + L = 15.

*South.* Groups M + N = 15.

*South-east.* Groups O + P + I (part) = 15.

Here we have six larger groups of (approximately) fifteen each, making ninety hides in all, or three-quarters of a long hundred divisible by six. Incidentally it may be worth consideration whether this method of division may not throw a sidelight on the origin of the Hundred jury of twelve as a basis of self government, two men being chosen from each sub-district.

Having arrived at the above conclusions, what is to be said of the inadequately represented hidage of *Totmonslow*? Obviously one solution at once suggests itself, viz., that *Totmonslow* was originally a quarter of a long hundred containing thirty hides divisible into six groups of five hides each. We do not think that the available materials are sufficient for testing this solution, but it surely has a strong *a priori* probability in its support.

While, then, the compiler of the "County Hidage" knew that Staffordshire contained five hundreds and, presumably on that account, put its total hidage at 500; Domesday, giving roughly 520 at a time when hidage is more likely to have decreased than to have increased, shows that the "County Hidage" total was an understatement. We have given above reasons for believing that Domesday itself also to some extent understates the original hidage, and we would suggest that the county was in all probability originally made up of the following component parts:—

Pirehill ...	...	...	...	...	90 hides.
Totmonslow ..	...	...	...	...	30 „
Cuttleston ...	...	...	...	...	120 „
Offlow ...	...	...	...	...	120 „
Seisdon ...	...	...	...	...	180 „
					<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	...	540 hides.

## NOTES ON SEISDON HUNDRED, ETC.

(*arising out of the Volume for 1916*).

By GERALD P. MANDER.

*Haswic = Ashwood.* [pp III and 168.]

THERE is further support for the happy suggestion that the Eswich of Wulfrun's grant is to be found at Ashwood, in the parish of Kingswinford.

On Ashwood Heath, at a place called Greensforge, lies a nameless quadrilateral earthwork enclosing  $6\frac{3}{4}$  acres, which has been supposed on no authority whatever to have formed the site of a "Roman Camp." As a fort there seems no reason for its existence. Plot, however, reports (p. 406) that it was "commonly known by the name of Wolverhampton Churchyard," a description which has hitherto met with no reasonable explanation. Dr. Wilkes indeed mentions (*Shaw*, i, 31 and ii, 233) that a Roman coin was found near by (but this by itself proves nothing), and that people in his day associated the "churchyard" with a legend connected with Kingswinford Church.

It would now appear that among the natives of the seventeenth century there was still some lurking tradition of its origin, and that this entrenched enclosure, which once lay remote within the forest, was Eswich, the Saxon village. The question is not unimportant, for when once this earthwork is accepted as of Saxon origin the temptation to turn and twist "Roman" roads in this direction will no doubt cease.

*That the enormous hidation of Worfield may have included the Burgh of Bridgnorth which is omitted from the Domesday Survey.* [p. 171.]

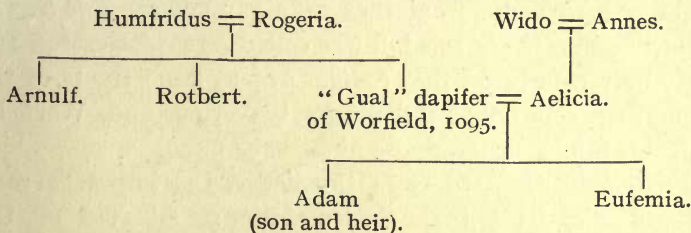
The explanation is that the Burgh of Bridgnorth did not exist when Domesday was compiled. It was represented on

the Staffordshire side of the river by the "new burgh," called Quatford, of Earl Roger, and across the river Oldbury marked the site of the Saxon fort.

Worfield is a large parish of many hamlets, and the thirty hides which it once contained may well be represented by the thirty townships which the Liberty of Worfield has to this day.

*Hugh de Montgomery may have lived at Worfield.* [p. 185.]

Certainly his steward "Gual" did. This Gual (? Walter) and Aelicia, his wife, with the permission of Earl Hugh, grants the church (dedicated to St. Peter) of Worfield, which he is rebuilding, to the Abbey of St. Mary of La Sauve Majeure. [See *Cal. Doc.* relating to France, i, 447.] The charter, which may be dated *c.* 1095-8, gives this pedigree:—



*The date of Kinver and Enville parishes.* [p. 193.]

Architectural evidence often helps to prove the antiquity of a parish. Both Kinver and Enville churches have Norman characteristics, and Enville has also Saxon remains. Therefore, whether or not Enville parish was formed from Kinver, it was evidently in existence in Domesday times, and is consequently not likely to have been the foundation (as suggested on p. 197) of Sir Richard de Enville "*temp.* K. John."

*Bushbury parish.* [p. 197.]

From the engraving given in *Shaw*, there appears to have been a late Norman south doorway at Bushbury which would point to a comparatively early foundation. It is difficult to imagine the canons of Hampton surrendering this parish had it once belonged to them. There is greater likelihood of its

having formed part of Brewood and the Lichfield bishopric's lands. Its name "Bishop's bury," too, is suggestive. The extra-parochial portions of Wolverhampton to the north seem all to have been surrounded by the bishop's lands. Thus also within Bushbury the canons held one virgate *T.R.W*. This was "Wybaston," and so remains.

*Early Remains.* [pp. 206-7.]

*Pre-Norman Cross*, Wolverhampton Churchyard. This pillar is usually considered "late Norman."

*Abbot's Castle Hill*, Trysull. There is evidence here of a British settlement, which would account for the prevalence of Celtic names in this neighbourhood: *e.g.*, Seisdon, Tresel, Penn, Morfe. (*cf.* p. 146.)

With regard to Abbot's Castle, it is tempting to derive its present absurd name from that of Algar comes, *T.R.E.* In the thirteenth century this hill was called Aguardes-castel, and it may be remembered that Aelfgar owned large tracts of the surrounding country, particularly Claverley and Worfield, which this hill immediately dominates.

*Wrottesley*. Omitted from the list is the important and well-authenticated British settlement once situated on the high ground west of Wrottesley. The site was clearly marked in Plot's day, and gave him the impression of "some ruined City," which he further describes as "that noble antiquity" (p. 394). To-day little remains but heaps of rough sandstone collected along the field divisions and hedges by the industrious agriculturist.



# P.R.O. LISTS AND INDEXES. XIII.

## STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS.

PHILIP AND MARY.

*Stafford* only.

No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Place or Subject.
34	William Mosley	Simon Harcourte and others.	Bundle I. Assault near Stafford.
7	Thomas Royle ...	John Ferrers, Thomas Merecockes, Richard Geffrees, Nicholas Smyth, and William Broune.	Bundle II. Assault at Tamworth, and rescue of John Rastell arrested for a theft committed on plaintiff.
8	William Rydar ...	Roger Allen and others	Assault near Brockton and false imprisonment at Knightley.
25	Thomas Redinge	Nicholas Burway and others.	Rights of common at Alrewas.
31	William Toolye	William Peake, William Stamford, Edward Stamford, Thomas Nyclyns and others.	Destruction of fences on Forebridge Waste.
16	George Hoome	Katherine Hedges, Barbara Minors, and Gertrude Minors.	Bundle III. Assault at Blaken Hall.
27	William Gylman	Alexander Goodewyn and others.	Assault at Longnor fair.
68	Ralph Alen ...	William Marten, Richard Marten, Thomas Marten, Isabel Marten.	Assault on plaintiff's wife and servants at Swynnerton.

No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Place or Subject.
35	John Swaynson	John Cooke, Roger Budworth, and Agnes his wife, John Sotwall, and others.	Bundle IV. Forcible entry and assault at Marchington.
36	William Smyth and others, inhabitants of Codsall.	Walter Rottesley ...	Temporalities of Codsall parish church.
38	Edward Staunford.	Henry, Lord Stafford, Edward Stafford, Thomas Chedelton, clerk, Thomas Picto, and others.	Forcible entry on land at Forebridge, assaults, false imprisonment of plaintiff's servant in the stocks at Stafford, etc.
3	Richard Parker	Sir George Gryffyth, Thomas Ruddinge, and others.	Bundle V. Assault and seizure of hay on land held by plaintiff of the manor of Alrewas in fee.
15	Richard Wyrley	Richard Parker, Philip Adcocke, <i>alias</i> Smythe, John Tewnall, and others.	Felling trees at Fradley.
21	Peter Woodworde and John Woodworde.	George Wroughton, <i>alias</i> Smith, William Bades, <i>alias</i> Tyler, John Oxne, Roger Maupas, and others.	Depasturing of land, and assault at Brerton.
30	John Ward ...	Matthew Morton, John Heward, <i>alias</i> Thonnall, and others.	Forcible entry, damage and seizure of rye on land at Penkridge leased to plaintiff by first defendant and another.
30	Thomas Cumberland.	John Buckland and others.	Bundle VI. Manor of Wigginton (bill damaged).
64	John Leveson, justice of the peace.	Walter Aston and John Gyfford.	Intimidation of plaintiff at Wolverhampton with regard to indictment of Reynold Walker for coining.

No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Place or Subject.
65	Edward Leveson.	John Gyfford, Thomas Byckford, Ivett Yatte and others.	Bundle VI— <i>contd.</i> Assault on plaintiff's servants and seizure of hay from a pasture in Brewood.
3	John Nixonne, William Liniall and others.	Richard Blurton, Robert Chownall and others.	Bundle VII. Depasturing of land and affray at Shuteborough.
4	Edward Gryffen, Attorney-general.	Edward Langham, Ralph Pillesworth, William Kyng, and William Ryce.	Bundle VIII. Riot in Lichfield Cathedral and town arising out of dispute between first defendant and William Bradborne as to the marriage of Frances Preest.
13	Edward Gryffen, Attorney-general.	John Ferreys and William Wescott.	Riot at Lichfield.
23	Thomas Foster	Robert Foster, Roger Foster, Henry Hollis, and others.	Forcible entry and damage to grass in Blymhill.
33	Robert Fenny, bailiff of the honour of Tutbury.	Thomas Smyth, William Wardell, the elder, William Wardell the younger, Robert Plount and others.	Assault and obstruction of plaintiff in execution of a writ for delivery of cattle.
40	William Freman	William Wyrley, Edward Wyrley, Robert Moseley, Hugh Fourde and Lucas Bott.	Forcible entry and ouster at Great Barr.
8	Richard Buxstone, Robert Buxstone and Richard Mylward.	Sir Edward Aston, Richard Blurton, Roger Fennye, William Canteliege and others.	Bundle IX. Assault arising out of a claim to turbary and pasture in Bradnop.

No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Place or Subject.
11	John Stokes ...	Humphrey Swynnerton, William Pooler and others.	Bundle IX— <i>contd.</i> Forcible ouster and destruction of a cottage, assault on plaintiff's servants, etc., at Wednesfield (Crown intervening).
28	Anthony Babyngton	George Parker, Philip Smythe, John Taylor, <i>alias</i> Smythe, and John Johnson.	Cutting down trees and hedges at Tym- more.
33	Anthony Babyngton	Richard Huddleston, Thomas Cartwrit, <i>alias</i> Wall, Richard Carter, Peter Fulser and others.	Assaults and destruc- tion of property at Tymmore and Elford, and vexa- tious suits.
35	Nicholas Bur- waye, William Clerke, John Byker, Thomas Butler, Thomas Awmeley, and William Fraunce.	Sir George Gryffyth, Thomas Ruddinge, Ralph Wright, <i>alias</i> Orgell, George Fuys- dale and others.	Riot arising out of a dispute as to pas- ture in Alrewas.
31	Edward Griffyn, Attorney- general.	Ralph Bagnold... ..	Bundle X. Verdict of defendant on the trial of Henry Olyver for the mur- der of Thomas Wes- cott.
32	Same ... ..	Peter Woodde and others.	Same (interrogatory and depositions).
33	[Same] ... ..	Nicholas Milner, John Jolle, and Nicholas Jackson.	Same (interrogatory and depositions).
92	John Woodward	Sir Thomas Gockyn ...	Land, etc., at May- field.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Hon. Sec. of the William Salt Archæological Society.*

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DEAR COLONEL WEDGWOOD,—I am wondering why you place (vol. 1916) Alfred and Guthrum's "frith" in 884: I have assumed it was in 886, but I am simply going by the Chronicle's reference to the capture of London. Also, I have little doubt that the battles of 910 (Tettenhall) and 911 (Wednesfield) are one and the same, since the latter comes from the MS. A, whose dates are, hereabouts, consistently a year in advance.

I have seen Duignan's *Staffordshire Place Names*, so I don't know on what grounds, other than similarity of name, he equals Wodnesbeorge with Wednesbury. I am interested in it, because I have a suggestion of my own about Wodnesbeorge, which I hope to bring forward soon. I think Wodensbeorge is in Wessex, though certainly *not* at Wanborough.

I am

Yours sincerely,

MURRAY L. R. BEAVEN.

25 Sept., 1918.

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DEAR COLONEL WEDGWOOD,—I am glad you accept my Tettenhall-Wednesfield suggestion: I think it is right. As to Wodnesbeorge, I agree with you that Staffordshire had presumably never seen an Angle—or a Saxon!—at that date. I take it that Wodensbeorge must be (1) in Wessex; (2) a point of strategical importance, since *two* battles were fought there; (3) a hill, since it is "beorh" and not "burh." I believe it was the name given to the range of hills S.E. of Marlborough along which the Wansdyke runs—hence *Woden*beorge. This range separates the valley of the upper Kennet from the vale of Pewsey, and it is cut at right angles by the old "Ridge Way," running from N. to S., the point of intersection being, therefore, the strategical gateway into Wessex, since the Ridge Way was a common line of invasion from Mercia. So I should place Wodnesbeorge battle about 2 miles due N. of Alton Priors. It is really the same battlefield almost as Ællandun (Allington: 825). Of course, I have a good deal of other evidence, and I hope to write something on Wodensbeorge and the Wansdyke soon, if no one anticipates me!

Yours sincerely,

MURRAY L. R. BEAVEN.

28 Sept., 1918.

DEAR COLONEL WEDGWOOD,—One of the points I have pressed on our Essex (Archæological) Society is that now that old estates are changing hands in all directions and old territorial families going under, some record of the family and its lands should be attempted at the time. Also that the "particulars of sale" should be studied for names and areas of lands sold, manorial customs, etc. I have already identified a small estate recently sold as a pre-Domesday one of 3 hides (previously 3 manses), and in the case of another sale have spotted the survival of a large "common meadow," of which the auctioneers state "there is no defined boundary to this Common Mead." I discovered another at Colchester with the same long narrow strips marked by stones at the corners.

Historians cannot know of these things without local research.

Very truly yours,

3 June, 1918.

J. H. ROUND.

DEAR WEDGWOOD,—I have just observed, and you may like to know, that . . . (vol. iv, O.S., p. 226), Warin, son of William, is the same Warin de Upton of p. 222. Hawise was a Beauchamp descended from Nicholas the Sheriff.

This I happen to know in connection with an enquiry into the early Lyttelton Pedigree. In the suit for the Recovery of Frankley (vol. xvi) a succession of four Thomas Lytteltons seems to have been reduced to two. I suppose by the Clerk of the Court.

In vol. 1911, p. 142: Clemence was not a Somery, though ancestress of many: see vol. ix, O.S., pt. 1. In same vol. (1911), p. 389, surely for Giffard of "Piringham" we should *not* read "Chillington," *but* "Tiringham." The fee was Pedmore, co. Worcester, see N.S., v, 72-3.

*re* Bromley and Bradelei. Assuming that you are right here (as I expect you are), I suppose that Bagot's Bromley must have been carved out of wild forest land, perhaps no-man's land, taken, and perhaps not accounted for by Robert de Stafford, and called Bromley because adjacent to Abbot's Bromley.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM F. CARTER.

13 May, 1919.

DEAR COLONEL WEDGWOOD,—In your List of Sheriffs you were unable to find one for the year 1644. Curiously enough, this was a Wolverhampton man, Col. Thomas Leveson, and the patent of his appointment is printed in *Shaw*, ii, 145.

Yours very truly,

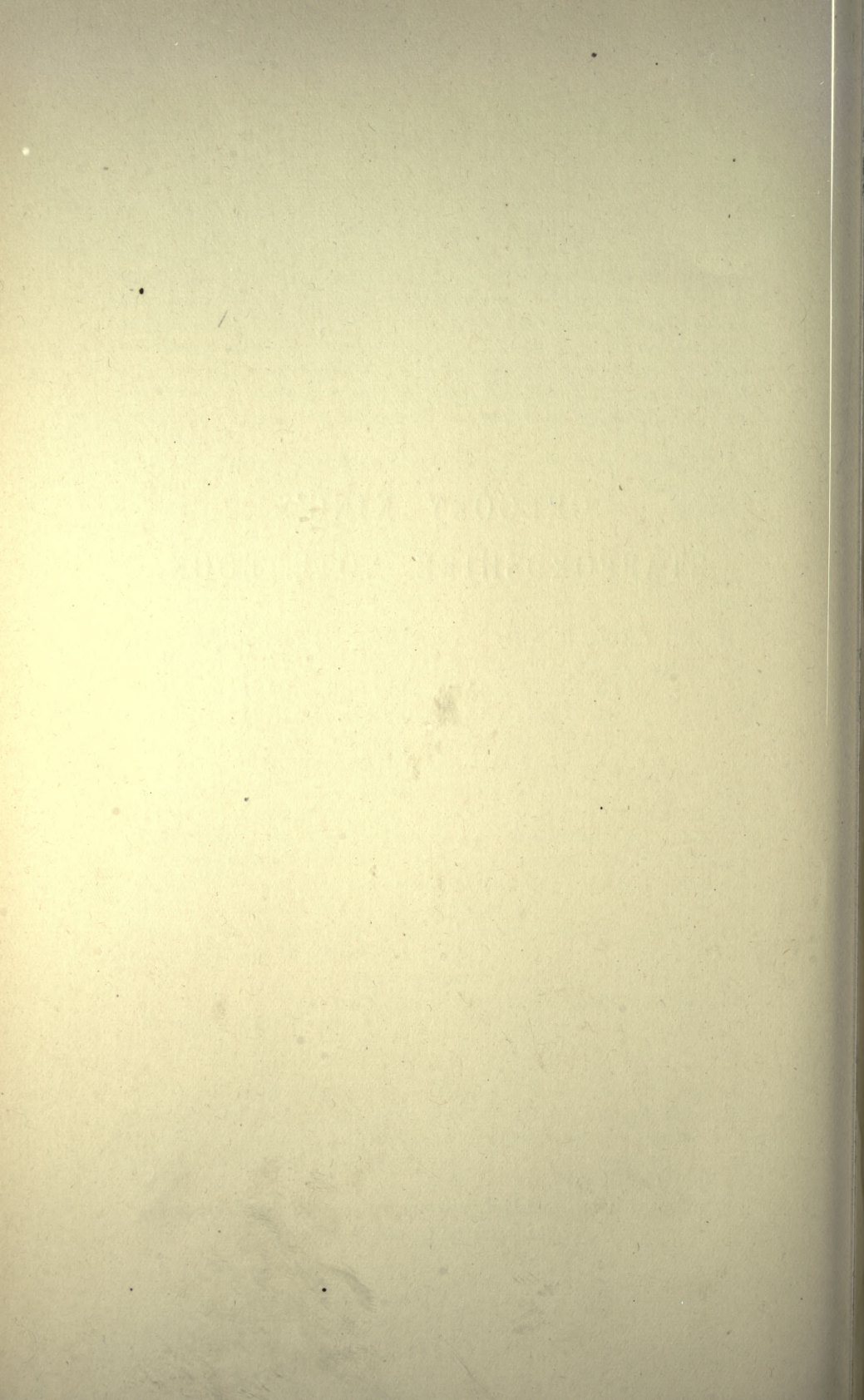
GERALD P. MANDER.

8 October, 1919.

GREGORY KING'S  
STAFFORDSHIRE NOTE BOOK.

BEING CHURCH AND PAROCHIAL NOTES FROM THE  
HUNDREDS OF PIREHILL AND CUTTLESTONE,  
WITH SOME DIARY MATTER, CHIEFLY  
OF THE YEARS 1679-80. FROM  
THE ORIGINAL MS. IN THE  
WILLIAM SALT LIBRARY,  
STAFFORD.\*

*\* Copied by the Assistant Secretary and annotated and arranged  
for the press by Gerald P Mander.*





## GREGORY KING'S NOTE BOOK.

ACCORDING to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Gregory King, whose Staffordshire Note Book is here printed, was born at Lichfield on 15 Dec. 1648, the son of a surveyor of the same name and place. He left the Grammar School of that city to become the clerk (1662) of Sir William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, who benefited by the skill of this youthful penman on his visitations in the following years. After a short period in the service of Lord Hatton (1667-9), he returned to Lichfield and taught writing and arithmetic, and also painted hatchments and signs. As a palæographer he transcribed the family muniments of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, and at the end of 1669 became steward and secretary to the Dowager Lady Gerard of Gerards Bromley, residing at Sandon until August 1672, when he returned to London and married (1674). Here he was occupied as etcher, map-maker and surveyor, and was created Rouge Dragon Pursuivant 24 June 1677. At this time he was advertized as agent for John Adams' Large Map of England at "the East Corner Piazza House of James' Street, Covent Garden" (*Term Catalogue*), but he left this address in 1680 to reside at the College of Arms. In the following years he assisted Sir Henry St. George, Norroy, in his visitations, became registrar of the College in 1684 and Lancaster Herald in succession to his colleague Francis Sandford in 1687. Somewhat at variance with the *justus et integer* of his self-devised epitaph, he had charges of embezzlement to meet in 1695. He was the author of several heraldic books, and during the period of this diary was evidently working for John Adams' *Index Villaris*. He died 29 August 1712 and was buried in the chancel of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, where a monument to him was set up.

The Note book is of 12<sup>mo</sup> in a rather tattered binding of leather. Though neatly written, the entries are much abbreviated and symbols have often been used. The words in the following edition have been for the most part extended (though in proper names the spelling has been kept) and the hieroglyphics have been rendered plain. Certain other freedoms have been taken with the manuscript to bring it within the limits of an ordinary printed page, the chief alteration being the description of the coats-of-arms in words instead of by graphic illustration. These and other alterations and explanations will be found within square brackets.

With regard to what has been omitted, it was considered that many of King's speculations and calculations as to his income : his notes of armorial bearings of people not connected with this county (which can easily be found in the usual works of reference), and of grants made during this period, would unduly burden the following pages without adding anything of worth.

It is clear from a reference to the precise page of this MS. in King's Book of Staffordshire Pedigrees (*Harl. Soc. Publ.* 1912, p. 157) that this was the "Staffordshire noat book" which contributed to his larger work. Further, on p. 70 of the Note Book (in March 1679-80) he mentions his proposed Map of Staffordshire, and later (p. 96) a number of subscribers to it. One cannot help suspecting that this was the elaborate heraldic achievement which prefaces Dr. Plot's History (1686), which, though it professes to have been actually engraved by Joseph Browne in 1682, must certainly have been based upon the work of one skilled in heraldry. Three times he refers to Dr. Plot incidentally in this book, and we may not be far wrong in assuming that the 237 coats-of-arms engraved on "Browne's" Map were due to Gregory King.

Besides the heraldry at Penkridge he makes notes of interesting remains in monuments and ancient glass at Gnosall, Eccleshall, Sheriff Hales, Adbaston, Madeley and elsewhere which should act as a guide-post to past manorial lords. Moreover, it is notable that several of these early coats, set

up in the fifteenth century at a time when heraldry had not become the fashion, fill a void between the earlier rolls of arms and subsequent "ordinaries," from both of which they have apparently been omitted. On this account there are a few coats of ancient type to which it is somewhat difficult to put a name.

p. 1] [The volume commences with various signatures of Gregory King between the years 1679 and 1687 inclusive. Below is a trick of a coat of six quarters (the first and last left blank) :

1. Bertie.
2. Willughby (*or fretty azure*).
3. Beck (*gules a cross moline argent*).
4. Ufford (*sable a cross engrailed or*).
5. Ivell (*sic ? Welles : or a lion rampant tail forked sable*).
6. Oxford.]

p. 2] [A description is given of Dr. Plot's Map of Oxfordshire.]

p. 3] [A list of Monthly waiters at the Heralds' College in 1679 and 1680. Notes of the "Diameter of the Earl Marshall's seat," etc. "Funeral Turns last served, 1679."]

p. 4] [A list of Heralds' fees for registering Certificates upon the decease of the nobility and gentry. The fees of *temp.* James I are compared with the much reduced fees orderèd by a Committee of the Lords in 1678. On the latter basis the net fees are estimated at £560 per annum, divisible as follows :—  
Garter £50 ; Clarenceux £65 ; Norroy £61 ;  
each herald £48 ; each pursuivant £24.]

p. 5] Fees to the officers of Arms on Creations of Peers, etc.

p. 6] [A note of "Mr. May's account to the Office," 1679 ; the balance remaining in Mr. King's hands as vice-treasurer.]

[The following were evidently for funeral escutcheons, a lucrative part of the heralds' business.]

Sable a Tiger pass<sup>t</sup> or on a chief or 3 [mulletts of the first.] Crest an arm armed holding a broken Lance with a wreath hanging upon it. | Best known to men by sword & pen.

4 doz. of Buck. for the Gallery

3 doz. &  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the Parlor

$\frac{1}{2}$  doz. for the Pulpit.

4 doz. &  $\frac{1}{2}$  paper for the Hall

1 doz. &  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the Stairs

1 doz. for the Porch

5 doz. for the Church.

12 doz. Paper

8 doz. Buck [ram].

Dr. Wm. Lloyd Bp. of St. Asaph. 26 Sept. 1680.  
from Dean of Bangor.

Mr. Mountague by the Countess of Northumberland. has a daughter aged about 6 years 1680 Anne, and a son Raph *q* born about Aug. 1679.

Dr. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Frampton consecrated Bp. of Gloucester at Oxon 27 March 1681.

p. 7]

1680.

Estimate of the present value of the Offices of the Kings Herald & Pursuivants of Arms.

Garter. Salary 100 from the K.S. & 100 from the Comp[anions] of the Order.

Dividends *circa* 100. Grants *circa* 100. Accidents by Certificates. Funeralls & Introductions of

Noblemen etc. *circa* 50 ... .. 450

Charges *circa* 20 — clear ... .. 430

Besides Lodgings (*circa* 20<sup>li.</sup>).

Clar :	Salary 40 <sup>li.</sup>	grants 100 <sup>li.</sup>	dividends 50 <sup>li.</sup>		
	accidents 50 <sup>li.</sup>	...	...	...	240
	charges <i>circa</i> 10 <sup>li.</sup>	clear	...	...	230
	besides Lodgings & Visitations.				
Norroy.	Salary 40 <sup>li.</sup>	grants 100	dividends 50		
	accid <sup>ts</sup> 20	...	...	...	210
	charges <i>circa</i> 10 <sup>li.</sup>	clear	...	...	200
	besides Lodgings & Visitations.				
A Heralds	Salary 26·13·4	dividend			25
	accidents 10	...	...	...	60
	charges clear 10 <sup>li.</sup>	clear <i>circa</i>	...	...	50
	besides Lodgings.				
A Pursuiv <sup>t</sup>	Salary 20,	Dividend 12,	Accidents 5		37
	charges <i>circa</i> 10 <sup>li.</sup>	clear <i>circa</i>	...	...	27
	besides Lodgings.				
Garters Place to purchase is					
worth	...	...	12 or 1400 <sup>li.</sup>	} at easy purchases.	
Clarenc <sup>x</sup>	...	...	7 or 800 <sup>li.</sup>		
Norroy	...	...	5 or 600		
Heralds place	...	...	200 or 250		
Pursuivants	...	...	100		
[Similar estimates for 1683 and 1684 follow.]					

## p. 8] Charge of a Grant of Arms

	li.	s.	d.
Fee to the Kings of Arms for devising...	30	0	0
Earl Marshals Warrant ... ..	01	1	6
Painting and florishing ... ..	02	0	0
Engrossing ... ..	00	6	8
Case, boxes and strings ... ..	00	5	2
Registering ... ..	01	6	8
	<hr/>		
	35	0	0

p. 9] [Blank.]

p. 10] 1679, Apr. 22, Tues. [note of death of David Walter Esq. husband of Lady Dacres—sketch pedigree of relatives, for which see Complete Peerage, *sub* Dacres & Bayning.]

Jane Baroness Dowager Gerard of Gerards Bromley married S<sup>r</sup> Edward Hungerford. [This item is erased.]

*Circa* August 1679 Isabella eldest daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon married the Ld. Montross of Ireland.

Ld. Wharton's daughter married . . . . in Scotland.

Henry Powle, Esq<sup>r</sup> Privy Councillor (brother to Sir Richard who died 1678) married the Countess Dowager of Dorset *circa* June 1679.

p. 11] 1679

Jul. 1. Yesterday the King went to Windsor, after  
Tues. having deferred his journey thither about a fortnight by reason of the Insurrection in Scotland.

Rowl<sup>d</sup>. Powells Sister and Children etc. wait their passage to Jamaica.

Began the first of the 6 Barbado's plates on Satt. last for which I am to have 12<sup>li</sup>. besides the Description graving.

Accounted with Mr. Adams for my work upon his two Sheet Map of England, at 26<sup>li</sup>. 8<sup>s</sup>. which with 3<sup>li</sup>. 12<sup>s</sup>. remaining on a former account makes up 30<sup>li</sup>.

Lent Mr. Adams in money 25<sup>li</sup>. and took his bond for the whole 55<sup>li</sup>. with 10<sup>s</sup>. Interest from 1<sup>o</sup> July to 1<sup>o</sup> September.

Took up of Mr. Norris 50<sup>li</sup>. for 3 months at 5 p cent. payable 29<sup>o</sup> September at which time if the money be not paid a new Bond should be given, else the Interest will devolve to 6 p Cent.

Note that Mr. Adams's 2 sheet map was just 3 months in graving viz<sup>t</sup>. from 25 March excl. to 24 June incl.

Jun. 28. Came up to Town by Bass the Carrier of Tam-  
Sat. worth a Child of 3 year old born at Manchester, who they pretend can speak Latin Greek &

Hebrew and has 3 words to say to the King after which it will live but 9 days. Supposed to speak pittais [? like a parrot] more, only.

Jul. 5. Sent a Letter & Petition (as from the Office) to the E. of Ailesbury at Ampthill against Sir E. Bish.

Wed. 9. Received for Painting and Writing Sir Wm. Twisden's Pedigree from the Sander's of Ewell 5<sup>li</sup>. & for registering 10<sup>s</sup>. out of which I gave Sir William's Man John Hid 5<sup>s</sup>.

Received for the Writing and Painting of Paynton's grant 25<sup>s</sup>. I allowing Mr. Holford who solicited it 20<sup>s</sup>.

Received of the Registrar for Registering the same 5<sup>s</sup>.

Thurs. 10. Received of Mr. Orme Hansehall co. Staff. for drawing upon Vellum a Survey of Scrapton Foston & Supperton in co. Derby done by my father 25<sup>s</sup>. This day the Parliament dissolved & a new one to assemble 7<sup>o</sup> Oct.

This morning the D. of Monmouth returned having suppressed the Rebellion of the Covenanters in Scotland.

9. Paid Frances in full of her wages for 8 weeks 12<sup>s</sup>. and Jane Young came in her room at do. wages sc<sup>t</sup>. 4<sup>li</sup>. per ann. Paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year to the poor 5<sup>s</sup>.

10. Received dividend money at the Office 1.8.4 more of Sir William for registering the Kings Warrant touching the Ld. Ogles using the Name of Percy etc. 6.8.

p. 12] 1679.

July 10. . . . Paulet called E. of Wiltshire eldest son to Charles Paulet Marquis of Winchester was married to . . . daughter of . . . Ld. Coventry of Alesborough; her portion 30,000<sup>li</sup>. he aged *circ.* 18. she *circa* 15. posted.

14. Richard Langhorn Esq<sup>r</sup>. Counsellor at Law  
Executed this morning upon the Plot. which  
he denied to the last.
14. Paid the Scavenger a quarter 2<sup>s</sup>. [? 6<sup>d</sup>.]
- Tues. 15. The Arms of Gaysford of Crowhurst Place in  
Surrey A. a chevron g int. 3 Greyhounds  
curr<sup>t</sup>. sa. collerd or  
Also the Armes of Stowell A a + Lozengy g.
17. Paid the 4<sup>th</sup> payment of the Tax.
14. Mr. May and his family went for Leicestershire.
16. Sir Wm. Dugdale went for Warwickshire.  
Mr. Langhorn was not buried at the Temple  
Church as reported.
18. Sir George Wakeman's Trial at the Old Bailey  
where he was acquitted from his design of  
poisoning the King; whereas had he been  
condemned, it would have brought in the  
Queen and others who were mentioned in  
the Evidence.  
Some Jesuits tried also at the same time upon  
the plot acquitted yet remanded to prison,  
being popish priests.
- Tues. 22. Received of Mr. Steph. Dugdale for one of Mr.  
Adams great maps and a little one in a pocket  
book 2 guineas profit 10<sup>s</sup>. . . . [Dugdale  
was steward of Lord Aston at Tixall].
21. Received of Sir H. S. for Walters Certificate  
. . . 5<sup>s</sup>.
22. Lady Corbet & family went for Sunninghil co.  
Berks.
19. Received of Mr. Fuller for drawing out a Survey  
of Crowhurst Place 25<sup>s</sup>.
21. Received in full of Mr. Berties Lady's funeral  
work who was the daughter of . . .  
Tryon but widow of Sir Samuel Jones 50<sup>s</sup>.  
out of which gave his man 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. & paid  
Graves in full 40<sup>s</sup>. profit 7<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>.



22. Paid Mrs. Garfield for Mr. Ormes Map etc<sup>a</sup>. in full 8<sup>s</sup>.
- Sat. 26. My wife and I went to Parson Norris's at Southweald in Essex near Burntwood, & were kindly entertained at Weald Hall by Sir William Scroggs his Lady (Lord Chief Justice of the Kings bench) and returned on Wed : the 30<sup>th</sup>.
- The King intended by sea to Portsmouth but went only to the Bay in the N.
30. vel 31 Nel Gwyns mother died. [*sic*. She was *buried* 30<sup>th</sup>.]
- Aug. 6. Paid a quarters rent 7<sup>li</sup>. 10<sup>s</sup>.
8. Paid to 5 High wains a year. 3<sup>s</sup>. in part of 7<sup>s</sup>. to T. T. 2<sup>s</sup>.
9. Paid Lovel Goreing for my father upon the Survey of Staffordshire the 1<sup>st</sup>. 5<sup>li</sup>.
- p. 13] Aug. 11. Received dividend money 2·0·8.
- E. of Arlington g. 3 dem. Lyons ramp. & a besant or. Crest a demy lion A crowned or supporting a mound or. the supporters 2 Lyons A crowned or, collared g. thereon 3 mounds or.
- Mem. the Colours of Capt. Lane's Crest are thus given to the Stone cutter a demy Horse Strawberry colour bridled gules bitted & bottoned or supporting an Imperial Crown proper.
- Aug. 26. Mr. Harrington in Starr Court in Cornhill. Eliz. Mary Anne Grace daughter of Gilbert E. of Clare *g*. how married.
- Sept. 2. *circa* one in the morning his Royal Highness James D. of York came privately to Sir Alan Apsleys house (his Treasurer) at St. James's, and thence after 4 or 5 hours went in one of his own Coaches attended by Col. Churchill & another to Windsor to his Majesty & was very kindly received.
- Circa* 11<sup>o</sup> Sept. the D. of Monmouth discharged from his offices and banished the 3 Kingdoms.

9. William Viscount Down died at his house at Charlton in Kent.
- Frid. 12. Evening the Countess of Dorset (sometime widow of the Viscount Falmouth) died.
- p. 14] Mr. Holford lodges at Mrs. Bagot in Mermaid Court over against the Mews gate by Charing Crosse.
- Sept. 12. [Here is given a trick of the arms of Coot impaling those of St. George, the then Clarenceux K. of Arms—" 12 Taffeta Escoch. & the best Pall " being needed. See Diary, 30 Oct. *below*.]
15. The Ld. Mayor etc<sup>a</sup>. went to Windsor to congratulate the King's recovery.
- Mon. 15. My Brother Toms wife died having lain in a week.
- Sept. Wed. 17. She was buried & the child baptized Mary. and this Evening bonfires were made for the King's return to London from Windsor.
19. Received Dividend money at the Office. 1. 17. 10.
24. An Empalement of these Arms: [Hinson & Barker.]
- Will: Wicherley son of Dan. Wicherly of Clive in co. Salop married the Countess of Drogheda alias Tredagh widow of . . . Moor E. of Drogheda, daughter of John Ld. Roberts of Truro now Viscount Bodmin E. of Radnor & President of the Council.
- Lord Maynords Lady died *circa* med. mens. or Serj<sup>t</sup>. M. *q*. she was sister to the Ld. George, and a daughter of his married about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year before died about the same time.
- E. of Rutland died 29 Sept.
- [A note of arms of Tutt of Idmiston, co. Wilts.]
- Oct. 7. Parliament prorogued to 26 Jan.
- Sun. 12. The Duke of York with his Duchess, and 2 daughters Lady Anne & Isabella came to Whitehall & the next day ( 13 the King returned from Newmarket *circa* 3 p.m. & the Queen about an hour after.

25. Sir Creswell Levins one of the Kings Council made Attorney General in the room of Sir Wm. Jones, who laid down. [A trick of the arms of Levens, impaling Livesey given.]  
Earl of Radnor made President of the Council upon the E. of Shaftesbury being dismissed the Council.
23. Sarah the relict of Sir Vincent [Andrew] Corbet of Morton Corbet in co. Salop K<sup>t</sup>. & Bart<sup>r</sup>. created Viscountess Corbet of Linchlade in co. Bucks durante vita. Solicited by Mr. Powney, Sir Hen: Hen[e] of Windsor for 1800<sup>li</sup>. [? the purchase of a peerage !]

p. 15]

[A list of Knights of the Garter, with dates of the more recent creations and of some of the investitures (to April 1681).]

p. 16] 1679.

Oct. 3. My Lady Corbet came to Lodge p.m. 4 in family.

			li.	s.	d.
Frid.	3.	Fish 8 <sup>d</sup> . bread 1 Ale 2 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	00	11
	4.	A Tongue 14 <sup>d</sup> . flesh 6·6, fowl 14 <sup>d</sup> . butter 6 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	09	4
		Roots 1 <sup>d</sup> . basket 1 <sup>d</sup> . bread 3 <sup>d</sup> . Ale 4 <sup>d</sup> . Capers 1 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	00	10
		bread 20 <sup>d</sup> . fruit 2 <sup>d</sup> . / 5 Ale 4 <sup>d</sup> . (Sund.) wine 3 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	02	5
Mond.	6.	beef 3-6 mutton veal & a Calf's head 9 <sup>s</sup> . ... ..	00	12	6
		Chickens 22 <sup>d</sup> . Cheese & Bacon 18 <sup>d</sup> . bread & Ale 6 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	03	10
		Capers 1 <sup>d</sup> . butter 2 <sup>d</sup> . fruit 2 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	00	5
	7.	bread & Ale and fruit and a	00	02	1
	8.	Mutton 2 <sup>s</sup> . 2 <sup>d</sup> . pigeons 14 <sup>d</sup> . 2 Soles 1 <sup>s</sup> . a chick 8 <sup>d</sup> . ... ..	00	05	0
		butter 3 <sup>d</sup> . eggs 2 <sup>d</sup> . a Tongue 14 <sup>d</sup> . bread 2 <sup>d</sup> . Ale 4 <sup>d</sup> . fru <sup>t</sup> &c. ... ..	00	02	3

[Three receipts: one by Jane Dugdale, 17 Oct. 1679, "for work done by the Plummer about the Gutter over my Fathers Study," 7s. 6d.]

*circa* Nov. 20. Mr. Riccard the Soapboiler died whose daughter married to Solicitor Philips, leaving his 2<sup>d</sup>. wife surviving.

Oct.

p. 17] *circa* 20. The Old Lady Rockingham died.

*circa* 15. The E. of St. Albans married Mrs. Crofts Sister to the Lord Crofts which quere

27. The Duke & Duchess of York parted from London on their way towards Scotland.

29. Sir Rob<sup>t</sup>. Clayton sworn Ld. Mayor in the room of Sir James Edwards: The King not at the Feast neither this year nor the last by reason of the Plot.

30. Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Sir Thomas S<sup>t</sup>. George 40<sup>s</sup>. for waiting & paid Mr. Graves 28<sup>s</sup>. in full (with 40<sup>s</sup>. before) for the Pall & 12 Silk Scocheons for Mrs. Coots funeral.

Owing to him yet 10<sup>s</sup>. for the little Atchievement in Oil. *paid*.

Nov. 10. The Duke and Duchess were at York. whence they proceeded that day towards Scotland.

12. Mrs. Tomlinson's daughter died at her mothers house in Southampton buildings æt. *circa* 16. buried at Coventgarden in her fathers Vault (who was an Apothecary) with these Arms sa. a Fess inter 3 Falcons volant Or./

33 buckram Escocheons scilt<sup>r</sup>. 10 for the body 13 for the herse 8 for the horses 3 for the pulpit/and 4 Chaffroons at 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>.—5<sup>li</sup>. but at 2<sup>s</sup>. only 4<sup>li</sup>./ Trimming the herse 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>.—5<sup>li</sup>. 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>.

14. *mane* or 13. *Vesp*. Count. Dowager of Huntingdon died at her house in Bloomsbury, buried the. . . . at . . . . .

Sund. 16. The E. of Essex 1<sup>st</sup> Commissioner of the Treasury resigned, and Sir Stephen Fox came in youngest Commissioner Laurence Hide Esq<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup> son of the 1<sup>st</sup> E. of Clarendon succeeding 1<sup>st</sup> Commissioner designed to be made.

Viscount Kenelworth in co. Warwick.

20. *Mane* Sir Rob. Harding of Kings Newton in Derbyshire died at his chamber in Grays Inn.

20. *Vesp.* Sir Creswell Levens Lady buried from their house in Cursiton Alley she died. . . . Love in Fleetstreet the painter.

p. 18]

My Lord

His Majesty having been graciously pleased † to bestow upon me the Title of Viscountess Corbet of Linclade in co. Bucks during my natural life with all Preeminences and Honours thereunto belonging. These are to pray your Lordship to give Order to Garter King of Arms to devise and assign me such Supporters to my Arms as may be lawfully borne by

...Nov.

Your Lordships humble Servant

1679.

S. C.

† by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date 23 Oct. last past to create me Viscountess Corbet etc<sup>a</sup>.

To the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the E. of Ailesbury.

Dep. E. Marshal of England.

Nov. 20. The old Lady Dromond died at her house in Queenstreet buried at St. Martins Monday the 24.

Mond. 24. The E. of Thanet died in his journey home-ward he went out of town the Thursday before.

do.

Evening. Sir John Brownlow (brother of Sir William) and Uncle of the present Sir John now Bar<sup>t</sup> died at his house in Drury Lane, to be buried in Lincolnshire [his body went out of Town on the 8 Dec. (*Added later*)].

Lady Jane Clifford daughter of the Duchess of Somerset died wife of the Ld. Clifford eldest son of the E. of Burlington. buried 8 Dec. [in Westminster Abbey].

p. 19.] Dec. 6. Francis (called E. of Doncaster) 2<sup>nd</sup> son of the 1679. D. of Monmouth, buried at Westminster privately.

12<sup>o</sup>. Ld. Crew died Sir Thomas (his Son) succeeded. Sunday. 6<sup>o</sup> 9 of the Lords petition the King for the Sitting of the Par<sup>t</sup> viz<sup>t</sup> the Earls of Hunt. Kent Shaftsb. The Ids. Grey, Chandos, Herbert, Holles, Eure with whom the E. of Bedford should have joined but was indisposed.

Thurs. 18. Sir Charles Lee married to the Viscountess Corbet at Newington by Mr. Standish, bedded at his house in Edmonton near Tottenham street.

Wed. 9. The Parliament prorogued from 26<sup>o</sup> Jan. to 11 Nov. after and Friday 11 a Proclamation against petitioning.

Mon. 15. Dec. 5 Sir Edward Bisshe [Clarenceux K. of Arms] died at his lodgings in Bow Street.

p. 20] A Petition of Will. Playll of the parish of Andrews Holborn for a grant of Arms & Crest to him & his dependents. His qualification certified under the hands & seals of Phillipps Farewell of Westminster in co. Middlesex Esq<sup>r</sup> and John Downes of Grayes Inn gen<sup>t</sup> 12 Jan. 1679.

[Other notes of petitions for grants of arms follow. pp. 19 and 20 are chiefly devoted to notes of armorial bearings of various people—not of Staffordshire.]

p. 21] [A long account “due from Mr. Adams,” evidently for preparing his *Index Villaris* of 1680. This included work on the large map taking 227 hours from Dec. 1679 to June 1680. Thus he “entered” 745 places in Staffordshire at 50 per hour at 3½d. hr. But he appears to have received from Mr. (John) Adams at this time some £45 in all.]

- p. 22] [An account with " Mr. Morgan " for engraving work amounting to £1 11s. Then follows a list of 13 Eagle crests granted by Sir E. Bysse.]
- p. 23] [A note that Lucy the daughter of — Walters of Haverfordwest and a daughter of a gent. of Parson Plithers in Wales (who afterwards married a gentleman of the name of Barlow) was mother of the Duke of Monmouth and—wife of—Sasfield and afterwards of Mr. Will Fanshaw.]
- p. 24] [A list of nine Eagle Crests granted by Sir Edward Walker, Garter.

Two fine tricks appear on this page, showing the arms of Viscount Chichester (afterwards of Fisherwick) and those of Howard (quarterly, impaling Bickerton).]

- p. 25]           Rec<sup>ts</sup>. and Exp. since my wife went out of  
Town scil<sup>t</sup>. 19 May 1680. Impr.
- |     |   |   |                 |   |
|-----|---|---|-----------------|---|
|     | to my wife ... ..   | 1 | 0               | 0 |
| 20. | To the maid for housekeeping etc <sup>a</sup> . ...                 | 0 | 5               | 0 |
| 21. | Sp <sup>t</sup> . with R. Fr. & Lov. Gor....                        | 0 | 4               | 9 |
| 22. | More to the maid 5 <sup>s</sup> . Gave her 6 <sup>d</sup> ....      | 0 | 5               | 6 |
|     | Rec <sup>d</sup> . for a trick of a Coat of Bowyer 1 <sup>s</sup> . |   |                 |   |
|     | 6 Shells of gold ... ..   | 0 | 2               | 0 |
| 24. | Rec <sup>d</sup> . for the Duch. of<br>Cleveland's Arms ...         | 0 | 10 <sup>s</sup> | 0 |
|     | for Sir Wm. Bowyers Arms<br>of Durham ... ..                        | 0 | 5               | 0 |
|     | for transcribing a Certif.<br>for Vernon ... ..                     | 0 | 1               | 0 |
| 25. | Spent with Lov. Goreing ... ..                                      | 0 | 1               | 0 |
| 26. | 6 Shells of gold 2 <sup>s</sup> . Vermillion 5 <sup>d</sup> . ...   | 0 | 2               | 5 |
|     | Spent with Mr. Frith the 2 Fadens<br>etc <sup>a</sup> . ... ..      | 0 | 2               | 0 |
|     | profit by Mrs. C. Fan ...   | 0 | 4               |   |
| 27. | To the Maid for Housekeeping ...                                    | 0 | 5               | 0 |
| 29. | In the box by the Carrier to my wife<br>2 guineas ... ..            | 2 | 3               | 0 |

	29.	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Mr. Morgan in full of my Bill as in pa. 22...	5 <sup>s</sup>	0	
		Rec <sup>d</sup> in part of graving his Lond. map ... ..	2	0	0
		Paid Mr. Garfield in part of his Bill...	1	0	0
	31.	To Mr. Goreing to be repaid by John Lamb at Lich- field to my father }	2	10	0
June	1.	A Case for the Vic <sup>s</sup> Corbets Supp. ...	0	3	0
	2.	To the Maid for Housekeeping ...	0	5	0
	3.	More to the Maid for Housekeeping...	0	5	0
	4.	For a Scocheon of Van- nams Arms ... ..	5 <sup>s</sup>	0	
	5.	To Laurence upon his going into the country ... ..	0	10	0
		To my Cousin Mayl (?) for my wife's use ... ..	1	1	6
	10.	Rec <sup>d</sup> . Dividend money ... ..	11	9	
		Spent with Mr. Cork etc <sup>a</sup> ... ..	0	1	0
	8.	More to the Maid for Housekeeping	0	5	0
	12.	More to the Maid for Housekeeping...	0	5	0
	11.	Sent to my wife to the Bath per Carrier ... ..	1	0	0
p. 26]		Rec <sup>d</sup> . in part for the Maypot Tangier	0	4	0
	20	Rec <sup>d</sup> . more for Tangier ... ..	0	5	0
	19.	Rec <sup>d</sup> . for Cottons Certif. under the Seal ... ..	1	8	0
		more of Sir Hen. St. George for Duell Warr <sup>ts</sup> ... ..	0	2	0
		1 19 0	1	19	0
	16.	P <sup>d</sup> . for Vellum ... ..	0	2	6
	19.	A quire of Royal paper & Ruling ...	2	8	
		Sp <sup>t</sup> . at several times ... ..	2	6	
	21.	To the Maid for Housekeeping ...	5	0	
		6 Boxes for the Office Seal ... ..	3	0	
	24.	At Tables at Colonel Hattons ...	1	6	
		6 Shells of Gold ... ..	2	0	



	25.	To the Maid for Housekeeping	...	5	0
	23.	Spent with Dr. Norris at the Ship & anchor	... ..	6	
	25.	Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Sir Wm. Twysden	5 <sup>s</sup> .	0	
	29.	More for Housekeeping to the Maid...		5	0
Jul.	1.	Rec <sup>d</sup> . dividend money	...	11	6
		a Trick of a Coat	... ..	1	0
		Spent at twice 3 <sup>s</sup> . given Mrs. Dod	6...	3	6
	2.	A Leg of Mutton & Cauliflower etc <sup>a</sup> .		2	8
	3.	To my wife	... ..	15	0

p. 27] [Pages 27 and 28 containing some unimportant heraldic notes and other obscure jottings are omitted.]

p. 29] Enquire of my Father.

Richard Moor of Lichfield Mason by deed of gift makes over to his daughter Mary Moor the lease of his house he then dwelt in, in Bacon-street which he had of the Subchanter and Vicars Chorals dated 18 Oct. a<sup>o</sup> 13 Car. 2, paying the rent reserved (viz<sup>t</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> per annum *q.*) as also the rent of 14<sup>s</sup> for the house adjoining demised by the said Rich<sup>d</sup>. Moore by Indenture dated 22 Jan. 13<sup>o</sup> Car. 2.

to John Hill of Lichfield giving only to his son Rich. Moor a legacy of 1 shilling after his decease.— Dated 13 Apr. 16 Car. 2.

Witness. Gregory King Thomas King Elenor Caterbank Rich<sup>d</sup>. Sharp sen<sup>r</sup>. & jun<sup>r</sup>.

Elizabeth Langly lives in the house so bequeathed, and receives also the rent of John Hill, on pretence that she lent 5<sup>li</sup>. upon the said leases, which by a letter from her *circa* a<sup>n</sup>n. 1678 she promised to deliver to the said Mary More upon payment of the said 5<sup>li</sup>.

Moors lease from the Church is for 21 years.

Moors lease to Hill is for 14 years and is expired 5 years ago. Rich. Moor died about Michaelmas 1669 and the 5<sup>th</sup> is supposed to be lent a little before Moors death. this Mary Moor afterwards married to Daniell Whistlehead who died the next Xmas after her father.

Mary Whistlehead lives in Strangeway Street the Corner house of Saffron Hill, at the sign of the Sheers.

p. 30] Tho. E. of Ossory died Friday 30 *q.* July a quarter past 7 in the evening of a pestilential fever after 13 days indisposition.

John E. of Rochester died at Woodstock Sat. 24 July 1680.

[Here follows a list of 8 BOURCHIER quarterings impaling FANE with six.]

p. 31] in Bradeley church

A Monument fixed to the upper end of the body of the Church next the Chancel, on the North side the Navis Ecclesiae, over against the pulpit.

The Effigies of a man and woman kneeling with these Arms for him, and upon a prostrate gravestone this Inscription.

SPE RESVRGENDI.

Hic jacet humatum corpus Thomae Brown, dum vixit nuper de Shredicot, Almae Curiae Cantuariensis de Arctubus London, procuratorum generalium unius; necnon Cœnobij dni Regis Jacobi in Charterhouse London fundati, Gubernatorum unius per ipsum fundatorem nominati, qui fatis cessit 5. die Aprilis 1633, aetatis suae 71. Et post se reliquit Apolinam conjugem maestissimam. Sex proles, viz<sup>t</sup>. 4. filios ac duos filias.

The same Arms at the bottom.

[Here is given a trick of the arms of BROWN, viz.  
*Ermine on a fess embattled counter-embattled sable  
 three escallops argent.*]

In a window of the North side [a shield bearing,  
*Azure a chevron between three mullets or (CHETWYND)*].

In the east window of the Chancel : very old [a shield :  
*party per fess gules and azure, over all a lion rampant  
 or crowned argent (? HASTANG)*.]

p. 32] **Bradely** an Impropriation in the hands of Sir John  
 Curson of Kedleston value about 140<sup>li.</sup> per an<sup>n.</sup>  
 out of which he allows the Vicar 15<sup>li.</sup> The present  
 Incumbent William Royston his predecessor Rob<sup>t.</sup>  
 Spenser who died here about 10 year ago. 3 mile  
 from Stafford 12 from Lichfield through Cannok,  
 9 to Wolverhampton 2 to Penkrige Billington &  
 (Littywood farm my Lady Verney) Barton Apeton  
 Wollaston & Shredicote & 2 houses in Longnor & 2  
 farms called upper & Nether Rule.

Billington my Lady Staffords.

Barton 1 farm M<sup>r.</sup> Hale who lives on it.

the other M<sup>r.</sup> Nabbs of Stafford.

Apeton several L<sup>ds.</sup> [landlords].

Wollaston M<sup>r.</sup> Wollaston of Leicestershire.

Shredicote. M<sup>r.</sup> Tho. Brown & M<sup>r.</sup> Horton.

The Rules M<sup>r.</sup> Chetwynd the Nether.

M<sup>r.</sup> John Stanley in Bradeley.

Bradeley C. Barton & Apeton C.

Billington & Littywood C. Wollaston & Shredi-  
 cote C.

Auston Brough & Rule a Const[ablewick].

p. 33] **St. Marys Stafford** has these villages.

1. Whitgreve 3 m. 16 houses.

2. Worston 2 m.  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 house a good farm.

3. Yarlet 3 m. 1 house Mr. Collier.

4. Marston 2 m. 12 or 14 h. *a chapel* { Mr. Palmer.  
 Mr. Gifford.

5. Enson 2 m.  $\frac{1}{2}$  3 or 4 ho.

6. Salt 14 or 15 h. 3 m. with Salt Hall, late Mr. Fowlers and a part of Hopton Heath 1 ho. on the grange heath.

A Rector : the Corporation presents.

Rob. Moss the present Incumbent, the predecessor

Mr. Daniel Baylie, & before him Mr. John Palmer.

Mr. Baylie died *circ.* 1676. Mr. Palmer *cir.* 1640.

The Clark of Castlechurch lives near Burton Hall.

Castle church parish

Burton & Hide lee

Rickerscote

Risonbrook

Forbridg

Rowley & the lodg.

The Clark of Baswick at Walton.

**Stafford** is governed by a Mayor elected out of 11 Aldermen, also 10 Capital Burgesses which make the Common Council with the Aldermen. They have also a High Steward (now the D. of Monmouth) a Recorder and Townclark. One market weekly on Saturday, 4 fairs annually tuesday before Shrove tuesday, 3 May, St. Peters day, St. Matthews—a free grammar School founded by Edw. 6 with a Collegiate parish church of S<sup>t</sup>. Mary, and a fair large Town Hall of Stone in the Market place where they keep Assizes & Sessions.

p. 34]

**Penkcrich.** Aug. 1680.

In the chancel a fair Alabaster Altar Monument with the Effigies of a man in Armour & his wife by him & this Inscription on the Verge.

here lieth y<sup>e</sup> bodies of S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Littleton K<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> son of S<sup>r</sup>. Edw. Littleton of Pillyton hall K<sup>t</sup>. & dame Alice his wife one of the dau<sup>rs</sup>. of Francis Cockain of Ashburn in y<sup>e</sup> County of Derby Esq<sup>r</sup>.

which S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Littleton departed the 6<sup>th</sup> day of July in y<sup>e</sup> year of Our Lord God 1574.

At the feet these Arms.

[Here follows trick of a shield : Quarterly, 1. *Argent a lion rampant sable, over all a fess counter compony or and azure.* (for BURLEY). 2. *Argent a chevron between three escallops sable, a crescent for a difference.* [LITTLETON]. 3. *A chevron between (?)*—presumably a repetition of second quarter is intended. 4. *Or three piles sable, a canton ermine* (WROTTESEY). Impaling, COCKAIN. (Divisions for eleven quarters are drawn, but only the first is filled and that partially; *Argent a cock* (sic) *gules.*]

Upon his helmet under his head this Crest. [This is written between 1. *A stag's head cabossed on a wreath, between the attires a bugle-horn stringed;* and 2. *On a wreath a boar's head erased and* (apparently) *gorged with a chaplet.* (Dots point to this latter crest's connection with the Littleton shield.)

It may be remarked that the stag's head, etc., which is still used as the Littleton crest, descended to them (as will be seen below) from their Wynnesbury ancestors. Clearly, therefore, it was not originally a Littleton crest. Emblematic of the Forest, it may represent their association, as hereditary foresters, with Teddesley Hay.]

[Motto] Ung Dieu et ung Roy.

At the feet [a shield of WESTCOTE *a bend cotised : on a bordure engrailed (seven) bezants* (no tinctures given) : impaling, "COCKAIN."]

On the South side the portraitures of 7 sons and 2 at the feet and on the North side 7 daughters whereof Constance married to Tho. Hoo Esq<sup>r</sup> of Leicestershire.

- p. 35] A stately Monument for the 2 S<sup>r</sup> Edwards fixed to the North wall of the North Aisle, with the Effigies of a man and his wife below and the like above, with their Issue at the head.

m 5.

Edoardo Littletono Equiti Aurato majoribus oriundo antiquis moribus illustri antiquioribus qui in pessimo seculo optime vixit 55 annos Charos Deo patriæ suis quem in virtute antecesserunt nulli sequentur pauci qui cœlum aucturus Aug. 25 1630 tunc primum deseruit Conjugem unicam liberos octo amicos innumeros inopes pene omnes imo ipsum orbavit orbem solam famam reliquit integerrimam qui vivus sibi ipse extruxit monumentum in animo omnium.

Mortuo conjugi bene merenti  
 Maria uxor viduissima  
 pietate tanto marito digna  
 hoc Monumentum poni curavit  
 Valedicens solatio suo

[Here is a trick of a shield apparently BURLEY impaling, *Argent a chevron vairy between three demi-lions rampant and erased gules*, (for FISHER).]

the under monument Littleton the four quarterings before Empaling Devereux with a crescent with these names

Gilbert Will : George Tho : John Edw<sup>d</sup> Mary  
 Anne Dorothy Jane Margaret Elianor Lettice  
 Constance.

above, these names

Will : Walter Fisher Edw<sup>d</sup> Lettice Mary Marg<sup>t</sup>  
 Anne.

The same four quarterings above and both the Crests.

p. 36] In a kind of Chancel on the South side at the upper end of the South aisle an Altar raised Alabaster tomb with the effigies of a Man between his two wives. This inscription on the Verge.

hic jacent Corpora Edwardi Lyttleton militis et Helenæ Swynerton et Isabellæ Wood uxorum ejus qui quidem Edwardus obiit decimo die Octobris anno Dñi 1558 quorum animarum propitiatur Deus Amen.

under his head the boar's head (or what else *q.*) with the wreath about the Neck.

[Here follow tricks of the shields of :—

1. Quarterly : 1. BURLEY, 2 and 3 LITTLETON, 4. WROTTESLEY. Impaling what Gregory King calls "Wood." But Isabella Wood is said to have been dau. of Robert Hill, and the arms may have been intended for HILL : *A chevron argent between three talbots (?)*.<sup>1</sup>
2. "At the head," LITTLETON quartering WROTTESLEY, "the buck's head and bugle-horn for the crest."
3. Quarterly : 1. BURLEY (the other quarters not given) Impaling : *A cross formée flory* quartering the same within a bordure engrailed (for SWYNNERTON quartering SWYNNERTON of Hilton.

---

<sup>1</sup> The animal is not clear. Probably it is meant for the "HOUNHILL" quartering of HILL (a chevron between three talbots statant). See the Egerton quarterings (below), Isabella Hill (or Wood) having been previously wife (according to the pedigrees) of Ralph Egerton who *d.* 1522, and of Sir John Draycott. If this is correct the lady appears on two tombs! But the monument at Madeley gives the date of Isabel Egerton's death as 1500. There were probably two Isabels.

4. That of "Hamlet Wynsebere" :<sup>1</sup> *On a bend engrailed three lions passant, in chief a mullet.*
5. "Edw. Lyttleton K." (as No. 2).
6. Marked "Sir Edw. L. Knt." (but properly those of his father) Quarterly 1. WESTCOTT. 2. LITTLETON. 3. QUARTERMAYNE. 4. DUDLEY ; Impaling, BURLEY.]

On the north side ten children.

p. 37] A white gravestone in the same Chancel a portraiture of a Man in Armour & his wife :

*hic* jacent corpora Williemi Wynnesbury et Katerinae uxoris ejus [       ] ab hoc seculo *transmigravit* decimo nono die mensis Aprilis Anno Dni millmo D<sup>o</sup> tertio quorum Animabus propitietur Deus Amen.<sup>2</sup>

[Tricks of these arms are given :—

1. "Wynnesbury" : *On a bend three lions passant.*
2. *Or three piles gules a canton ermine, impaling Argent a stag's head cabossed proper, between the attires a bugle horn and in base two (? sprigs or leaves). (BASSET, impaling ?)*
3. *Argent a cross formée flory sable, on a canton in sinister quarter gules a wolf's head erased argent ; impaling gules a cross ermine. (PESHALL impaling BEKE.)*

---

<sup>1</sup> Hamlet (or Hamon) Wynnesbury was "of Pillerton, gent." in 1464 (*S.H.C.* IV, N.S. 135). Pedigrees are given in the Visitation of Shropshire, pp. 8 and 249 (*Harl. Soc. Publ.*), but they are not accurate and need reconciling with each other and with known facts. I suggest that Hamlet Wynnesbury was father of William, whose daughter Alice married Richard Littleton, and son of John Wynnesbury of Pillerton (in 1409) who married Joan daughter of William de Engleton in 1394.—G. P. M.

<sup>2</sup> King has blundered in reading this inscription. The stone is reproduced in A. Oliver's *Incised Effigies*, pl. 26, where the inscription after *ejus* is given as *qui Willimus decessit ab hoc seculo die*, etc. The stone is broken over the peculiar word *seculu* where one would expect some numeral. Query whether the date *xxiio* (which King read as *tertio* and Mr. Oliver as 23) does not really represent *vicesimo*, thus making the date 1520.



The above arms have been mistaken for Wrottesley and Swinnerton ; but it would appear that William Wynnesbury's wife was a Peshall of perhaps Bassett descent. It is difficult to account for the Wrottesley quartering in Sir Edward Littleton's arms.]

In an Arch in the South Wall of the said Chapel or Chancel a flat gravestone with the portraitures of a man and his wife and this Inscription.

*hic* jacent Corpora Ricardi Westcott Armigeri et Alicie uxoris ejus qui quidem Ricardus obiit 17<sup>o</sup> die mensis Maij anno Dni Millmo d<sup>o</sup> xviiij et dicta Alicia obiit 2 die mensis Maii anno Dni MD (21 q.) quorum, etc<sup>a</sup> Amen.<sup>1</sup>

[King gives tricks of the three coats-of-arms, omitting all blazon :—

1. Quarterly : 1. *a bend within a bordure engrailed* (for WESTCOTT).

2. *A chevron between three escallops* (for LITTLETON).

3. *a fess between four hands couped* (for QUARTERMAYNE).

4. *two lions passant* (for DUDLEY)—

*impaling, a lion rampant debruised by a fess chequy* (BURLEY).

2. *Three piles a canton ermine, impaling a stag's head cabossed, between the attires a bugle horn.*

3. *On a bend engrailed three lions passant, in chief a mullet.* (WYNNESBURY).]

p. 38] In the East window of the Chancel.

[Two shields : i. quarterly, ENGLAND and FRANCE, and ii. FRANCE alone.]

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<sup>1</sup> This incised slab is also reproduced in Mr. Oliver's book (pl. 25), and the above helps to supply some of the lettering which is now obliterated. It also suggests that the inscription has been tampered with, the word *Westcott* now reading *Littleton* !

In a window of the north side the body of the church.

[Two shields: i. *Sable, a chevron between three battle axes argent.* (CONGREVE)—(the two axes in the chief are represented with their heads turned inwards).

ii. quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent a chief vair or and gules, over all a bend sable.* (FITZHERBERT) 2 and 3, *barry of six a canton ermine,* (MARSHALL). Underneath "orate pro anima Johis Fitzherbert de Norbury in co. Derbiae."]

Cut in the Roof :

[Here King gives a shield showing the stag's head cabossed, etc.]

In the uppermost window of the same North side of the body of the church.

[The following shield is described as "reversed in the window"; and there is a note: "another of the same broke & reversed."]

Quarterly: 1. quarterly 1 and 4, *sable a cross engrailed or* (for BROKE). 2 and 3, *gules a cross moline argent* (for BEKE)—over all a crescent for a difference.

2. *Gules a cross flory or* (for LATIMER).

3. quarterly 1 and 4, *gules a saltire argent* (should be *vair*) *between twelve billets or.* (CHAMPERNOUNE) 2 and 3, *or on a bend sable three horseshoes argent* (FERRERS).

4. "Broke" quartering STAFFORD. (King probably meant that the "Broke" quarter was broken, for in this coat CHEYNEY is usually found with STAFFORD.) The whole achievement is that of the Lords Willoughby de Broke.]

The fairs the 1st the Horse fair from 23 Sept. to 29.  
2<sup>o</sup> Simon & Jude 28 Oct. 3. May day. 4. Mid-  
summer day & a Horse Race. The church to  
St. Michael, the wake kept on that day. Curate  
Jno. Peploe, his predecessor Nathan. Hinde buried  
5 Nov. 1674.

- p. 39] 11 Aug. **Penkridg** parish. The Townships circularly.
- Pillaton 14 or 15 houses.  
Pillaton hall *Edw. Littleton ar.*  
The Moor Hall the Littletons an old farm.  
Bitham 1 house a farm Mr. Thorley freeh[older].  
Otherton 3 h. Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Stephenson and Jn<sup>o</sup>. Web.  
Robaston 1 good house Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Egginton.  
Linehill 2 h. *Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Fletcher g<sup>t</sup>.* & Tho. Lynehill  
a rich yeoman.  
Kinvaston 4 or 5 h. Edw. James of Kinvaston Hall.  
Water Eaton 5 h. all freeholders.  
*Mr. Humph. Giffard gen<sup>t</sup>.*  
Stretton 40 or 50 h. *Rich. Congreve Esq<sup>r</sup>.* living at  
the hall a chapel.  
Congreve 6 or 7 h. *John Congreve son & heir of*  
*Rich.*  
Whiston 12 or 14 h. *Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Gifford g<sup>t</sup>.*  
Bickford 5 or 6 h. yeomen.  
Mitton 6 or 7 h. yeomen.  
Preston 4 h. 0 g<sup>t</sup>, good yeomen.  
Levedale 18 or 20 h. yeomen.  
Butterall 4 h. 0 g<sup>t</sup>.  
Longridge 4 h. 0 g<sup>t</sup>.  
Heyhouse 1 h. farm.  
Coppenhall 10 or 12 h. & a chapel 0 g<sup>t</sup>.  
Dunston 20 h. *Mr. Tho. Barnfield g<sup>t</sup>.* Mr. Hickin.  
Draton 9 or 10 h. 0 g<sup>t</sup>.  
Wolgaston a mile from Penkridge towards Pillaton  
12 h. 0 g<sup>t</sup>.

Sir Edw. Littleton has the Impropriation allowing the Vicar about 20<sup>li.</sup> per ann: or somewhat more, the great Tithes of a very considerable value.

4 miles from Stafford 7 from Wolverhampton, 9 from Lichfield. Tuesday market but discontinued 4 fairs.

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p. 40] **Lapley** 11 Aug. 1680.

Wheaten Aston a chapel 100 h. all copyholders etc.  
Hidgland 4 h. Copy tenants one freeholder part of Bickford.

Lapley Sir Theoph. Bidd[ulph] the house tenanted only. 5 miles from Stafford 11 from Lichfield 5 to Cank & 6 beyond 2 from Penkriddg A Vicarage endowed 25<sup>li.</sup> the Impropriation 45<sup>li.</sup> Sir Th. Bidd. : Dedicated to St. Peter 7. [now All Saints].

Aston Chapel Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. [Rebuilt 1857 and dedicated to St. Mary.] On a Gravestone by the North Wall of the Chancel Here lieth the body of Capt. John Congreve 5th son of Francis Congreve of Stretton in the County of Stafford Esq<sup>r</sup> who was born at Stretton 23 June 1618 deceased 7 Aug. 1670 aged 52 years had served K C. the 1 & K C. 2 from the first Rebellion in Irel<sup>d</sup> in all their warrs to the time of his death.

---

**Church Eaton** 4 long m. to Stafford als 5 13 to Lichfield viz<sup>t</sup> 4 to Penkriddg & 9 beyond Rectory St. Swithin Mr. Chetwynd of Ingestre Walter Jennings present, William Jennings the father predecessor died about 6 years ago.

Value 160 or 180<sup>li.</sup> per ann. no Arms nor Mon[uments].

Wood Eaton 10 h. 1 g<sup>t</sup>. Jonas Astley

High On 8 h. 1 g<sup>t</sup>. Peter Higford

Little On 8 or 9 h.

Shuston farm Geo. Littleton g<sup>t</sup> Tenant to Sir Edw.  
& a relation of his.

Marston 7 or 8 h.

Orsloe 7 or 8 h. 1 g<sup>t</sup>. Mr. Walter Skrimshire ā̄r.

p. 41] 1. Sheriffhales

Weston./Liz.

---

2. Mare & Forton

Norbury

---

Little On & Befcote

3. Marston

Lapley & Aston

---

Mitton & Longnor

4. Whiston & Bickford

Stretton & Water Eaton

---

Morten & Wilbrighton

5. High On & Plardwick

Blimhill & Brynton

---

Church Eaton & Wood Eaton

6. Wollaston & Shredicote

Alston Brough & Rule

---

7. Gnosall Cowley Coton

Knightley & Weston Jones

---

8. Haughton & Billington

Bradeley Barton & Apeton

---

West part of the half hundred of Cudleston.

---

Church Eaton parish.

Gausemore pool 2 or 3 h. [Now Goosemoor.]

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- p. 42] Gnosall Tower Church a Cross. & parish  
 Moor end 4 or 5 h. . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.  
 Brough hall Raph. Smart Ten<sup>t</sup> to Lady Knightley  
 — $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
 Aulmer 4 or 5 h.  
 Over Rule Hall 2 h. in Bradeley parish. Nether in  
 Bradeley also.  
 Alston 3 h.  
 Apeton half the houses to Gnosall half to Bradeley  
 in all about 12.  
 Cowley 12 or 14 h.  
 Chatwall magna about 20 h. a Chapel disused.  
 Moreton a Chapel demolished 25 h.  
 Wilbrighton 5 h. or 6.  
 Befcote 4 h.  
 Coton end 4 h.  
 Coton 5 or 6 h.  
 Plardwick 6 h. 1 g<sup>t</sup>. Mr. Fleetwood.  
 Knightley 20 h. or more & a Hall Cook L<sup>d</sup>.  
 [? landlord] (The) Hollies 5 or 6 h.  
 Gnosall a Coll. Church. Edward Aston son to  
 Aston of Wollaston the present Incumbent. his  
 predecessor Tho. Reynolds ob. 6 y. ago. An  
 Impropriation in the Bishops hands leased out  
 40<sup>li</sup>. to the Vicar. The **great** Tithes 400<sup>li</sup>. per ann.  
 4 long miles to Stafford 14 to Lichfield by Penkridge.

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In the East & one of the South & North windows  
 of the Chancel: *gules 2 bars or*, a crescent for  
 difference; HARCOURT. In another  
 N. window of the Chancel [Here is trick of a shield  
 —*Azure, on a cross quarter-pierced or, four chevrons  
 gules*—for WHITGREAVE.] In the S. window of the  
 Cross, *gules a fess counter compone below 3 O  
 checquy o & b.* [i.e. *or* and *azure*.]

p. 43] In an East window of the Cross to the N. side :  
[Three shields.

1. "broke," impaling *gules a cross ermine* for BECK.
2. Quarterly : 1. BECK (as above).  
2. STAFFORD.  
3. *Argent, a cross formé flory Sable.* SWYNNERTON.  
4. *Ermine and paly of six or and gules,* quarterly. KNIGHTLEY.
3. BECK (as above) impaling : *gules three pheons argent,* (for MALPAS).]

In a North window of the said Cross. [A shield of BECK, impalement "broke" (? = broken).]

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**Haughton.** In the E. window of the Chancel :

[The following shield of arms : *Argent* on a chevron *gules* a plate. (Perhaps a variety of STAFFORD.)]

In the South Wall of the Chancel in an arch is the Effigy of a Man cut in wood ; the founder *q.*

Haughton parish (*sic*).

Between 2 pillars separating the Chancel from St. Catherine's Chapel an Altar Tomb with the portraiture of a Clergyman and this Inscription :

*hic* jacet Dns Nicolaus Grauner quondam rector istius Ecclesiae id est cum fabricati fuerunt campanile et compani et Capella de Sancta Katerina qui obiit anno Dni milissimo quingentissimo vicissimo cujus anime propitietur Deus.

[Neither this copy of the inscription nor that given by Mr. Oliver (Incised Effigies, note to pl. 15) is letter perfect ; but the above seems to correct a misapprehension, namely that it was not Graviner by whom (qui as an ablative) the chapel was built,

but that he was rector when (quum)—the word is cut thus: **qu**—the tower chapel, etc., were built. A clue to the builder may possibly be found in the following coats-of-arms:]

In a N. window of St. Kath. Chapel.

[A shield of arms : *gules a cross ermine* (BECK) impaling, *gules two bars or* (HARCOURT).]

In the same window. Orate pro bono statu Thomae Neyfett Armigeri et Letitiae uxoris ejus. [Part of this and the Beck shield remain.]

[Then is tricked a shield obscurely labelled "Moron : Sire de Barnes."

Quarterly : in the first and fourth quarters, *Argent a cross engrailed gules between four bougets sable* (BOURCHIER) quartering : *gules a fess argent between eight billets gold* (LOUVAIN) over all a label of three points.

In the second and third quarters : *quarterly or and vert* (BERNERS). These were apparently the arms of Sir John Bouchier, second Baron Berners who died in 1533 at Calais. The manors of Haughton, Offley and Doxey had been settled on his wife. His only surviving legitimate child, Joan, married Edmund Knyvett, sergeant porter to Henry VIII. and died 1562. See *The Complete Peerage*, vol. II, *sub* Berners.]

p. 44] In the lowest window of the North side the Church the portraiture of a Bp. and under him. . . . Thomæ Hogeson. On a brass plate fixt to a Gravestone in the Chancel Edwardus Bolde generosus verus patronus. Rectoriæ ipsius Ecclesiæ ob. 2<sup>o</sup> Jan. a<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1623 ac cetatis suæ 76 q.

Mr. Tho. Fletcher the present Incumbent, his predecessor one Falconer (James q.) who died about 61 years ago/about 70<sup>th</sup> about 52 ho. 3 mile from



Stafford 13 m. to Lichfield by way of Penkridge.

Brasenall to the Stafford Castle by D. 273<sup>d</sup>. (sic)  
[Brazenhill is a farm in Haughton.]

### Seighford.

In the E. window of the Chancel [the following coat :—  
*Gules two bars or, a crescent for a difference, HARCOURT, Impaling : Argent a chevron gules between three ogresses, on a chief between two cross-crosslets fitchy a moorcock of the first ;* (this is the coat of LONGLAND) ].

In the same window in 2 small scocheons.

[*Argent Barry nebulée sable, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or :* (the STAPLE'S Arms) ].<sup>1</sup>

A little stone Monument fixt to the N. Wall of the North aisle 1652, 30 Jan. Here lyes Intombed the body of Mr. Edward Bowyer son of Sir Jn<sup>o</sup>. Bowyer of Knipersley, etc<sup>a</sup>.

p. 45] In a window of the N. aisle [Two shields of arms :—

1. *Argent a chevron gules between three leopards' (?) heads (sable ?) ? FARINGTON.*
2. The same impaling : *Argent a chevron gules between three torteaux, ? BASKERVILLE* (but these arms are also used by SHERARD.) ]

In the W. window of the N. aisle [Two shields :—

1. *Argent fretty gules, on each point a bezant,* (for TRUSSELL).
2. *Azure a cross moline or,* (perhaps MOLINEUX).]

At the upper end of the body of the Church next the Chancel a very fair raised Monument adjoining the

<sup>1</sup> This still (1920) remains in a south window with a misplaced inscription reading : *Orate p̄ bono | statu Georg . . . . | aia uxoris ejus | defuncte ei . . .*

South Wall with the Effigies of a Man in Armour  
and his wife, and upon the Verge this Inscription

here lieth the bodies of Will. Bowyer Esq<sup>r</sup> &  
Mercy his wife which Will: deceased the 8  
day of Nov: 1593 etc<sup>a</sup>.

Children about it

. . . . . Eliz. Marg<sup>t</sup> Mercie \*William (Will:  
ob. cunis).

\* This Will: lived at Stalbrook in this parish  
& there died 1 Apr. 1653. and his wife  
surviving him some years died at Stafford  
& was here buried.

At the head these Arms

[Tricks of:—

1. *Three cinquefoils pierced and a chief* . . .  
a crescent for a difference. (No blazon given.)<sup>1</sup>
2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *A lion rampant between  
three crosses crosslet fitchy*, (BOWYER):  
2. *Three spades* (KNIPERSLEY). 3. *Two bars  
& in chief two plates*, (VENABLES): Im-  
paling No. 1. (William and Mercy Bowyer  
appear to have bought Derington from  
Edward, lord Stafford in 1584 (*S.H.C.* XV,  
151). In his will in P.C.C. William Bowyer  
is described as "of Heathouse Graunge,  
Sighford.") ].<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The arms are those of STONE of London, *Argent three cinquefoils  
sable, a chief azure*. William Bowyer's wife was dau. of William Stone.

<sup>2</sup> In the heralds' pedigree of 1583 he is shown as son of Thomas  
Bowyer, who was third son of William B. of Knipersley; but the will  
(dated 20 October 1592) supplies many genealogical additions. He  
leaves his daughters Mercy, Margaret, Elizabeth and Ursula £200  
each; to his son William, his lands and some legacies when he reaches  
eighteen; to Seyghford Church 20s., and a book called the Paraphrases  
of Erasmus "to be fixed with an iron chain near the place of my burial,  
whereunto I would have every man that hath a desire to read to have  
free access and liberty to resort unto." There are bequests to  
Mr. Yardley the vicar, his brother Robert Bowyer, brother-in-law

In the Arch over it Bowyers 4 quarterings and the Crest : Virtue liveth after death.

p. 46] In Seighford parish are 6 townships.

1. Doxy 1 m. distant Mr. Tho. Backhouse 80<sup>l</sup> per a<sup>n</sup>n 5 ho.
2. Aston 1 mile 7 or 8 h. between Seighford & the Castle the midway.
3. Derrington 10 furl. 8 or 10 h. Stalbrook Hall is in Derrington the seat of the Bowyers of Knipersley.
4. Coton Clanford 1 mile Mr. Downer *circ.* 80<sup>l</sup> per a<sup>n</sup>n 7 or 8 ho.  
Clanford Grange Franc. Eld a<sup>r</sup>.
5. Broad heath grange where Mr. Kellet lived belonging to Mrs. Cope of Ranton Abbey in [            ] 4 & 5 are in the Township of Seighford.
6. Little Bridgford 8 or 9 ho. 1 m. distant.
7. Great Bridgford 9 or 10 h. 1 m. distant. Sir Tho. Whitgreve.
8. Seighford, the Hall is Mr. Eld where now his Mother lives the wife of Benjamin Thornbrough. A Vicarage, the Impropriation Mr. Eld, Patron the King.

2 mile from Stafford 14 from Lichfield.

John Nash the present Incumbent the predecessor John Wright removed to Longford in Derbyshire (& is there now) about 9 or 10 years since.

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Robert Huntbache, godson Symon Huntbache, brother-in-law Mr. John Stone, cousin Mr. Thomas Bowyer of Gray's Inn, cousin Richard Foxe of Tillington. Executrix: his wife Mercy. Among the Overseers are the Bishop, his father-in-law Mr. William Stone, brothers-in-law Mr. Stephen Soame, Mr. John Tealer and Mr. John Stone, his cousins Mr. John Bowyer of Sidwaye, Mr. Richard Foxe and his brother Robert Bowyer. He mentions his late father Thomas Bowyer and Francis Bowyer his sister, then alive.

**Chebsey** : in the pulpit. These Arms in paper being her funeral Scocheons [*i.e.* of Elizabeth (Gaywood) first wife of Walter Noel, junior : *Or fretty gules a canton ermine*, (for NOEL) Impaling, *gules three pheons argent* (for GAYWOOD of Bishops' Offley)].<sup>1</sup>

In the uppermost window of the South aisle, very old. Azure billette or and a Griphon volent of the 2<sup>d</sup>. [? SALISBURY].

In the next : party per fess gules and azure a lion rampant or. Very old also. [HASTANG of Chebsey.]

p. 47] A plate of brass fixed to an Older gravestone in the middle aisle near the pulpit & the Chancel  
HERE lieth the body of Walter Noel of Hilcot Esq<sup>r</sup> in this Parish who was buried the 2<sup>d</sup> day of July 1627 & also the body of Eliz: his wife was buried 23<sup>o</sup> Nov. 1677.

On another within the Seats near the former  
HERE lieth the body of Eliz. Noell the wife of Walter Noell Esq<sup>r</sup> of Hilcot who was buried Oct. 22 (not the 23<sup>d</sup>) 1679.

In several of these Church windows :

[a roundel, quarterly azure and or]

Vicarage Chebsey a Tower stone.

Shawford 5 or 6 furl. 12 or 13 h.

Half head like distance the brook between them  
2 or 3 Tenements but 4 or 5 dwellings.

Chebsey Coppice a little grove

Hilcot 5 or 6 furl. Capt. *Walter Noell* ā. 1 ho.

Norton farm 4 ho. 1 mile LL<sup>d</sup> Capt. Sneyds  
eldest son of Mr. Sn. of Keel.

Hamys farm by the River side near Bad[en] farm 2 h.  
a mile distant.

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<sup>1</sup> This is properly MALPAS (*cf.* Staffordshire Pedigrees, *Harl. Soc. Pub.* p. 102, and the coat in Eccleshall Church, *below*).

Chebsey Town 31 ho.

The Vicar Tho. Mason his predecessor Will : Croxton who died above 30 years since & the present Incumbent married his daughter.

The Patron the Dean of Lichfield or the Littleton of Pillaton *q.* about 50<sup>li</sup> per aññ.

p. 48] **Eccleshall** a Tower 306 Inches square.

1. Cold Meese 2 m. 7 h.
2. Cotes 3 m. serè [*sic*] 6 or 7 h. *Mr. Cotes*, now his mother wid. of Broughton of Woodcote.
3. Mill Meese 1½ mile 7 h. *Mr. Serjeant*.
4. Slin 1 mile or more 10 ho.
5. Aspley 1 mile ½ 7 h.
6. Chatcull 3 m. 8 h. *Mr. Jervis g<sup>t</sup>* in Chatcull Foxley.
7. Podmore 4 m. 4 h. Sir Brian Broughton.
8. Gerards Bromley L<sup>d</sup> Gerard 4 m. little (3 m. large).
9. Broughton a *Chapel* Madam Broughton mother to Sir Brian.
10. Charnes 3 h. Mr. Young Whittington in Charnes 3 mile a *chapel* his mother another house there called Charnes Hall.
11. Croxton 2 m. & ½ 100 h. in the Township.
12. Charlton 4 m. a ch[apel ?] 10 h. Hill Charlton & *Chapel Charlton*.  
Great Suggenhill 1 m. ½ 8 h. Sir Jn<sup>o</sup>. Pershall now his son & heir Mr. Tho. Pershall.
13. Little Suggenhill 1 m. 3 h. The Holts in Suggenhill a good farm.
14. Pershall ½ m. 8 or 10 h. Mr. Hinde now living in Northamptonshire.
15. Horsley 1 m. Sir John Pershall 41 ho.
16. Wotton 1 m. 14 h. Wotton & Wotton Pavement.

17. Johnson in Horsley  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Mr. Tho. Skrimshire.  
 18. Walton 1 m.  $\frac{1}{2}$  12 h. Oncote in Walton Mr. Wollaston.  
 19. Bianno  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile Mr. Bosvile where now the Bishop lives.  
 Ankerton farm in Horsley.  
 Badnoll farm Colis q.  
 Brocton farm.

p. 49]

## Eccleshall Church.

In the East window of the South aisle.

[Four shields of arms :—

1. *Or three chevrons gules* (for CLARE, Earl of Gloucester).
2. FRANCE.
3. ENGLAND.
4. *Argent a lion rampant gules crowned or within a bordure sable bezanty*, (for the Earl of CORNWALL).]

On an Altar Tomb betwixt the 2 uppermost pillars between the S. aisle & Navis in Saxon Capitals

**SC** jacet Magister Elias de Ha . . . . . Archidiaconus Derby et Prebend . . . . . Ecclesiae . . . . . cujus animae propitiatur Deus Amen. pater noster. . . . .

In a Chancel belonging to the Broughtons and Per-shalls at the upper end of the South aisle a gravestone

**here** lieth the bodies of Tho. Broughton of Br. Esq<sup>r</sup> who married Marie one of the daughters of Francis Rossi of Lorton Esq<sup>r</sup> who had issue 3 sons & 7 daughters which Thomas changed this life the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 1610 & Marie the 6. of Sept. 1590 & Francis their heir the 10<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1604.

Another gravestone adjoining the former

Here lieth the bodies of John Broughton of Whittington g<sup>t</sup> and Dorothy his wife one of the daughters of Tho. Skrimshire of Johnson g<sup>t</sup> which Dorothy deceased the 22<sup>d</sup> day of February a<sup>o</sup>. D. 1615.

This Stone was laid here by the leave & Consent of Tho. Broughton of Broughton Esq<sup>r</sup>

p. 50] On a little Square Stone in the said Chancel. [A cross flory debruised by a bendlet. King suggests "Swinerton" ?]

In the Chancel painted on the Wall on the left hand the East Window\* [a shield of arms surmounted by a bishop's mitre and crosier. The arms of the sees of Bristol and Lichfield quarterly, impaling : *per pale or and argent on a chevron azure between three boars' heads coupéd fesswise sable as many bezants.* (The arms of Robert Wright, bishop of Bristol and Lichfield).] Under this is 8 or 9 lines of writing in Latin not legible, Near this at the left hand corner of the bottom of the Window this Inscription carved in Alabaster in old English letter—

Henrici Pendeltoni Oxoniensis Epitaphium in  
*mortem* reverendi Patris Richardi Samson  
Coventr. et Lich. Episcopi.

Clausus in hoc Tumulo præsul jacet inclitus ille  
Samson qui tanto munere dignus erat  
Dignus erat certa terris sed dignior alta  
Sede poli dignos suscipit illa quies  
Nos tamen indignos tam sancto præsule quis non  
Esse videt quis non vulnera nostra dolet  
Vulnera nostra dolens o lector amice potenti  
Pro Sansone Deo fundito quæso preces.

\* Painted on the wall on the other side of the said window [the arms of WRIGHT (as above) impaling FLEETWOOD of Calwich, *per pale nebulée or and azure, six martlets in twos counterchanged.*

Also the crests : for Wright, *on a wreath a cock's (?) head.*

for Fleetwood, *a wolf statant regardant.*]

p. 51] On an Altar Tomb adjoining the South Wall of the Chancel, the portraiture of a Bp. & this Inscription on the Verge

*hac jacet in Tumba Benthamus Episcopus ille Doctus Devinus largus parcens pius Almus. ob. 19 Febr. 1598.*

at the feet

at the head

[The arms of the see of Lichfield]

[The arms of BENTHAM : a cross flory between (in first and 4th quarters) a rose barbed & seeded (in 2 and 3) a sun.]

upon the side the Effigies of him & his wife cut in the stone & 4 children 2 daughters 1 Infant & a son.

Adjoining the N. wall of the Chancel an Altar Tomb for a Bp. the Inscription on the Verge defaced & broken, said to be for Richard Samson before mentioned whereon are these Arms, with a Mitre :

[The see of Lichfield impaling : a cross flory between four escallops (SAMSON).]

p. 52] A fair Monument fixed to the N. wall of the Chancel with the Effigies of a Bishop and a little above in 2 Niches his 2 wives kneeling

towards the upper part this writing

*HOC sibi spe in Christo resurgendi posuit Willus Overton Coventr. et Lichf. Epus A° D. 1603.*

Under one wife

*Maria uxor fecunda patrem habuit Edmundum Bradock Armigerum matrem Eliz. Skrimshere et Avam Annam Talbot filiam Johis Talbot militis ex nobilissima familia Comitum Salop. prognati.*

The writing under the other wife gone.

At the top the Arms of the See supported by 2 Angels.



[Tricks of the following arms :—

1. *Argent, a greyhound courant within a bordure engrailed sable, collared (?)*—(for BRADDOCK of Adbaston).
2. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three unicorns' heads erased argent*—(for OVERTON).
3. *Argent, on a chevron engrailed between three crosses patonce fitchy sable two lions passant guardant combattant of the first* (for BARLOW).]

His Coat Empaled with each of his wives below.

On a Tablet hanging over the Vestry door [Here follows trick of the arms of Peshall impaling Stafford the whole within a lozenge. Namely PESHALL: Quarterly of six—1. Peshall, 2. (?) 3. Chetwynd, 4. Malpas, 5. (?), and 6. Rolleston. (The second quarter is : *or fretty gules on a fess argent three (?) mullets*) azure— The fifth quarter is : *argent two lions combattant sable*—) : Impaling, STAFFORD *or a chevon gules, a canton ermine.*]

In memory of the virtuous religious & charitable Bridget Peshall relict of Thos. Peshall Esq<sup>r</sup> dau<sup>r</sup> of Sir Will : Stafford of Bletherwick in co. Northampton mother to this present Sir John Peshall Bar<sup>t</sup> of Horsley in com. Stafford. She died 1 Aug. 1679 aged 79 years.

p. 53] Cut in wood over the Entrance into the upper end of the North aisle. ORaTe Pro AnImAbus RICardi/  
NOWEL ET MARGARETAe VXOris EIus.

On a Gravestone in the North aisle

Of your charitie pray for the Soul of Robert Gerves  
etc<sup>a</sup>. . . . [see below] . . .

In the middle aisle

Here lieth the body of Cath. Young d<sup>r</sup> of John Young of Charnes Esq<sup>r</sup> who was buried 4 Sept. 1672 [sic.]

Cut in a brass plate affixed to the pillar by the Bishop's Seat at the entrance into the Chancel Katherine dau<sup>r</sup> of John Young of Charnes Esq<sup>r</sup> died Sept. 17 1672.

She was dutiful to her parents loving to her relations and not only charitable in her life but at her death gave 125<sup>li</sup> for the use of the poor for ever within the Chapelry of Charnes to teach them to read there English Bibles & twenty shillings in bread to be yearly dealt the day before Good Friday. Vincitus spe.

[A shield of arms : *a pale counter compony*, (? for YOUNG) impaling, *a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet fitchy* (probably for BOWYER). The crest : *on a wreath a buck's head.*]

Here lieth the body of Mary Young dau<sup>r</sup> of John Young of Charnes Esq<sup>r</sup> who was buried March 8 1666.

Mary Young was Interred Mar. 15 1672. Niece of the former.

p. 54]

Eccleshall a Tower steeple.

Market on Friday. 3 fairs yearly. Thursday before Mid lent Sunday the great fair. Holy Thursday & Aug. 5.

A Vicarage the Incumbent Will : Ford, his predecessor John Cook removed about 12 years since into Cheshire at Northam. [Northenden]

D<sup>r</sup> Webster Patron & Impropiator by the marriage of Bp. Fleetwood's dau<sup>r</sup> worth about 180<sup>li</sup> per aññ.

The Vicarage about 40<sup>li</sup> per aññ.

5 m. from Stafford 12 beyond to Lichfield.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Robert Gervis Head Baylye—to the Reverend Father in God the Ld. Richard Samson Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield of his Lordship of Eccleshall and Jone his wife with Nycholas. . . . the son of the said Jone which Robert deceased the 17<sup>th</sup> day of May in the year of Our Lord MDLIIIJ whose soul God pardon. Amen.

On a gravestone in the middle aisle under a seat a plate of brass with this Inscription.

HERE lyeth the body of John Jervis of Chatcull in this parish gent. who departed this life the 19<sup>th</sup> day of September 1670. And also the body of Eliz: his wife who departed this life the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Oct. 1674.

In the uppermost window of the body of the Church, South side [Two shields. 1. *Argent a cross flory, over all a bend gules* (probably for Swynnerton): 2. *Azure a chevron gules between three bezants, on a chief four pales wavy.*]

In the mid. window of the South side of the Navis. [A shield: *gules a chevron between three pheons argent* (MALPAS).]

p. 55]

**High Offley : a Tower.**

Offley Park a great house Mr. Edw. Gifford brother to the other G. 2 furl.

The Woods Ease 9 or 10 h. 3 furl.

The Lea 5 h.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

Kemsey 4 h. 10 furl.

Shebton farm. Obadiah Adams, Ten<sup>t</sup> to Mr. Young of Charnes but the estate of Skrimshire of Norbury 1 m.

The Hill 2 t. ho. Mr. Joseph Venables of Stafford LL<sup>d</sup> [? landlord] 10 furl.

High Offley 12 or 14 ho. Mr. Tho. Ithell the best man in the town. Mr. Skrimshire of Norbury L<sup>d</sup> of the Town.

6 m. from Stafford 7 from Penkridd which is the next way to Lichfield & yet they reckon 16 to Lichfield

. . . . Barton the present Incumbent married Cath. Johnston his predecessor Mr. Will: Greenwood buried 10 April 1680, being Easter Eve. A Vicarage the Impropriation in the Broughtons of Broughton. Dr. Gardiner Patron one of the Canons of Lichfield *circa* 50<sup>li</sup>. in all about 80 per aññ to the Vicar (Improp: *circa* 22<sup>li</sup> per ann:)

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[Here is a small sketch map of (apparently) Ranton park. It shows a stream and a lake between "Mr. Harcourts" house and the "Abby," which are at opposite ends of the park.]

p. 56]

**Ellenhall** parish a pt [? part].

No village nor gent. ho.

In a South window of the Church.

[Two shields: 1. HARCOURT impaling, *Argent two bendlets gules* (? HACKET) 2. HARCOURT again, impalement "broke."]

Simon Atkin Vicar his predecessor . . . . Martin of Stafford who resigned by reason of age & infirmity about 12 or 14 years ago.

Mrs. Cope Patron & Impropriator.

The present Incumbent officiates here & at Raunton for about 10<sup>li</sup> per aññ.

4 m. from Stafford & so to Lichfield.

Dedicated to S<sup>t</sup>. Mary q.

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**Raunton parish pt (?)**

In the N. Window of the body of the Church.

[Two shields. 1. *Argent on a chevron gules between three bugles or stringed sable, a crescent* (? for a difference).

2. *Quarterly gules and sable, on the 2nd and 3rd quarters a lily flower argent over all a bend of the same*: HEXSTALL impaling, *Argent on a chief gules two owls' heads erased of the first.*]

In the same window, Argent 3 Rams passant sable horned & hoofed etc<sup>a</sup>. or. 2 & 1. the 2 Respicient: *q.* if a coat of Arms.

In the same window, Argent 2 barrs sable with a crescent with a chief *q.* [This is the coat of Brereton of Malpas.]

p. 57] Carved in wood in the Harcourt's seat very old: [Here follows a shield representing HARCOURT impaling BRERETON of Malpas quarterly with IPSTONES, (viz. *Two bars with a crescent, quarterly with a chevron between three crescents.*)

Also the Harcourt crest: *on a wreath a peacock argent.*]

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**Castlechurch parish**

The Hyde lee & Burton 12 or 14

Burton Hall Mrs. Whitgreve Mr. Thorley Mr. Wilson

Rickerscot 12 or 14 Mr. Sampson Barnfield eldest son of Barnfield of Dunston

Forbridge or Stafford Green 30 or 40

The Lees farm Mrs. Worswick widow, mother of Mr. Tho. Worswick

Rowley Hall Mr. Berrington

Risonbrook 2 little houses.

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On the North side the Chancel 2 raised Altar Tombs the one having the Effigies of a man in Armour between his 2 wives & this Inscription on the Verge.

**here** lieth the body of Sir Thomas Gifford of Chillington K<sup>t</sup> which departed this transitory life the 27<sup>th</sup> day of May in the year of Our Ld. God 1560 and Ursula his Wife which departed this transitory life the . . . day of . . . . in the year of Our Ld. God 156 . . . . On whose souls Jesus have mercy. Amen. [These blanks were never filled in.]

p. 59] At the head of the foresaid Tomb these Arms.  
[Tricks of two shields with the note : " in the middle the single Arms of Gifford." I. GIFFORD (as before) impaling, Quarterly of seven :—1. Throckmorton, 2. Abberbury, 3. Olney, 4. De la Spine, 5, Olney, 6. Bosan, 7. Wyke.

II. GIFFORD impaling, Quarterly of six :—

1. Montgomery of Cubley, Co. Derby.
2. Montgomery (of Cannock).
3. *Two chevrons fretted.*
4. *A chevron fretty.*
5. *A fret and a chief.*
6. *Fretty on a canton a fleur-de-lys.*]

On the side 9 children & on the end 8

The 1<sup>st</sup> Eliz. married to Sir John Port.

At the head of the former such another with the Eff[igies] of a man in Armour & his wife & on the Verge this Inscription.

HERE lieth the body of John Gifford of Chillington Esq<sup>r</sup> which departed this life the . . . A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup>. [28 Aug. (buried 29<sup>th</sup>) 1613.]

And Jeyse his wife who departed this life the 14<sup>th</sup> of March A<sup>o</sup>D. 1608.

At the head

Gifford Empaling a fess bet. 3 [? laurel] leaves [for LEVESON] & Gifford single : on the side 10 children & on the end 4.

Over against the former two more like the former the 1<sup>st</sup> between his 2 wives & this Inscription on the Verge..

Here lieth the body of Sir Jn<sup>o</sup> Gifford of Chillington in the County of Stafford K<sup>t</sup> who departed this transitory life the 13<sup>th</sup> day of November in the year of Our Lord God 1556. On whose soule Jesus have mercy. Amen.

At the feet 8 children on the side 10.

p. 60] At the head of the former Tomb these Arms.

[GIFFORD impaling, Quarterly—1 and 4. *A lion rampant.* 2 and 3. *Vaire.* (for GRESLEY). There is also a trick of GIFFORD impaling (Blank shield) ]. Gifford single in the Middle.

At the head of the former such another with this Inscription Rom. Cap.

Hic jacet Walterus Giffard Armiger Dñs de Chillington ob. 27 Apr. 1632 et Philippa uxor ejus filia Rīcī White Armi ob. 29 July 1636. [cf. S.H.C. N.S. vol. v. 164.]

p. 61] Brewood a Spire Steeple. a Market disused on Monday. 1 fair 8 Sept.

Coven 10 furl. 40 h.

Brewood park belonging to the Bp. tenanted by Mr. Gifford of Chillington.

Deans Hill in Deans end a part of Brewood.

Hide 1 m. George Creswell Ten<sup>t</sup> to Capt. Lane. The Estate is near 100<sup>li</sup>. per aññ. 1 good farm house.

The Iron Mills  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in the midway between Coven & Brewood.



- Gunston 11 or 12 furl. 10 h. *Mr. Roger Fouk of Gunston Hall.*
- Hattons 2 farms in Gunston. *Mrs. Joyce Fouk.*
- Longbirch Hall a good ho. *Mr. Gifford of Chillington* bought about 3 years ago of *Mr. Fowler of Salt.*
- Chillington 11 or 12 furl. 30 h.  
Chillington Hall *Walter Gifford Esq<sup>r</sup>.*
- Kyddemore green 30 h. 10 furl.  
Haukshead howse in Kyd: green. a good farm  
*Mr. Moretons.*
- Ingleton 5 or 6 ho. near a mile: the Hall *Mr. Edw. Moreton.*
- Somerford 6 or 7 furl. 30 h. *Franc. Somerford Esq<sup>r</sup>* in the Town. His mother lives at the Hall.  
Stantyford a Vill in Somerford.
- Aspley Hall a mile beyond Somerford. *Mr. Chandler* a Citizen Ld. a little Vill also 3 or 4 ho.
- Horsbrook 30 h. 6 or 8 furl.
- Blackladies a peculiar *Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Gifford.* the parish includes it.
- Bishops Wood a little Vill a little beyond Kiddemore green and a Rill between which comes from Tong to Horsbrook & so to Penk. distance to Bps. Wood near 3 miles.
- Whiteladies is Shropshire & so is Boscobel & the Royal Oak.
- Brewood Town about 60 houses besides Deans end.  
1 g<sup>t</sup>. *Ferrers Fouk Esq<sup>r</sup>.*
- William Tunks Vicar the Dean has the Impropriation farmed to *Mr. Sam. Whitwick* brother of *Francis.*  
*Mr. Rich. Emery* the last Vicar died 1 Jan. 1677.  
Value 20<sup>li</sup>. per añ: the Dean Patron.
- Bromhall  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. part *Capt. Lanes* & part *Mr. Giffords of Chillington.*

p. 62] Brewood 7 to Stafford viz<sup>t</sup> 3 to Penk & 4 beyond.  
4 to Hampton 8 to Newport 10 to Lichfield  
either by Ingleton & the Streetway or else over  
Calf heath.

One stream comes from Little Wirley & so to Norton  
and G<sup>t</sup> Sandon & Goodybridg . . . Aspley &  
Stantyford bridge & the forges and a little above  
the forges meets with the other stream from  
Tetnall and Penford, and so proceed to Somerford  
and the Stonebridge & so to Ingleton.

2 other little streams one from Tong the other from  
Boscobell and leave Bps. Wood between them and  
meet beyond the Blackladies from Brewood.

**Blimhill** a Tower st[eeple?] 7 or 8 to Stafford, 13  
to Lichfield. a Rectory. Mr. Jobber of Aston  
the last presenter Mr. Levet of the Inner Temple  
the next, Capt. Lane of Bentley the 3<sup>rd</sup> a good  
farm at Brinton S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Wilbraham 4<sup>th</sup> / value  
100<sup>l</sup> John Nickin the last Incumbent died about  
Michaelmas 1668. The present Incumbent Mr.  
Tho. Walter.

Blymhill 20 h. Brinton 15 & Brockhurst 4.  
The High Hall in Brockhurst.

The Church to S<sup>t</sup> Mary supposed, because the wake  
is the Assumption of Mary.

**Norbury** to S<sup>t</sup> Peter.

1 furl. from Blimhill Church Blimhill brook West  
to Lin and so between Newport & Forton.

Pickmore runs to Weston Watermill & so to Tong  
the White sich runs to Wainford Mill & so almost  
by Lin Mill meets Blimhill brook short of Brockton  
Grange.

pp. 62 &  
63] Upon the Streetway the County divides at Pickmore bolt from thence S.E. to Weston Watermill along the rill or ditch, and a furlong beyond it turns up between Tong Knoll & Weston Park, the further side the park pales dividing the County up to the Corner of it at Bp's. Wood; thence towards Boscobell etc<sup>a</sup>. from Pickmore bolt it goes up the Streetway about a mile to Crackley banck between Shifnall & Hales parishes to Hales Toun.

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Weston a Tower and parish a Rectory

Biterton 5 ho. or 6 in Weston parish.

Tho. Dickin the present Incumbent. Sampson Newton his predecessor, outed upon the restoration at Barth. 1662.

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p. 63] In **Sheriff Hales** a Tower a Vicarage Mr. Leveson Gower patron and Impropiator. Mr. George Plackston the present Incumbent. Mr. Will. Fierce the last ob. circ. 1673. With Woodcote with which it is joined circ. 50<sup>li</sup> per añ. St. Michael.

In the E. Window of the Chancel [shields of the arms of TRUSSELL, i. *Argent fretty gules, on each point of the fret a bezant. The whole within a bordure.* ii. The same impaling BURLEY, *Argent a lion rampant sable over all a fess counter compony or and azure.*] and the window is all composed of fretwork. In a S. Window of the Chancel [TRUSSELL, as above. (Sheriff Hales was anciently called Hales Trussell after its holders. For a pedigree of this family see *S.H.C.* N.S. XII. 88, and *Harl. Soc. Visit. Salop*, ii. 466.)]

In a South Window of the body of the Church the Effigies of a Man & woman kneeling with 4 sons & 4 dau<sup>rs</sup>. & this Inscription. ☉rafe pro

anima Humfridi Cotes Armigeri — with these Arms [i. *Or two bars gules and on a bend three (? horseshoes) or.* (this should be for COTES).<sup>1</sup>  
 ii. *Barry nebulée of six or and sable*, BLOUNT of Kinlet, impaling: *Argent a lion rampant gules* (for ?)

(According to the pedigrees Sir Humfrey Cotes died on Bosworth Field having married Elianor daughter of Sir Humfrey Blount of Kinlet, Salop.)]

- p. 64] Printed on the S. wall of the Chancel  
 [a shield of LEVESON, *Azure three laurel leaves or*, Impaling, for DUDLEY, *Or a lion rampant double-tailed vert.* Crest (on a wreath): *A goat's head erased ermine attired or, langued gules.* (The arms, evidently of Sir Richard Leveson, K.B., who *d.* 1662.)]

On the N Wall [a coat of arms, Quarterly with a crescent for a difference.

1. LEVESON (as above).
2. GOWER: *Barry of eight argent and gules over all a cross bottony sable.*
3. for D'OYLEY: *Argent (sic) two bendlets gules.*
4. GOWER: *Ermine a cross bottony gules.* Impaling: *Gules three clarions or*, for GRANVILLE.

Crest of Leveson (as above) with a crescent for difference. (Sir William Leveson-Gower, 4<sup>th</sup> B<sup>t</sup> married Lady Jane Granville, dau. of 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Bath. *c.* 1669.)]

Adjoining the N. Wall the Effigies of a Man in Armour cut in stone with a Coat of Mail & Surcoat, cross-legged & an Inscription on the verge not legible.

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<sup>1</sup> As is well known, the original arms of Cotes have been forgotten, that family having at an early date adopted (without any apparent propriety) the arms of Knightley (their neighbours). I have been unable to find the above arms in "Papworth," and they seem to have escaped the Elizabethan and later heralds.—G. P. M.

In St. Michael's Chancel at the upper end of the North aisle an Altar Tomb of Alabaster with the portraiture of a Man in Armour & his wife & upon the Verge this Inscription :

**H**ic jacent Corpora **J**oh<sup>is</sup> Cotys Armigeri et Elina uxoris suæ qui quidem **J**oh<sup>is</sup> obiit<sup>o</sup> 9 die Mensis Januarij A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> Millesimo quingentesimo . . .

. . . . .  
(close to the wall) . . . . .

quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

Sheriff hales 9 m. from Stafford, 16 mile to Lichfield.

1. Heathhill 12 h. a mile.

2. Hilton 5 h.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

3. Burlaton or Burlaughton 9 h. a little mile.

4 Chatwell parva 5 h. 2 little miles (Mr. Mathew Moreton younger brother to Mr. Robert & Ten<sup>t</sup> to him, of the Moretons of Shefnall. The house called Brocton grange).

Crakeley bank in Shropshire 8 or 9 h.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile towards Lidiard.

Little Hales in Shropsh. 2 ho. 1 a good farm.

Mr. Walter Story Ten<sup>t</sup> to Mr. Leveson.

Coopers house a little farm W.N.W. } in  
The Manor in Sheriff Hales town — } Shropsh.

Lin 4 or 5 ho. within Woodcote 2 mile or more.

Woodcote 5 or 6 ho. 2 mile. Woodcote Hall

John Cotes Esq<sup>r</sup>

p. 65] Great Chatwell is in the road from Blimhill to Little Chatwell, and is from Blimhill about a mile, and Little Chatwell  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile.

Forton a tower steeple. Parsonage Mr. Skrimsh[ire]  
of Aqu[ilate] Patron. about 100<sup>l</sup> per an.

Marton 20 h. 2 furl.

Forton Toun. 14 or 15 ho.

Sutton 28 h.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

Warton 4 h. just on this side the Five trees 1 m.

Radmore lane 2 mile a little on the right hand Norbury.

9 m. to Stafford 18 to Lichfield

Aquilate in Marton Edwyn Skrimshire Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Forton Hall Mr. Rich. Skrimshire.

Mr. Brown a g<sup>t</sup>. a little house of 3 chim. by the church.

Forton Church.

An Altar tomb adjoining the North Wall of the N. aisle and East and [*sic*] of the same with the Effigies of a Man in Armour & his wife & this Inscription in Rom. Cap.

Here lieth the body of Sir Tho. Skrimshire K<sup>t</sup>  
one of His Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justices of Peace & Quorum  
for this Countie of Stafford Ld. of this Mannor  
& patron of this Church who died 13<sup>o</sup> July  
1633.

By the Inscription these Arms on the left hand :

[Quarterly 1. and 4. *Gules, a lion rampant or within a bordure vair* (SKRIMSHIRE), 2 & 3. *Azure* (? *argent*) a chevron between three flies *argent* (? *azure*) (MUSCHAMP), Impaling: *Argent, a scythe sable, the blade in chief. In the fess point a fleur-de-lis of the second, for SNEYD.*]

On the R<sup>t</sup> Hand the 4 coats of Sk: and in the middle below the Inscription, Sneyd single.

At the head Sneyd & Skrimshire both single.

On the side 5 dau<sup>rs</sup> & 4 sons & the 4 Coats Empaling Sneyd. [Sir Thomas S. married Anne daughter of Ralph Sneyd.]

In the Eastermost window on the South side the Chancel, [A shield bearing the coat of ENGLAND.]

In the next window on the same side [a curious shield apparently made up of half the arms of DUDLEY :

*or, two lions passant azure*, Impaling half the arms of BOTETOURT *Or, a saltire engrailed sable*. (Meer in Forton was formerly part of the Dudley fief, and this church was assigned to the Botetourt heiress, the sister of John de Somery, in 1323. See *S.H.C.* IX. 45.)]

- p. 66] A neat oval Marble Stone fixt to the S. Wall of the Chancel. Lydia uxor Sam. Dugard foemina perpaucarum foeminarum et nullâ non qua' conjugem ornet virtute functa ad plures obiit 14 Cal. Sep. Anno Salutis 1675 æt. 25. [a shield of Arms, DUGARD impaling DUGARD ———— *a fleur-de-lis* impaling *a fleur-de-lis*. (Samuel Dugard married his first cousin. The arms are probably unauthentic. See *Harl. Soc. Visit. of Warwick*, 1682, p. 113.)]

On a plate of brass fixt to a gravestone in the South aisle—

Gulielmus Brown non stirpe magis quam meri[tis] generosus ob. 8 Apr. 1679.

Adjoining the former—

Here lyeth the body of Jeofry Pigot May 19. 1674 A younger branch of the Pigots of — Chetwynd.

#### Adbaston a Tower.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| } | Adbaston 3 or 4 h. the Hall Mr. Witworth a Cheshire man about Congleton & Mr. Venables have Hollands living. Mr. Holland died at Meason Hall & was buried at Bolas a month ago. |
|   | Knighton 9 or 10 h. Will Justice g <sup>t</sup> .   |
| } | Flashbrook 12 or 14 ho. John Barbor Esq <sup>r</sup> of the Hall.   |
|   | Bachecar grange, Mr. Fletcher the Ten <sup>t</sup> .<br>Ellarton grange Mr. Jn <sup>o</sup> . Baddiley.   |

{ Tunstall 9 or 10 h.  
 Gilberts Lea vulgo Joubberts Lea 1 farm 80<sup>li</sup> per añ.  
 Bishop's Offley etc<sup>a</sup> 30 h. Mr. Gaywood gone, &  
 hence most sold.

—————  
 To the Dean & Chapter, a Curacy 10<sup>li</sup> per añ allowed  
 by the Jervis's who farm it by lease. 7 or 8 from  
 Stafford 18 m. to Lichfield by Penkridge & so  
 by Stafford.

Andrew Corbet Curate, Sam Prichard before removed  
 to Preston in the Witmores Salop a year ago.

p. 67] In a N. window of the N. aisle [a shield of CHETWYND,  
*Azure, a chevron between three mullets or.*]

In another [the arms of MEVERELL, *Argent, a griffin  
 segreant sable*, Impaling those of SWYNNERTON,  
*Argent, a cross formée flory sable.*]

In another [the arms of BRADDOCK, Quarterly :

1. *Argent, a greyhound courant within a bordure  
 engrailed sable* (BRADDOCK).
2. MEVERELL (as above).
3. *Argent, three crows sable* (CORBET).
4. *Three bars and in chief two palets, over all  
 (a charge uncertain<sup>1</sup>)*

Impaling : *Azure, etc.*<sup>2</sup>

In the East window of the Chancel [a shield of BRAD-  
 DOCK impaling MEVERELL (as above).]

In a S. window of the Chancel [The following arms :  
*Argent, a cinquefoil sable pierced or, on a chief gules  
 a lion passant guardant or* (marked with a ?)—  
 these are the arms of PACKINGTON.]

<sup>1</sup> It is probably an *inescutcheon*, and the coat is likely that of BURLEY (Salop), the tinctures being *or* and *sable*. (See *Visit. Salop.* 1. 254.)

<sup>2</sup> There is no need to blazon this impalement, for on examination it proves to have been "made up" from old glass and to be of no heraldic significance.

In the glass the hound is depicted *collared or*. The wife of John Braddock, *temp.* Eliz., was, according to the pedigrees, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Burton of Atcham, co. Salop.—G. P. M.



A Raised altar Tomb : portraits of a Man & his wife  
& round about :

hic jacet Reginaldus Bradoke Dns de Adbaston qui  
ob. 1 July anno Dni. 1440 et Matilda uxor ejus  
filia Johns Gryffyn militis quæ ob. 7 die Decembris  
A° D. 1467. [Two coats of arms are given :—  
i. *A greyhound passant collared within a bordure  
engrailed* (for BRADDOCK). ii. *A griffin segreant*  
(for GRIFFIN—the blazon was probably *sable and  
argent*, i.e. the reverse of MEVERELL. This tomb  
is illustrated in Mr. Oliver's *Incised Monuments of  
Staffordshire*, pl. 1. The above preserves a valuable  
memorandum of the inscription, now defaced.]

Gerards Bromley 22 Aug. 1680.

[The following entry has been erased]

“ dau<sup>r</sup> of Digby Ld. Gerard born 7 July  
or Aug. 1679. My Lord was born 16 July  
1662 and married to Eliz. 2<sup>nd</sup> dau<sup>r</sup> of Charles  
Gerard Earl of Macclesfield, 3 or 4 Sept.  
1678.”

p. 68] Gerards Bromley.

Chatcull 1 m. in Eccleshall parish East.

Aspley 1 m. beyond Chatcull East.

Podmore 1 m. N.E.

Maer 2 m. N. a parish.

Ashley 1 m. N.W.

Ridge 1 little mile W.

Ashley heath beyond Ridge  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

Broughton a little mile S.W.

Charnes S by E  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

Wetwood a mile inter Charnes et Broughton or rather  
beyond Charnes.

Fair Oak on the west side Gratewood heath 1 m.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
from Br[oughton] just over Wetwood & Charnes.

S. from Fair Oak Blore park  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Bromley.

Eccleshall water rises in the Woods a quarter of a mile beyond Fair Oak.

In Blore Park rises a water which divides the Counties for 2 miles & meets the Tern a little above Draiton.

Another rises upen Ashley Heath & parts Drayton & Muxon through Blore dale.

The Tearn rises by Maer & runs through Willengbridg park.

Another little rill from Wore by Pipegate into Tearn and another from Aston.

In Charlton moss rises the Sow inter Charlton et Whitmore.

- p. 69] **Drayton** a Tower steeple : Market on Wednesday for all sorts of cattle & commodities. 3 fairs. 1 Wednesday before Palm Sunday. (2) 8 Sept. 13 Oct.

Vill[ages] in Dr. parish in Staffordshire.

Oakeley Mr. Chetwood the heir in minority pr[opriator ?] 1½ mile.

Almington a Vill 20 or 30 The Hall Mr. Skrimshire of A[quilate] or N[orbury] 1 m.

Hales 1½ m. 10 or 12 H.

Blore 2 m. 30 or 40 h.

Tirley Castle dem[olished ?] 2 furl.

Vill[ages] in Dr. parish in Shropshire.

Woods ease 1 m. 4 or 5 h. on the R<sup>t</sup> hand Aninton & 1 m. dist.

Sutton 1 m. 12 or 14 h. 3 furl. short of Cowsuch on the left.

Cowsuch or Colehurst a pr. S Mr. Cotton of Bellaport LLd. 1½ m.

- { Cliff grange a good farm 1 m. &  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mr. Shenton  
Ten<sup>t</sup>
- { Bunting Vill & dale Hall Mr. Cotton of Bellaport  
just beyond the Tern 1 mile & 2 m. from Stoke.
- The 4 Lows with a few odd houses beyond tern  
2 m. and 2 mile short of Hodnet.
- Charnehill 3 or 4 h. whereof 2 in Draton parish,  
2 m.
- Little Drayton 40 h. adjoining to g<sup>t</sup>. Drayton  
Shropshire Sheet.
- Longstow a Vill 12 or 14 h. Mr. Barker of the  
Hall 1 m.
- Ridgwardine 3 good farm houses 1 m. &  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Betton 12 or 14 h. and the Hall Mr. Church LLd.  
1 m.
- Tunstall pr. Mr. Church resident.

---

Sandy lane a few houses scattering in Staffordshire.

Shepherd's bridg  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile parts the Counties & so  
does the Tern from the said bridge to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile below  
Drayton.

Oakeley in Staffordshire is within a stone's cast of the  
Tern.

Colebrook comes from Chipnall mill & enters the  
Tern about 2 furl. or more below Shepherds bridg.

---

A Vicarage Sir Jn<sup>o</sup>. Corbet of Atherly patron &  
Impropriator. The Church to S<sup>t</sup>. Mary.

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p. 70] Mond. 8. Sent down to my Fath<sup>r</sup>. at Lichen [Lichfield]  
Mar. 50 Proposals of Subscription to my Map  
1679 of Staffordshire, viz<sup>t</sup>. from N<sup>o</sup>. 1 to N<sup>o</sup>. 10.  
from N<sup>o</sup>. 30 to N<sup>o</sup>. 50 & from N<sup>o</sup>. 60 to  
N<sup>o</sup>. 80. In all 50.

The same day sent to Mr. Rowld<sup>d</sup>. Fryth from  
N<sup>o</sup>. 80 to N<sup>o</sup>. 90. [Cf. pp. 96-8, *post*.]

51. 52. put in frames to hang at Mr. Ameryes  
Shop.

53. 54. left with Mr. Amery to receive Subscriptions.  
 55. left with Mr. Adams.  
 101. 92. With Charles Chetwyn—and 91 *q.* if not to Dr. Plot.  
 95. 96, 97|99. 100 to Mr. Goring.|| 98 to Mr. Stainsby—  
 93 to Mr. May for Mr. Sadler, returned (since left with Mr. East).  
 94 to Mr. Harding. [nos. 56–60 (blank) follow.]
- 

### Madely

An Altar Tomb in the N. Cross with the portraiture of a man & his wife & this Inscription on the Verge

**h**ic jacent corpora Randolfi Egerton Armigeri et Isabellæ uxoris suæ qui quidem Randolfus *obbijt* 7<sup>o</sup> die Maij Anno Dñi m.ccccc.xxiij Et predicta Isabella obiijt . . . die . . . Anno mcccc . . . quorum animabus propitietur Deus Amen.<sup>1</sup>

The windows of the said N. Cross or Chapel are replenisht with Letters viz<sup>t</sup> E. and I and some R. in Saxon capitals and E and R very large.

---

At the upper end of the Chancel on the N. side is a chancel of the Offleys (& their Vault under) wherein hang 5 pennons & 2 helms Coats & Crest for the Offleys the last of which was buried about 22 years ago.

---

In the S. cross over against the former Cross a Chancel or Sepulture for the Egertons of Wrimehill (*sic*) in this parish the windows full of H. M. E. B. & some R (and a Herse yet standing for S<sup>r</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Egerton of Wrimehill Bar<sup>t</sup>. [see below, p. 72] )

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<sup>1</sup> See A. Oliver's *Incised Effigies of Staffordshire*, pl. 17.

- p. 71] 1. Mucleston parish a Parsonage Tower Steeple.  
 2. Winington 12 or 14 h. Mr. Percival  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.  
 3. Knighton cum Okely 8 or 10 h. in K., Okely  
 pr. 2 ho. Mr. Chetwood.  
 4. Aston 20 or 30 h.

Salop.

5. Bearston 12 or 14 h.  
 6. Derrington 20 or more Mr. Wood of the Old  
 Hall.  
 7. Wore 20 or 30 h. and a Chapel & 2 Halls.  
 Wore Hall & Bulkley Hall.  
 8. Gravenhunger  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. 30 or 40 h. Scattering  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 mile E. of Wore. Mr. Clayton & Mr. Sherard.

In the S. W[indow] of the Church [Two coats of arms :

1. *Azure on a fess between six crosses crosslet  
 fitchy argent, three escallops gules* (TITLEY of  
 Wore).

2. *Quarterly argent and gules, on each quarter  
 (a square charge, ? a billet) counterchanged.*]

In another [a shield: *Argent* "query," *a chief or  
 pily gules*. (The tinctures are evidently at fault.  
 On the chief  $5\frac{1}{2}$  piles are shown. I cannot identify  
 this or the preceding coat.—G. P. M.) ]

In the East window of the N. aisle [The following  
 shields :—

1. *Argent a fess and in chief three mullets sable.*  
 (TOWNLEY.)

2. Quarterly : 1. (blank).

2. *Azure, a chevron or between  
 three bezants.*

3. (a canton only is shown).

4. "broke."]

A Hatchment for Mr. Chetwood of Okely.

[Here is a trick of a shield showing eleven quarterings  
 (not filled in), impaling: *Gules, a fess between three  
 bucks' heads cabossed argent* (for STEVENTON of

Dodhill, Salop) and the Chetwood Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or a demi lion issuant gules.* (John Chetwood husband of Elianor Steventon died c. 1665.)]

Mr. Will. Shaw father of Mr. Bryan [Shaw] now Parson of Mavesin Ridware. The last Incumbent ob. circ. 1672 or 3. Mr. Will. Owen the present Incumbent grandson of S<sup>r</sup>. Will. Owen of Condoover.

[Madeley, continued.]

p. 72] \*By which Herse is a gravestone with this Inscription and the portraiture of a Man & his wife.

**hic** jacent Hugo Egerton Armiger et Margareta uxor ejus qui quidem Hugo obiit Septimana ante dies Rogationum Anno dñi M. C. quinto et dicta Marg. ob. in festo Scæ Agatha' Anno Dni M. cccc. LXXXIX quorum animabus propitietur Deus Amen.

Adjoining the former such another for a single man

**hic** jacet Radulphus Egerton filius Hugonis Egerton

Scæ Katherinæ virginis Anno Dñi. M<sup>o</sup> ccc . . .

. . . . . [Possibly the tomb of Ralph son of *Urian* Egerton of the pedigrees, a grandson of Ellen Hawkeston.]

On the last these Armes [*Ermine, a fess* (should be *gules fretty or*) for HAUKESTON, impaling a quarterly shield, 2 and 3 being shaded (probably DUTTON—*quarterly, argent and gules, in 2 and 3 a fret*) Sir Hugh Egerton's wife was a Dutton.]

On the other these: [a quarterly shield (left blank) impaling, *Ermine, a fess* (as before).]

Other gravestones also scarce legible.

On a Tablet against the S. wall at the upper end of the S. aisle in a Lozenge:

[*Argent, fretty azure, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil pierced gules.*]

Madely parish a Vicarage. Mr. Offley Impro. & Patron. Will: Lownes present Incumbent. His predecessor one Kinsey removed about 13 or 14 year ago 20<sup>li</sup> per añ. 12 from Stafford 24 to Lichfield.

In the parish Little Madely 7 or 8 ho.

Great Madely 30 or 40

Onnely circa. 20.

Stannylow pr. Mr. Bowyer.

Wrimehill Hall S<sup>r</sup> John Egerton.

Moor Hall Mr. Whitehall Ten<sup>t</sup> to Mr. Offley.

The Manor John Offley ar.

p. 73] **Betley.**

A fair Monument fixt to the N. Wall of the Chancel the Effigies of a Man & his wife kneeling—

HERE lye the bodies of Raph Egerton of Betley Esq<sup>r</sup> and Frances his wife da<sup>r</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> Raph Egerton of Wrimehill K<sup>t</sup> who had issue S<sup>r</sup> Raph Egerton K<sup>t</sup> William Mary & Frances which Raph died the 17. of April 1610.

[Three Shields of EGERTON, 1. *A fess ermine between three pheons, a crescent for a difference.* 2. The same (without the crescent) within a lozenge. 3. Quarterly of six :—

1 and 6. *Gules, a fess ermine between three pheons argent, a crescent for a difference.* (EGERTON of Betley).

2. *Ermine, a fess gules fretty or.* (HAUKESTON).

3. *Argent, on a chevron gules five bezants within a bordure engrailed.* (CHETILTON.)

4. *Argent, a chevron between three water-bougets sable.* (HILL.)

5. *(Vert), a chevron between three talbots statant argent.* (HOWNHILL.)

Impaling : " the same." (Ralph Egerton married his first cousin once removed, 17 Jan. 1576-7—*Betley Reg.* )

In the East window of the Chancel.

**Th**is Chancel was builded a<sup>o</sup>. D. 1610 by Raulphe Egerton of Betly Esq<sup>r</sup> & Francis his wife dau<sup>r</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> Raph Egerton of Wrimehill K<sup>t</sup> who had issue . . . . . Frances.

Over this the same 6 quart. as before with mantle helm & Crest viz<sup>t</sup> a plume of feathers Argent : Supra spem spero.

---

Writ upon the S. wall of the Chancel under the Arms and quarterings of Egerton & Harington.

**S**ir Ralph Egerton of Betley in com Staff. K<sup>t</sup> Ld. of this mannor married Frances the dau<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> John Harington of *Kenton* (Kelston] in co. Somerset K<sup>t</sup> [about 1608].

---

Upon the death of Mrs. Egerton [wife of Randle Egerton of Betley] a Hatchm<sup>t</sup> affixed to the S. Wall with the Arms of Egerton & Needham viz<sup>t</sup> Argent a bend engrailed between two stags' heads cabossed sable.

Lower upon the same wall :

S<sup>r</sup> Raph Egerton of Wrimehill in the County of Stafford K<sup>t</sup> married Anne the dau<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Ph . . . . of . . . . in com Cesfr. K<sup>t</sup>  
[? Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, Kt.]

The same 6 Coats only the 2<sup>d</sup>. Interposes 6 a chief A. Impaling Argent on a bend azure 3 garbs or, a Canton gules [FITTON] quartering argent two chevrons gules [*sic* for ORREBY] the 3<sup>d</sup>. Leigh & 10 Coats more. [Cf. *Harl. Soc. Visit. Cheshire*, p. 99.]



p. 74] Upon the N. Wall of the Chancel

William Egerton of Betley Esq<sup>r</sup>. Ld. of this Mannor married Jane the dau<sup>r</sup>. of S<sup>r</sup>. Tho. Lacon of Willey in the County of Salop K<sup>nt</sup>.

The same 6 Coats as at first only the last is Arg<sup>t</sup>.  
3 Wolves heads erased Sable [WOLSTON.] Empaling Lacon [of Willey co. Salop] quarterly per fess Indented ermine and azure & 4 Coats more, besides the last as the 1<sup>st</sup>.

In the E. window of the S. aisle [a shield bearing *Ermine, a fess gules fretty or* (HAUKESTON): impaling, *quarterly argent and gules, 2 and 3 fretty or* (DUTTON). ]

On the pulpit

Frances wife to Raph Egerton Esq<sup>r</sup>. gave this pulpit. 1616.

Betley a Market Town on Friday one fair 20 July.  
Places in the Parish—

Betley Toun, Randle Egerton Esq<sup>r</sup>. of the Hall.

Ransor

Wrimehill Toun the N.E. part

Balterly Mr. Thicknes in Staffordshire.

#### Newcastle q.

A little mon<sup>t</sup> fixt to the E. wall of the N. aisle

Here lyeth the body of Sam. Fernihaugh g<sup>t</sup> who married Mercey the da<sup>r</sup>. of Tho. Wood of this town g<sup>t</sup> by whom he had issue Sarah & Will. he departed this life 12. Febr. 1675 æt. suæ 33.

Fixt to the E. Wall of the Chancel—HIC jacet Susanna filia Edwardi Brett Armigeri et Janæ uxoris ejus secundæ quæ obiit vicesimo sexto die Jan. A<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1670 æt. mense fere sexto.

[King gives a trick of a shield: (blank) impaling, *Argent, a wolf (?) rampant double tailed (?) sable*. Presumably intended for Jane his second wife.

Susannah was bpt. at Wolstanton, 2 Aug. 1670—  
Edward Brett, Knt. of Dimsdale was buried at  
Keel, 22 Feb. 1695-6.]

p. 75] Newcastle subtus Limam. Corp governed by a Mayor  
& 2 Justices and 2 Bayliffs and 2 Receivers, 2  
Constables 2 Churchwardens, 2 Serjeants at Mace  
a Recorder & Townclerk and a Common Council of  
24 out of which the Mayor Bayliffs Justices &  
1 Rec<sup>r</sup> also 2 Assise lookers (*i.e.* Clerks of the  
Market).

A Chapelry in Stoke parish, & served by a Curate  
to whom the parson of Stoke allows 10<sup>li</sup> per añ.

Sends 2 Burgesses to Parl<sup>t</sup>

Monday Market. 3 fairs yearly. Monday after  
Easter week. Trinity Monday, 3<sup>dly</sup>. 6 Semptemb.  
and every second Monday after each fair successively  
is a Cattle Market.

**Stoke upon Trent.** A Rectory. 22 from Lichfield 10  
to Stafford. The present Incumbent D<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>  
Manwaring his predecessor . . . Pimrose who  
died about 46 years ago. Mr. Spademan the  
Patron, bought of . . . Brereton, & designs  
the Rectory for his son at 900<sup>li</sup> purchase.

In a N. window of [Here is given the Coat of DELVES ;  
the N. aisle. *Argent a chevron chequy gules and  
or between three billets sable.*]

In the parish

1. Penkhull 40 or 50 h. D<sup>r</sup> Manwaring the  
parson.
2. Claton 12 or 14 h. Mr. Tho. Lea. Mr. Lovett.
3. Shaybridg 10 or 12 h. Mr. Machin.
4. Ridge house 3 or 4 h.
5. Shalton 20 vel circ. Mr Jn<sup>o</sup>. Fenton. Mr.  
Balthazar Bell.
6. Cobridge gate 3 or 4 h. small.

7. Handley green 70 or 80 h.
  8. Bucknall a chap. not parochial 40 or 50  
Mr. Will Allen.
  9. Bagnall a chap. not parochial 20 or more  
Mr. Murrall Mr. Leigh.
  10. Norton a chap. in le Mores.
  11. Newcastle a chap.
  12. Whitmore a chap. . . . . Edw. Man-  
waring, Esq<sup>r</sup>
  13. Burslem a chap 70 h.
  14. Bottestow 5 ho. Mr. Bagnall of Berry Hill.  
Little Fenton 5h. the Hall.  
Fenton Park Mr. Tho. Bagnall disparked.  
Mairlane and Mairlane end.
- p. 76] Longton 6 or 7 ho. Mr. Foley son of Richard who  
was brother to Thomas father of Philip.  
G<sup>t</sup> Fenton. 5 ho. Mr. Tho. Fenton of Normicote  
grange in Stone parish q.  
Mr. Allen late High Sheriff. [Thomas Allen of Fulford  
was sheriff in 1675.] Mr. Nicholls.  
Foley Arg<sup>t</sup> a fess eng<sup>r</sup> between 3 Cinqfoyls sa.  
border sa. used at the funeral of Rich. Foley afore-  
said who died 1678 & was buried in the Church  
yard of Stoke upon Trent.

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**Baswich.** In a S. window of the Church [a coat of  
arms below a crest : *Argent, two bars gules, in chief  
a cross flory between two fleurs-de-lis azure, the  
whole within a bordure engrailed sable.* Crest : *on  
a wreath a bird (? pelican) or.* Below :—]

Orate pro bono statu Thomae Warde et Malydis  
uxoris ejus.

A fair monument fixt to the N. Wall of the Chancel.

[A trick given of the following arms : Quarterly,

1. *Azure, on a chevron argent between three lions  
passant guardant or as many crosses moline  
gules* (sic). (FOWLER.)

2. *Ermine, on a canton an owl.* (BARTON.)
3. *Barry of six gules and argent, on a chief or a lion passant azure.* (INGLEFIELD.)
4. *Azure, two bars argent, over all a bend compony or and gules.* (LEGH).

On an escutcheon of pretence : *Argent, two lions passant guardant azure.* (HANMER of Bettisfield, Salop.)

Crest : *A cubit arm vested argent cuffed gules, holding a hawk's lure proper, the line or.*]

below these Arms—

- [1. FOWLER (single) impaling LEGH.
2. FOWLER ,, ,, HANMER.
3. HANMER impaling SANDFORD (*Quarterly per fess indented azure and ermine*). ]

Upon the Stone a large Cross molin g. and this Inscription.

Hic jacent corpora Briani filij Rogeri Fowler Ar̄mī  
et Johannaē uxoris ejus filiae et heredis  
Johannis Hanmere de Bettisfeld Ar̄mī,  
Animae vero dei gratia in pace quiescant  
anno 159 . . .

At the head these Arms—

1. Fowler with a label g. ob. vita patris.
2. Blank Empaling Fowler.
3. Bendy of 10 or & azure [MOUNTFORT] Empaling Fowler.

On the side these Arms.

1. Walker viz<sup>t</sup>. A on a Cheveron with a [ring and stock at the point] between 3 crescents sable 2 plates and a crescent Arg<sup>t</sup>. Empaling Fowler.
2. blank Empaling Fowler.
3. Fowler Empaling Sheldon q. viz<sup>t</sup>. sa. a fess between 3 Sheldrakes A membred g.
4. Arg. a fretted enrailed sa. [for CAMFIELD]. Empaling Fowler.

5. Fowler with a Crescent in lieu of the middle Cross molin dead *q.* [probably for the 2<sup>nd</sup> son].
6. Party per Cheveron or & Az. 3 mullets counterchanged [for DAY] Empaling Fowler.
7. Arg. 5 pales gules a lion rampant over all sa. [? for STONE] Empaling Fowler.

At the end these Arms.

1. Fowler with a crescent ut supra Empaling blank.
2. *g.* a lion rampant or with a crescent for diff. within a bord. vary [SKRIMSHIRE] Empaling Fowler.
3. Fowler with a mullet in lieu of the middle Cross Empaling blank. [for the 3<sup>rd</sup> son].

On a raised Alabaster stone adjoining the former the portraiture of a Woman & this Inscription

**h**ic jacet corpus Margariae Hanmere uxoris Johannis Hanmere Armigeri quæ quidem Margeria ob. x<sup>o</sup> die Maij Anno Dñi Mill<sup>o</sup> quingentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Cujus animae propitiatur Deus Amen.

On another at the foot of the former

**h**ere lieth the body of George Fowler son of Bryan Fowler Esq<sup>r</sup>. the which said George deceased the 23<sup>d</sup> day of May in the year of Our Ld. God M.D.L.V. whose soul God pardon.

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Stone 31 Aug. 1680.

Market on Tuesday on[e] fair St. James Day.

Walton—half a mile . . . . . 10 or 12 h. Tho.  
Leacroft.

Aston magna pr. S. Mr. *Heverrington*.

Aston parva 15 or 16 h.

Burston 20 h. 2 mile Sampson Walkadine gent.

Stoke 6 or 7 h. 1 mile.

Carr house. an Inn 1 mile &  $\frac{1}{2}$

- Cotwalton 4 houses 1 mile &  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Spot 3 or 4 h. 2 mile  
 Hilderstone 100 houses 2 mile long *Philip Gerard son of Richard.*  
 Fulford—3 mile 30 or 40 h. *Thomas Foden g<sup>t</sup>*  
 Sareley Green 6 or 8 h. Mr. Portor the younger brother.  
 Stallington 5 ho. 3 mile Mr. Portor  
 Part of Maer the other part in Careswall 2 ho. 4 mile  
 Part of Blithbridg other part in Careswall 4 or 5 ho. 4 mile.
- p. 78] Long edg Nook 3 h. 3 mile  
 Newhouse 2 ho. 3 mile  
 Normicot grange 2 ho. 3 mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  near the Mear *Rob<sup>t</sup> Austen gent.*  
 Berry hill 3 ho. 2 mile  
 Knenall 4 h. 2 mile  
 Mothersall 7 or 8 or more 2 mile  
 Woodhouses 2 mile fare 2 houses  
 Olton—1 mile 12 ho. M<sup>r</sup> Val Short  
 Mayford 1 mile 8 or 10 h. *Edward Short Will. Jervis*  
 Tittensor 2 mile 20 or more ho. Mr. George Unitt of the Hill Top in Tittensor.  
 Beech—3 mile 20 houses *Mr. Raph Brereton*  
 Darlaston bridg & Town 30 ho. 1 mile James Coleir Esq<sup>r</sup> son of Rob<sup>t</sup>  
 Stone Park *Will. Crompton*  
 Stone a Vicarage Mr. Joseph Bradely the Incumbent. His predecessor Will. Ausop left the place about 4 year ago. The King Patron.
- p. 79] [Blank].  
 p. 80] 1679 The Deputy Lieuten<sup>ts</sup> for Staffordshire.<sup>1</sup>  
 1. Ld. Ferrers.

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<sup>1</sup> Compare *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, 1912, pp. 357-8.

2. Ld. Ward.
3. S<sup>r</sup> Hen. Littleton.
4. S<sup>r</sup> Walter Bagot.
5. S<sup>r</sup> Walter Wrottesley.
6. S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Littleton.
7. S<sup>r</sup> Francis Lawley.
8. Tho. Thinne (Esq<sup>r</sup>) Bart.
9. S<sup>r</sup> John Wirley.
10. S<sup>r</sup> Bryan Broughton the son now.
11. Tho. Lane Esq<sup>r</sup>
12. Walter Chetwynd Esq<sup>r</sup>
13. Mr. Will. Sneyd.
14. Mr. [Henry] Gray.
15. Mr. Leveson Gower.
16. S<sup>r</sup> John Bowyer.
17. S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Bellot.
18. Randolph Egerton
19. Coll : Edw. Vernon.
20. Mr. [John] Offley.

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Freeholders Com̄. Staff : 1680.

Pirehill hundred.

James Bayly of Madeley gent.

Raph Hawkes of Newton gent.

Tho. Leacroft of Walton

Burslem Wedgwood of Burslem

John Lutwich of Blackley

Rob. Lander of Hardiwick

Jn<sup>o</sup> Boughey of AudleyJn<sup>o</sup> Vernon of the same

Tho. Watson of Houldich

Jn<sup>o</sup> Stevenson of BucknalJn<sup>o</sup> Watson of Eaves *q.* is Evenal

Tho. Lee of Packfield

W<sup>m</sup>. Tunstall of Tunstall

Tho. Bould of Marston

Fran. Lycett of Hopton

Ric. Dean of Whitgreave

Tho. Dawson of Gayton  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Allen of Brookhouse  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Amery of Aston  
 John Dale of Radwood  
 Joseph Delves of Stonehough  
 Valerius Sutton of Barlaston  
 Randle Colclough of Barlaston  
 Tho. Bagnall of Blurton  
 Henry Sherrat of Newstead  
 George Unett of Tittensor  
 John Baddiley of Knutton  
 John Clownam of do.  
 Bryan Ward of do.  
 Tho. Colclough of Barlaston  
 Tho. Shelley of do.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Wood of Kiderew  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Beech of Fordhead  
 Philip Wootton of Hilderston  
 Tho. Bradbury of do.

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Rob<sup>t</sup>. Wedgwood of Standon  
 John Beane of Sighford

## Seisdon hundred.

Walter Fowler of Penford Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Tho. Grove of Rowley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Sam. Pipe of Bilston Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Hoo of Bradeley gent.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Barnesley of Treesly gent.  
 Rich. Keeling of Sedgley gent.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Darby of Wolverhampton g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Marsh of Womborn g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Edw. Green of Trescot g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Rich<sup>d</sup>. Chandles of Perton g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Sam Joy of Enfield g<sup>t</sup>.  
 John Bate of Rowley gent.  
 Tho. Loxdale of Wolverhampton gent.



Tho. James *q.* of Overpen *gt.*<sup>1</sup>  
 Rich. Rabone of do.  
 Tho. Bradney of Wolverhampton  
 Tho. Robbins of Bilston *gt.*  
 Tho. Gibbons of Wolverhampton  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Russell of do.  
 Tho. Linton of Bilston *gt.*  
 Tho. Perry of do. *gt.*  
 John Gibbons of Sedgley *gt.*  
 John Rastons of Codsall *gt.*  
 Tho. Whitmore of Netherpen *gt.*  
 Rob. Heyward of Oaken *gt.*  
 Walt. Clark of Coven mill *gt.*  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Fairchild of Overpen *gt.*  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Foster of Fordhouses *gt.*  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Gravenor of Stockins *gt.*  
 Tho. Compson of Wordsley *gent.*  
 Rich<sup>d</sup>. Hodgkis of do.  
 John Rabone of Overpen *gt.*  
 Walter Doleman of Seisdon *gt.*  
 Tho. Hickmans of do.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Sheldon of Billbrooke *gt.*  
 Cuttleston hundred.  
 Tho. Wilbraham of Weston subtus Lizard  
 Bar<sup>t.</sup>  
 Henry Vernon of Hilton Ar.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Chetwind of Rugeley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Rich. Congreave of Stretton Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Edw. Littleton of Pillington (*sic*) Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 John Huntbatch of Fetherston Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Walt. Skrimshire of Orslow *gent.*  
 Jonas Astley of Wood Eaton *gent.*  
 Tho. Brown of Shredicoat *gt.*  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Birch of Pillington

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<sup>1</sup> Probably the "Mr. Thomas Janns sen." who was buried at Penn,  
25 Mar. 1691.

Edw. James of Kinnaston g<sup>t</sup>  
 Tho. Bayly of Haughton  
 Tho. Fletcher of Alston  
 Lewis Dickenson of Acton Trussell  
 Tho. Adderley of Bednall  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Nicklin of do.  
 John Stanley of Auston [Alstone]  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Birch of Brockton  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Webb of do.  
 Edw. Ward of do.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Harris of Brewood  
 Tho. Johnson of do.  
 John Blake of Little On  
 Henry Adams of Bryneton  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Adams of Chatwall  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Bradbury of Burton  
 Ric. Wilson of do.  
 Ric. Thorley of do.  
 Tho. Selman of Cowley  
 Tho. Barnfield of Dunston g<sup>t</sup>  
 Henry Pickstock of do.  
 Tho. Dale of Haughton  
 Raph Trubshaw of Haughton  
 John Beech of do.  
 Edw. Salt of Huntington  
 John Davies of do.  
 John Bevens of do.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Averno of Ridgley  
 Fran. Egginton of Rickerscote  
 Steph. Ward of do.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Sanders of Shareshill  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Smith of do.  
 Jacob Becket of do.  
 Tho. Touck of Penkrich  
 Edw. Read of do.  
 John Vanes of do.  
 Tho. Linell of do.

Tho. Bourne of Sardon magna  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Pensore of Sardon parva  
 John Stubbs of Water Eaton sen<sup>r</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Knight of do.  
 Tho. Mountfort of do.  
 Theoph. Falkingham of Bruerton  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Cotton of Brockton  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Nicklin Jun<sup>r</sup>. of Bednall

Offlow hundred.

Leicester Barton of Tamworth Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Ashlock of do.  
 Tho. Scott of Barr g<sup>t</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Scott of do. g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Fran. Hanbury of Norton g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Henry Shipton of Longdon g<sup>t</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Turton of Westbromwich jun<sup>r</sup>. g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Henry Hopkins of Wednesbury g<sup>t</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Slake of Nether Town g<sup>t</sup>.  
 John Morton of Marchington g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Rich. Turton of Yoxhall g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Vaughton of Tamworth g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Tho. Rodes de do.  
 Rob. Greasbrook of Shenston  
 Rich. Lycet of Hansacre  
 Simon Ames of Armitage  
 Simon Baggaley of do.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Osborn of Perry barr g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Morris Ashford of Hansworth  
 John Broom of do.  
 James Sedgwick of Little Aston  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Cook of do.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Ridding of Lin  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Quintin of Wall g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Tho. Hood of Hansacre  
 John Collier of Fotherley  
 Tho. Ilsley of Yoxhall wood houses (or High-  
 hall hill) g<sup>t</sup>.

Tho. Morshall of Longdon  
 Benj. Mousley of Clifton  
 John Bust of Tatenhill  
 Josiah Freeman of Wednesbury  
 John Bird of Dunstall  
 Abraham Cross of do.  
 Will. Penson of Darlison  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Holland of Barton  
 Tho. Higgins of do.  
 Tho. Day of Barr magna  
 John Scott of do.  
 John George of Whichnor  
 Nath. Whiting of Barton  
 John Parkhouse of Tipton  
 Tho. Talbot of do.  
 Tho. Linton of Bromley R̄  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Cooper of Whittington  
 Rich. Whille of Whittington  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Aldrich of Whittington  
 Fran. Aldridge of Homebridge (*q.* if not  
 Homerwich)  
 Henry Smith of Shenston  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Sherrat of Bar magna  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Addenbrook of Wednsbury  
 John Bond of Roulston  
 Tho. Webb of Barton under Needwood  
 Tho. Worsey of Rushall g<sup>t</sup>  
 Humph. Repton of Ediall  
 Rich. Fowler of Burndwood  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Shipton of Yoxhall  
 John Hood of Hansacre  
 John Proffitt of Aldridge  
 John Watkins of do.  
 Tho. Jordan of do.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Cox of do.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Darby of Little Aston  
 Humfr. Gibbons of Oscott

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W<sup>m</sup>. Scott of Barr  
 Rob. Higgins of Armitage  
 John Bayley of Hamsted Ridware  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Slake of do.  
 John Sanders of Branson  
 Tho. *Fowler* of Burntwood *q*.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Holt of Marchington  
 Tho. Harvey of do.  
 Ric. Rowe of Draycot in le Clay  
 George *Hollam* de Cotten *q*.  
 James Fletcher sen<sup>r</sup>. de Footherley

Totmonslow hundred.

Hurt of Castern Ar.

W<sup>m</sup>. Trafford of Swithamley Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Sam. Adderley of Blakehall Esq<sup>r</sup>. or Blackhaugh

Phil. Hollins of Moseley gent.

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Ch<sup>r</sup>. Lea of Mayfield gent.

Edw. Doots of Cheadle g<sup>t</sup>.

James Ridiard of Abby green g<sup>t</sup>.

Doxey Hulme of Grange g<sup>t</sup>.

James Creswell of Stansmore hall

John Bateman of Longston g<sup>t</sup>.

James Roades of Rushton g<sup>t</sup>.

Sleigh of Broadmeadow g<sup>t</sup> —

Rich. Sherrat of Nobbot g<sup>t</sup>.

George Mills of Mill houses g<sup>t</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup>. Challinor of Cheadle g<sup>t</sup>.

Tho. Wood of Adderley green

George Mills of Rakeway

George Foway of Huntley

Lawton Ford of do.

Tho. Pyott of do.

Jn<sup>o</sup>. Tompson of Kinson

Henry Blake of do.

John Finnymore of Uttoxiter

W<sup>m</sup>. Oldfield of do.

Hen. Bladen of Checkley bank

Tho. Whitterance of Blith  
 John Tayler of Teane  
 Franc. Philips of do.  
 Anth. Green of do.  
 Will. Turner of do.  
 Rob. Gallimore of do.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Buckley of do.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Leigh of Bagnall  
 Jacob Woosenam of Chedleton  
 Henr. Leek of Basford  
 Tho. Nabbs of Denston  
 Rob. Holden of Denston  
 Rob. Sherwin of do.  
 Tho. Smith of Denston  
 Tho. Rawlins of do.  
 Tho. Tunncliffe of do.  
 Tho. Holden of do.  
 Henry Ball of Hallington  
 Tho. Woodward of do.  
 Raph. Wood of do.  
 John Edge of Kinsley  
 John Brinley of Whiston  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Young of do.  
 John Mellor of Wetton  
 George Ayre of Austenfield  
 John Weston of Hillhouse  
 Tho. Harris of Gratwich  
 John Lomax of Caraswell  
 Rich. Bill of Farley

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Bryan Broughton of Beudesert K<sup>t</sup>. & B<sup>t</sup>  
 Henry Gough of Perryhall K<sup>nt</sup>.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Whitehall of Pipe Ridware Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Rich. Ducey of Aston Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Seis. Rich. Amphlett of Clent Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Pirh.] Jn<sup>o</sup>. Offley of Madeley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Cud.] Edwin Skrymshire of Aquilate Esq<sup>r</sup>.

- Charles Skrymshire of Norbury Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Chetwind of Rugeley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Edw<sup>d</sup>. Littleton of Pillington Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Pirh.] W<sup>m</sup>. Crompton of Stone Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Seis John Hoo of Bradeley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Francis Whightwich of Dunstall Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Pirh.] John Wilson of Stafford Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Tho. Whitby of Heywood gent.  
 [Cud.] Ferrers Fowke of Brewood Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Pirh.] Peter Warburton of Pagets Bromley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Offl.] George Hall of Callmore Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Seis.] Sam. Pipe of Bilson Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Tho. Jevon of Sedgley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 [Cud.] John Huntbach of Fetherston gent.  
 p. 89] [Offl.] Tho. Scott of Barr magna gent.  
 Will. Scott of do. gent.  
 Tho. Worsey of Rushall g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Cud. Tho. Barnfield of Dunston g<sup>t</sup>.  
 James Roades of Rushton g<sup>t</sup>.
- 
- Offl. Rich Ducy of Aston Esq<sup>r</sup> dead.  
 Sam. Dilkes of Hasler Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Turton of the Oak g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Leicest<sup>r</sup>. Barbour of Tamworth Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Charles Chadwick of Hill Ridware Ar.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Peirshouse of Lyn Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- 
- Seis. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Moseley of Moseley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Franc. Whitwick of Whitwick Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Walt. Fowler of Penford Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Rich. Keeling of Sedgley gent.
- 
- Pirh. Peter Warburton of Pagetts Bromley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Franc. Eld of Sighford Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Tho. Whitbey of Heywood Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Young of Charnes g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Tho. Crompton of Morton g<sup>t</sup>.

- Jn<sup>o</sup>. Norris of Pagets bromley g<sup>t</sup>.
- 
- Totm. W<sup>m</sup>. Trafford of Swithamley Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Timothy Edge of Horton  
 Phil. Holling of Moseley g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Edw. Doughtey of Cheadle g<sup>t</sup>.  
 James Rudiard of the Abby g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Doxy Hulm of Newgrange
- 
- Cutt. Edw. James of Kinvaston g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Tho. Browne of Shredicote g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Rich. Pensel of Rugeley g<sup>t</sup>. mort : [? Purcell]  
 John Huntbach of Fetherston g<sup>t</sup>.
- 
- p. 90] Offl. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Morton of Marchington g<sup>t</sup>.  
 Tot. John Ensor of Lees hill  
 Marm. Brown of Fole  
 Ja. Creswell of Dilhorne  
 Tho. Vise of Hulme
- Seis. Rob. Heywood of Oakden  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Grosvenor of Stockins g<sup>t</sup>.
- Pir. Fran. Beech de le Wood  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Arnett of Coates  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Cartwright of Chell  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Sarjeant of Milmeese g<sup>t</sup>.
- Cutt. Tho. Bayly of Haughton g<sup>t</sup>.

[Several of the following notes are evidently taken from various books in the Heralds' College.]

- p. 91] 1639 S<sup>r</sup>. Hen. Blount of Blounts Hall Staff. knighted  
 31<sup>o</sup>. March.  
 Edwardus Mainwaring de Whitmore in com : Staff.  
 (10 fil. (sed 2<sup>dos</sup> vivos) Johis Manwaring mil : per  
 Cath : sororem Will : Honford de Honford Arm.)  
 duxit Aliciam fil. et hæ. Rob. Boughey de Whit-  
 more in co. Staff. temp. Eliz. Reg.
- Staffsh. In all public Taxes is thus divided : Pirehill  
 and Offlow hundreds are rated Equal to each other  
 and both together equal to the other 3 C. scl<sup>t</sup>.



Totmonslow, Cudleston, Seisdon, which 3 are in like manner equal to each other also.

Corbin of Corbins hall in Swinford Regis parish in co. Staff. D. 14 a Long Pedigree.

\* Clent Staff. Seisdon hd. Vic. Kederminster. d. 8. 16. 4  
Charles Chetwinds son married to a dau<sup>r</sup>. of S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Littleton of Staffordsh. 1680.

Thomas Petre 5<sup>th</sup> son of William Ld. Petre by Kath : 2<sup>nd</sup> dau<sup>r</sup>. of Edw. E. of Worcester married Ursula dau<sup>r</sup>. & heir of Walter Brook of Lapley in com. Staff. Esq<sup>r</sup>.—posted.

S<sup>r</sup> Edward Moseley of the Hough in com. Lanc. Bart. (and of Rolleston in C<sup>m</sup>o. Staff q.) married Kath : dau<sup>r</sup>. to W<sup>m</sup>. Ld. Grey of Wark in April 1665 ; after married to Charles Ld. North & Grey of Rolleston—posted.

S<sup>r</sup> Rob. Wolseley of Wolseley in com. Staff. Bart. & Mr. John Giffard of Boskevile in com. Staff., both living 1 July 1631, which is all concerning them in L. 3. fo. 21.

Dugdale's Staff. has about 150 g<sup>t</sup>. 50 Esq<sup>r</sup>. 5 Kn<sup>ts</sup>. 8 Bart.

Westcot of Handsaker co. Staff. A Certificate with Coat & Crest J. 22 fo. 23 b.

[Here follows some calculations of the value, apparently, of the Staffordshire gentry from a herald's point of view, *i.e.* for certificates of their arms—about £300 in all.]

p. 92]	The D. of Newcastle's Estate in Staffordsh.	1641.			
			l.	s.	d.
	The Manor of Bloar with Coulton	... 573	13	4	
	The Manor of Grindon Cauldon with Waterfull...	... 822	3	0	
	The Manor of Cheadle w <sup>th</sup> Kinsley	... 259	18	0	
	The Manor of Barleston etc.	... 694	3	0	
			<hr/>		
	In all	2349	17	4	
			T		

[Some miscellaneous notes of little or no interest follow, including, p. 93, some geographical matter entitled "A circulation of Roads including Staffordshire"; p. 94, the Lat. & Long. of places in Staffordshire, &c. and a table for reckoning degrees of Latitude in inches (for maps). Then, the note: "The Dove does not divide Staffsh. & Darbysh. in all places, but about Rocester and Rolston (juxta Egginton in com. Derb.) it is divided by other branches, possibly the old Course of the River, which query concerning, there having been Suits at Law about it." P. 95 contains the names of some 26 places in Totmonslow hundred in connection with certain obscure tabulated numeration, perhaps chorographic.]

p. 96] Mr. Friths Subscriptions [? to his Map. See above,  
p. 70.]

15 <sup>li</sup>	20
a. Tho. Grove of Rowley ā <sup>r</sup>	1 S <sup>r</sup> Edward Littleton of Tamworth
b. Rich. Congreve of Stretton ā <sup>r</sup>	2 S <sup>r</sup> Bryan Broughton of Broughton
c. Tho. Burnes of Lichfield g.	3 Ed. Moreton of Ingleton
d. Jn <sup>o</sup> Brown of Fortherly g.	4. Raph Sneyd h <sup>r</sup> of Sneyd of Kell
e. Tho. Sheldon of Hampton g.	5. Jonas Grosvenor son & h <sup>r</sup> of
	6 Walt <sup>r</sup> G. of Bushbury
	7 Edw. Arblaster of Longdon
	8 Tho. Rudyard of Rudyard sn <sup>r</sup>
	9 Walt <sup>r</sup> Skrimshire of Orsloe
	10 Jn <sup>o</sup> Persehouse of Reynolds Hall.
b. Congreve of Stretton & Congreve of Congreve are father & son.	
c. Son of the Mercer who married Pyot.	
d. Mr. Fr[yth's] father in law.	
i. Father to Littleton of Pillaton.	

p. 97] Mary dau<sup>r</sup> of Ferdinand E. of Huntingdon & sister  
of Theoph. now E. of Huntingdon wife of Withm  
Jolife of Caverswell Castle in com. Staff. Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
She was buried at Ashby de la Zouch in cō. Leic.  
12<sup>o</sup>. Dec. 1678. they were married *circa* a<sup>n</sup> 1674  
or 5.

p. 98] N. 83. Capt. Lanes Subscr.

10. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Dolphin of Shenston  
Will Spencer of the Well head by Perry bridge  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Carter Parson of Wilnal Curate  
T. L. Esq<sup>r</sup>.
15. Edw. James of Kinaston  
Tho. Jevon of Sedgley  
Tho. Scott of Barrbeacon  
Edw. Lake of Shenston  
Tho. Ward of Shenston  
Dr. Smallwood Dean  
T. L. Esq<sup>r</sup>.
20. Edw. L. Ward  
S<sup>r</sup>. Walt. Bagot Bart.  
Coll. E. Vernon (of London)  
Charles Skrimsh. of Orsloe or Horsloe  
John Offley of Madeley  
S<sup>r</sup>. Hen. Every  
John Every brother to S<sup>r</sup>. Hen.  
Will. Parkes (of Caverswell q.)  
Tho. Offley younger brother to the H. Sh. &  
brother in law to Capt. Lane of Broughton.  
Phil. Pargiter of Mavesin Ridware  
S<sup>r</sup>. John Wyrley of Hampsted  
Humph. Jennens of Yearnton in Warw.  
Frederick Blewston of Ward end Warr  
Will. Fitzherbert of Tissington.  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Moseley of Moseley  
Henry Vernon of Hilton  
Henry Ligh of Rushall  
Tho. Leigh of Aldridge } Cousin germans.

Foulk G. Ld. Brook  
 Ld. Digby  
 S<sup>r</sup>. Charles Adderley  
 Sebert Ripington of Amington  
 Arden Bagot Worwsh.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup>. Burdet of Bramcot Warw. eldest son of  
 S<sup>r</sup>. Fr.  
 Clem. Fish<sup>r</sup>. nephew of S<sup>r</sup>. Clem. eldest son of  
 Tho. Fisher living.  
 Edw. Montfort of Bescote.

p. 100]		Receipts 1679.		l.	s.	d.
July	13.	Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mr. May Treasurer ...	...	5	00	00
*	21.	Rec <sup>d</sup> . for Walters Certificate ...	...	1	00	00
		{ for the month of July upon the book }		14	06	
		{ from Mr. Sandford & myself }				
		{ more of Mr. Gibbon } the same		2	06	
		{ of Mr. Devenish } month		2	6	
		{ of Mr. Dethick for August... }	...	7	6	
		{ My Self for August }	...	9	6	
		My Self for Sept. ...	...	19	6	
19.	Sept.	Mr. Holfords money in full of his debt		1	4	6
10.	11. 0.	My Self for October ...	...	0	14	5
	Nov. 6.	Mr. Ball forfeiture for not waiting in				
		July ...	...	2	00	0
	June	Walters Certificate from Elton <i>q.</i> ...	...	1	0	0
		My Self for November ...	...	1	15	0
Dec.	26.	Of Mr. Holford Petres certificate fee		3	6	8
Jan.	3.	Mr. Dugdales not waiting in Dec. ...	...	2	0	0
80.	Oct. 15.	Bp. of St. Asaphs fee ...	...	6	5	0
	10.	Lady Coniers Warr <sup>t</sup> . of Precedence ...	...	1	0	0
		A Copy of it delivered out ...	...	0	10	0
		Lady Mary Tudor ditto ...	...	1	10	0
		Earl of Macclesfield's Augment. ...	...	1	10	0
1679	Dec. 4	16 2 } Jan. 2 6 }				
	Nov. 1	18 6 } 6 17 2 Feb. 10 0 }		7	9	8
		2 6 }				
		s. d.	s. d.	s.		
1680	Apr. 3	10 May 2	6 June 10	...	0	16 4

	s. d.					l. s. d.
Sep. 7	6	Oct. 1	12	6	...	2 0 0
	s. d.					
Nov. 14	6	Dec.	...	...	...	1
Jan. 1.		Mr. Dugdales not waiting	...	...	...	2 0 0
		Certificate of Goodrick	...	...	...	0 10 0
Jan. 20.		Of Mr. Holfords money his arrears	...	...	...	} 2 3 2
		upon the book to 20 Jan.				
		Of Mr. Gibbons money	...	...	...	1 2 0
Mar. 4.		S <sup>r</sup> . Andrew Melvilles Certificate	...	...	...	3 6 8
	1681					
May 19.		Lady Eliz. Maynard Warr <sup>t</sup> . of Prece-	...	...	...	1 0 0
		dence				
12.		Certificate of Nichols desc <sup>t</sup> . from S <sup>r</sup> .	...	...	...	1 0 0
		Tho. Whit <sup>m</sup> .	...	...	...	
20.		Opinion of the Office touching an	...	...	...	1 0 0
		Inspeximus of Bathursts Pat <sup>t</sup> . for				
		Baronet	...	...	...	
12.		Stones Pedigree at the time of the	...	...	...	0 10 0
		grant: the Office to pay me for				
		drawing it up & Entering it	...	...	...	
		Bp. of Gloucesters fee	...	...	...	6 5 0
Easter		Use of D. 14 for a Trial at Bar on	...	...	...	1 0 0
Term.		behalf of the E. of Thanet...				

p. 101]

## Disbursements. 1679.

July 14.		Paid Susanna Gee for a month for	...	...	...	01 00 00
		widow Powell the old porter				
		A £re to the E. of Ailesb. touching	...	...	...	00 00 04
		S <sup>r</sup> . E. B.	...	...	...	
Aug. 11.		Paid Susanna Gee for Mrs. Powell	...	...	...	01 00 00
		Paid for bringing the books from Ald-	...	...	...	00 02 06
		borough				
		Porterage bringing 2 books from Mr.	...	...	...	00 00 06
		Paget...	...	...	...	
Sept. 8.		Paid Susanna Gee for Mrs. Powell	...	...	...	01 00 00
19.		Paid the Porters wives Bill for dis-	...	...	...	00 04 10
		bursement <sup>ts</sup>				
Oct. 6.		Paid Su. Gee for Mrs. Powell	...	...	...	01 00 00
8.		A Stove grate for the Office	...	...	...	01 15 00

		l. s. d.	
Oct.	16.	To the Plummer for mending a Gutter	00 07 06
6. 10. 1		A Post Letter to Mr. May ... ..	00 00 03
Oct.	24.	Altering the Crest in the D. of N. Atchiev <sup>t</sup> ... ..	00 02 06
Nov.	3.	Paid Susanna Gee for Mrs. Powell ...	01 00 00
		A Bonfire Nov. 5 with the Porters wife's Bill ... ..	00 05 0
		Chimney money Glazier	
Dec.	1.	Paid Susanna Gee for Mrs. Powell ...	01 00 0
	8.	Paid Merrill the Joiner in full ...	00 14 6
	11.	Coach hire with Mr. Dethick from Sr. E. B. ... ..	00 01 0
	20.	Paid Dod the Porter in part of wages	02 10 0
	26.	Paid him more for wages ... ..	01 00 00
Mon.	29.	Paid Susanna Gee for Mrs. Powell ...	01 00 0
Jan.	6.	To the Serv <sup>ts</sup> . at the Wardrobe Whitehall ... ..	00 05 0
	15.	Paid the Scavenger a year ending at Xmas. ... ..	00 08 0
		Paid given to my Ld. Chamberlain's man ... ..	00 01 0
	26.	Paid Mrs. Powell her self a month ...	01 00 0
		Given the Porter & Waterm. to drink at Westminster ... ..	00 01 0
		This day the Parl <sup>t</sup> . prorogued by the Kg. in person to 15 Apr. & 11 Nov. Given the Porter for giving notice to the several officers the Evening before at 11 at night ... ..	00 02 0
		Pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ a years chimney money due at Mich: 79 ... ..	00 12 0
Feb.	10.	Paid the Porter in full of his wages to New Years Day 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks at 3 <sup>s</sup> . per week in all 3 16 6	0 6 6
		Paid his Bill at the same time ...	0 9 0
	23.	Paid Mrs. Powell her month ...	1 0 0
			18 8 5

				l.	s.	d.
p. 102]	I679	Transport		18	8	5
Mar.	4.	Paid the Plasterer his Bill for the Hall ... ..		0	13	6
Mar.	22.	Paid Mrs. Powell her month...		1	0	0
Apr.	19.	Paid Mrs. Powell ... ..		1	0	0
Oct.	4.	Paid Mrs. Powell a month ... ..		1	0	0
22.8.11)	8.	Paid the paviours men etc <sup>a</sup> ... ..		0	2	0
	23.	To Jolley for 2¼ Tuns of Pebbles ... ..		2	5	0
	22.	To the firemaker of the E. Mar. room by order of the Society ... ..		0	2	6
Nov.	11.	Paid Mrs. Powell her months pension		1	0	0
Nov.	5.	Fagots and ale for the bonfire ... ..		0	3	6
	10.	Paid the paviours bill... .. Shooting 2 Chaldron of Coals & bringing in the fagots ... ..		1	8	6
	13.	Paid Dod the Porter his bill ... ..		0	18	9
	16.	Chimney money ½ year to Michas ... ..		0	12	0
Mon.	29.	Paid Mrs. Powell her months pension		1	0	0
Dec.	14.	A Messenger to the several Officers to attend the King to the house ... ..		0	1	6
	15.	To the Waterman a double fare be- cause of the Frost & Ice & 6 <sup>d</sup> . to drink ... ..		0	2	6
Dec.	27.	Mrs. Powell's pension... .. To the Woodmongers men ... .. To the Bellman 1 <sup>s</sup> . to the Beadle & Watch 1 <sup>s</sup> . ... ..		1	0	0
				0	1	0
				0	2	0
Jan.	4.	To Dod for ½ years wages ending at New Years Day at 4 <sup>s</sup> . p week ... ..		5	4	0
Frid.	14.	To the E. of Ailesburys porter by order ... .. To the Servants at the Wardrobe ... .. Carrying & recarrying the Coats at Xmas. ... ..		0	2	0
				0	5	0
				0	2	0
Jan.	10.	Attending the King at the Prorogation Porterage for our Coats to Windsor & Carrier 6 ... ..		0	2	0
				0	1	6
	13.	Notice to the Officers for the Install. of the P.P. ... ..		0	1	6

				l.	s.	d.
Jan.	24.	Mrs. Powells pension	... ..	1	0	0
Feb.	21.	Mrs. Powells pension	... ..	1	0	0
p. 103]	Pd. by	} Feeing Mr. Ward about Trophy money Guildhall ... .. Coach hire and other Expenses ... Loss in S <sup>r</sup> . Andr. Melvilles gold changing ... .. Lloids Certificate engrossing & drawing up etc <sup>a</sup> ... .. Lent Dod the porter on his wages ...		2	3	0
	H.S. all but			0	1	6
	6 <sup>d</sup> . Coffee			0	4	10
				0	13	4
Mar.	19.	More to his wife	... ..	0	10	0
1680.	28.	Letters from Oxon carriage of the Coats thence and portorage to & from the Inn ... ..		0	8	0
Apr.	1.	Taking up the paving and laying it again twice for repairing the Water pipes ... ..		0	3	6
E. Ev.		Paid the plumber for mending the water pipes with 4 foot of new pipe & 4 <sup>l</sup> [?] of Solder & labour ... ..		0	7	0
Ap.	2.	By water to Whitehall Easter ... .. Paid Dod in full of 52 <sup>s</sup> . for his quarters wages ending at 1 Ap. 1681 at 4 <sup>s</sup> . p week ... ..		0	1	0
Mar.	21.	Mrs. Powells pension one month	... ..	1	0	0
Mon.		Mrs. Powells pension one month	... ..	1	0	0
Ap.	18.					
Wed.		Carrying the Coats to and from Wind- sor by water with Portorage etc <sup>a</sup> . to the Installation of the D. of Richmond ... ..		0	6	0
Apr.	18.	Paid $\frac{1}{2}$ years Chimney money ending at Lady Day ... ..		0	12	0
May	16.	Mrs. Powell's pension...	... ..	1	0	0
	20.	Box of Coats to Qu. Hith for Windsor		0	6	6
	23.	Whitsunday Monday Carrying the Coats to & from Windsor, with portorage & our own porters & passage and charges ... ..		0	7	6



			l.	s.	d.
	June 13.	Mrs. Powells pension ... ..	1	0	0
p. 104]	21 Sept.	Receipts since my coming out of Staffordsh.			
	1680.	By the partition book <i>circa</i> ... ..	0	16	0
		Install. Fees of the E. of Sarum ... ..	2	0	0
		For a Search in the Office ... ..	0	10	0
	g	Engrossing & Registering Mundens grant etc <sup>a</sup> ... ..	0	18	6
		Brought to Town ... ..	0	18	0
		Of Mr. Shee for the Office 10 <sup>s</sup> . myself 5 <sup>s</sup> . ... ..	0	15	0
	g	Ld. Greys Supporters grant ... ..	3	0	0
		Lady Corbets Supporters grant ... ..			
	g	March. of Winchester Arms grant ... ..	3	0	0
		Of Mr. Morgan 5 <sup>li</sup> . & 2 <sup>li</sup> . before ... ..	5	0	0
		Of Mr. Adams in full of his board ... ..	10	0	0
		Of ditto for Writing and gravings ... ..	0	17	6
		Warrants for Tudor Darcy & Gerard ... ..	0	15	0
		Out of S <sup>r</sup> . Will. Hicks funeral ... ..	3	10	0
		More dividend money to Dec. 15 <i>circa</i> ... ..	3	0	0
		2 Mantle Scocheons ... ..	0	10	0
		Mr. Goodricks Pedigree ... ..	1	5	0
		Mr. Burghils Augmentation ... ..			
		Waiting 3 weeks for Mr. May in Octob <sup>r</sup> . ... ..	1	10	0
	g	Raworths grant ... ..	3	00	0
		Bathurst & Fettiplace Letter ... ..	0	6	8
		2 Certificates of Knighthood under the Seal ... ..	1	0	0
	Jan. 20.	Shipmans pedigree ... ..	1	0	0
		Attending the M. of Dorchest. funeral ... ..	2	0	0
		Dividend money—2 Kn <sup>ts</sup> . fees ... ..	0	11	6
		Barbadoes plate ... ..	3	0	0
	Jan. 27.	Of Mr. Morgan... ..	3	0	0
	Feb. 17.	Dividend money a Barons fee ... ..	0	6	6
		Marq. of Dorchesters Certificate enter- ing ... ..	0	6	8
		18 of Mr. Ashmoles Benefactors Arms ... ..	1	7	6
		2 Vellum Scocheons ... ..	0	10	0

				l.	s.	d.
		2 Certificates of the Germans Kn <sup>t</sup> -				
		hood duplicates ... ..	0	13	4	
		Wrottesleys Pedigree under the Seal				
		of the Office... ..				
		Abstracting . . . Counties out of				
		the Harth Books ... ..				
		Copying a Council book temp. E. 6 for				
		the E. of Clarendon... ..				vi postea
		Certificate of S <sup>r</sup> . Andr. Melvilles Kn <sup>t</sup> -				
		hood under the Seal ... ..	1	1	6	
		Searching for Nicholas Relation to S <sup>r</sup> .				
		Tho. White ... ..	0	5	0	
		2 Pistols from Jamaica ... ..	1	13	0	
15.	Mar.	Hankins's Deputa <sup>co</sup> n of Oxford from				
		Clarenc <sup>s</sup> ... ..	0	10	0	
	Mar.	A Scocheon and grat: for Searches of				
		Morley ... ..	0	10	0	
		Of Mr. Morgan... ..	2	10	0	
p. 105]		Waiting for Mr. May & Mr. B. in				
		March ... ..	3	0	0	
		Dividend money ... ..				
[1681]	Ap.	Dividend money ... ..	0	10	6	
		Of my Ld. Clarend. transcribing the				
		Council book ... ..	4	6	0	
	Ap. 22.	Dividend money ... ..	0	11	6	
	6. May	Attending the E. of Than. Trial ...	0	10	0	
	Ap. 30.	Graving the 10 Commandm <sup>ts</sup> . in				
		Silver... ..	0	15	0	
	May 11.	Of Mr. Cheyney & S <sup>r</sup> . H. S <sup>t</sup> . G. ...	0	10	0	
		Dividend money ... ..				
		For Nichols Descent from White ...	1	0	0	
		Stones grant & a Scocheon ... ..	3	5	0	
		2 Draughts of Supporters for Mr.				
		Cheyne ... ..	2	3	0	
pp. 107-10]	[Some further accounts between King and Thomas May (Chester Herald) and Francis Sandford (Lancaster). There is also a note that he received £2 for "serving at the Marq. of Dorchester's funeral," Tuesday 4 Jan. 1680.]					

- p. III] Hic jacet Gregor : King Gen :  
 (Rougedr. Feacial. Armorum)  
 Gre. King Civ. Lichf. fil. nat. max.  
 Et Annæ Joh. Powell gen. è Cambria oriund.  
 marit. fidel.  
 Erga Deum, proximum, et Seipsum  
 justus et integer  
 Ingenij felicis et satis amplæ fortunæ  
 Regiminis amicus  
 Regis et Reipub. amator  
 Literarumque fautor  
 Natus 13<sup>o</sup> Dec. 1648 Die S. Luciaë  
 Denatus . . . . .
- p II2] Dec. 1680  
 Received of Mr. Morgan before this time for  
 gravng writing in the Map of London ... 7 0 0  
 at 5<sup>s</sup>. p cent. and 6 fig. to a Word and  
 3<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. p cent. for the g<sup>t</sup>. Etched table  
 being about 26 C. Words.  
 all other Acco<sup>ts</sup>. clear only the great  
 Account for Westm<sup>r</sup>. Survey.  
 27 Jan. vel circa rec<sup>d</sup>. more ... .. 3 0 0  
 24 Jan. Rec<sup>d</sup>. more ... .. 2 10 0  
 Apr. 16 Sat. Rec<sup>d</sup>. more (to pay the  
 Journ. man) ... .. 2 10 0  
 Ap. 30 Sat. Rec<sup>d</sup>. more. by Laurence... 2 10 0
- 
- 17 10 0
- p. II3] Pd. Mrs. Dugdale Debtor for lace etc<sup>a</sup>. ... 1 1 3  
 Pd. For her fathers Picture painted by  
 Mr. Hales ... .. 3 0 0  
 pd.
- p. II4] [Blank]
- p. II5] [Few items of accounts, erased.]
- p. II6] [A note of the total number of names under each  
 letter (851 in all) in D<sup>r</sup>. Plot's Alphabet to his  
 map of Staffordshire.]

pp. 117-9] [Blank]

p. 120] [Here seems to be entered an estimate of some hundreds of names (of the nobility &c.) engraved on the above Map.]

pp. 121-2] [Nothing of interest.]

p. 123 [These pages seem to be occupied by calculations in connection with a proposed Ordinary of Arms. There is a list of heraldic charges and the probable number of each, over 12,000 in all. This ambitious work of King's was to be entitled: "Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam, or an essay towards a correct way of Latin Blason, Wherein the Several Bearings in Arms are Alphabetically digested, blasoned & treated of discoursed upon and the several Blasons of Camden Chiffetius & Uredius Particularly recounted in Latin & English, and the Arms of the several Princes & Potentates of Europe, the Nobility of England, Bishops Sons, & Colleges in both Universities in both those languages. Illustrated with Copper plates to each of them." He allows for over 27,000 coats, 25 to a page, making 6 volumes !]

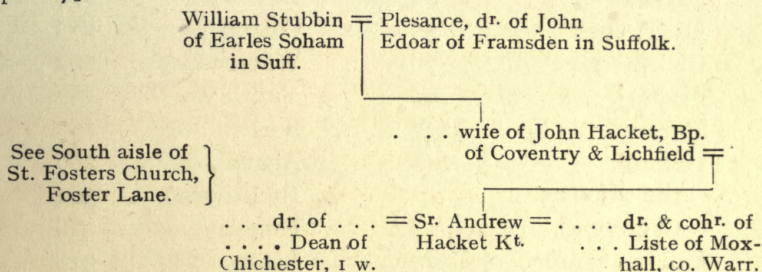
p. 126] Some of the most considerable Houses or Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Staffordsh.

Gerards Bromley	Pillaton
Tixall	Envile
Ingestre	Perry hall
Throwley	Blithfield
Basford	Himley
Caverswall Castle	Aveley
Wotton Lodge	Aquilate
Alton	Norbury
Painsley	Broughton
Keel	Madeley Manor
Trentham	Patshull
Biddulph	St. Thomas

Knipersley	Elmhurst
Wrinehill	Lapley
Suggenhill	Swinerton
Stone park	Bellamore
Wrottesley	Ld. Windsors in Wolverh.*
Beaudesert	Mr. . . . in Staff.
Chartley	Mr. Diotts in Lichf.
Tutbury	Mr. Jolleys in Leek
Dudley	Mr. K. in Uttox.
Stourton	
Canwall	
Draiton basset	
Hamstal Ridware	

\*[The house known as "the Deanery."]

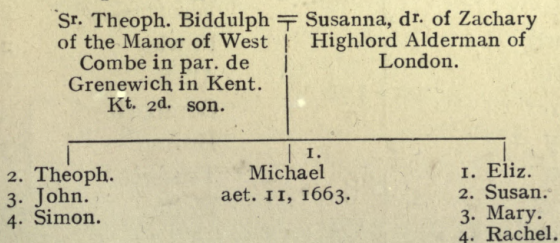
p. 127]



See South aisle of }  
St. Fosters Church, }  
Foster Lane. }

The Bp was son of . . . Hacket Tayler to Bp. Andrews.

William James Bp. of Durham eldest son of John James son of another John James both of Little On Cō. Staff. [Here is given a trick of the bishop's arms : *Sable a dolphin embowed between three crosses crosslet or* ; Crest : *On a wreath vert a demi bull rampant or.*]



p. 128] [Here follows a drawing of the questioned Arms and Crest of Thomas Browne of Shredicote, co. Staff. (See *Harl. Soc. Publ.*, 1912, p. 39, and under Bradeley, above.)]

[The following list is apparently that of Staffordshire pedigrees, and the references L3 and L4 are doubtless to volumes in the College of Arms.]

## L. 3.

E. of Arglass v.		Draycot	241
L 3. 13 for the Crest		Graislay	253
Ld. Paget <i>ibid.</i>	fo. 15	Offley	261
Fitzherbert	24	Lane	266
Egerton	31	Egerton	272
Bagnall	49	Biddulph	274
Ld. Hollies	55	Cotton	275
Rickthorne	78	Waterhouse	282
Floyre	91	Yardlay	284
Stanford	137	Speller	286
Hilliard	142	Agard	287
the same as		Rickthorne	301
Chetwynd.		Rugeley	316
Lane of Staffsh.	fo. 173	Aston	318
Lewson	193	Shirley	321
Harecourt	205	Broughton	322
Hollinshead	207	Littleton	
Leveson	228	Vernon	345

## L. 4.

Sneyde	} 140	Chitwood	171
Salt		Lane	175
Erdswick		Gattaker	238
Agard		Wrottesley	230
Stafford	} 141	Fowler	238
Griffith		Allen	260
Okeover		Comberford	} 301
Wirley		Brome	
Miners	} 151	Trussell	
Draycot		Hollis	322
Kinardsley			
Bromleigh			

M. 13. *vide etiam.*

- [A list of Staffordshire Knights temp. Ed. 2 is here given, but these have already appeared in *S.H.C.*, 1913.]
- p. 129] [Besides some miscellaneous notes, there is a rough pedigree showing a distant connection of Greg. King (through his wife's sister, Elianor Powell) with the Dethick family of Yorkshire. Page 130 is taken up with some early notes from the Close Rolls of the name *King*.]
- p. 131] [Among other notes :—  
63. 6. Pedigree of Ducie of Little Aston younger brother of the Viscount.  
The quartered Coat Hardy  
The Maternal Ancestors of Vic<sup>t</sup>. Down, Sheffield, Pipe, Harby, Pyot and Seymour his wife.  
S<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Pipe Draper Ld. Mayor 1578 Son of Rich<sup>d</sup>. Pipe of Wolverhampton cō. Staff.  
[A trick of a shield: *Azure, crusily two pipes in chevron or.*]  
The children of Mr. Moreton by the da<sup>r</sup> of Ducy of Little Aston are Mathew Moreton, Mary, Edward, Sarah, Richard, Charles, 1679.  
[From the very mixed information on pp. 132-7, the following is of Staffordshire interest :—
- p. 135] The arms of Jolley of Leek. *Argent, on a pile vert 3 dexter hands argent.*
- p. 137] A note of the children of Mr. Charles Cotton of Beresford. (These are given in King's Staffs. Pedigrees, *Harl. Soc. Publ.*, 1912, p. 59.)
- p. 138] "Cotton of Staffsh. Crest G. 1. 182 Rep.  
"a Bird close proper, Eagle q., holding in the "dexter claw a chaplet or."  
On p. 137 are tricks of three shields :—  
1. *Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed sable.* (King marks it with a query, "Drakeford," but these arms were granted to SMYTH of co. Devon in 1583.)

2. BOWYER: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet fitchy gules.* 2. (Blank). 3. *Azure two bars argent, in chief a crescent or* (for VENABLES). Crest: *on a wreath a castle triple-towered gules, issuant therefrom a demi-dragon or.* With the note:—

1680.

“These arms now stand in the parlour window at Forbridge being there set by Mr. [Richard] Drakefords Grandfather *circa* a<sup>o</sup> 1615, who bought the house of . . . Leigh a Cit. of London, & Leigh bought it about the year 1600 of the Barbers of Flashbrook.”

3. “In another window of the same room.” *Argent the base barry wavy azure, thereon a drake naiant, in chief a bird.* (Evidently a canting shield for Drakeford.)

There is also a trick of “the Arms of the Corp. of Stafford.”

*Gules, a quadrangular castle in perspective with four domed towers between in base a lion passant guardant and in chief two Stafford knots.]*

Vic<sup>t</sup>. Downs<sup>1</sup> Funeral Proceeding. [Sept. 1679. at Tortworth co. Glouc.]

The Heralds porter on horseback in a Cloak

Servants on horseback in Cloaks 10, by 2 and 2.

Trumpets 2

The Standard borne by Newton the Arms painter.

Gentlemen in Cloaks 36 by 2 and 2 on horseback.

Chaplain.

The Great Banner of the 4 quarterings.

---

<sup>1</sup> William Ducie, 2nd s. of Sir Robert D. (of Little Aston), 1st Baronet, by Elizabeth daughter of Richard Pyott (of Streethay), Ald. of London.



The Crest Gauntlets & Spurs by Mr. May Chester.  
The Coat Shield and Sword by H. Dethick Richmond.  
The Crown on a Cushion by S<sup>r</sup> W. Dugdale, Garter.  
2 Bannerrolls.  
The Hearse with 6 Horses, adorned with Scocheons  
& feathers.  
2 Bannerrolls.  
Mourning Coaches with 6 Horses—8.  
Nob. & Gent. Coaches with 6 Horses—20.

[There is no further matter of note and the volume  
ends on p. 140.]

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(Those within brackets do not concern Staffordshire.)

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